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The Jewish State in Palestine, 1947.

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The Jewish State in Palestine

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Addresses before The United Nations

at Lake Success, New York May 8 and 12, 1947

by

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine;

Mr. Moshe Shertck, Head of the Political Department of the Agency

and

Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Agency

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The Palestine Froblem

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. J. HOWARD McGRATH

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday. May 16 (legislative day of

Monday, April 21), 1947

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, at the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly called to consider the Palestine problem, three splendid statements were made by the spokesmen for the Jewish people.

These arguments, presented by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cicreland, president of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine; by Mr. Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the agency and by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the chairman of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency, set forth fully the historic right and justification of the Jewish people to establish a homeland and a Jewish state in Palestine.

The three statements comprise a magnificent presentation of the Jewish case and a splendid review of the historic American support of this great cause.

I commend these statements to the attention of all fair-minded people interested in a just solution of one of the world's most pressing problems, and I request their publications in the Con-GRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of the Congress and the country.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to Be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

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Statement by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, May 8, 1947

I should like to say at the outset that were Mr. David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, here this morning. he would be making this statement. Unfortunately, the arrival of Mr. Ben-Gurion has been delayed. He will be here tomorrow, and I hope that in the course of the deliberations he will have an opportunity to participate here.

Permit me to thank the Astembly of the United Nations for granting the Jewish Agency for Palestine a hearing on the question which is before this committee. We are grateful for the opportunity to take counsel with you in the matter of constituting and instructing a special committee of this body. which is to study the problem of Palestine and to bring in recommendations for the future government of that country. We trust that our participation in these deliberations will be helptul and will prove to be a contribution to the just solution of this grave international proslem which this international community is now earnestly ceching.

Euch a successful sciulion will prove a blessing sot only to Palestine and to all its inhabitants, to the Jewish people, to the cause of world peace, but it will also enhance the moral authority and prestige of this great expanization for world justice and peace upon which so many high hopes of mankind now rest.

PLEMED OVER CUTLOOM

We are pleased that the Palestine problem will now be reviewed by an international body and that the thought and conscience of mankind will now be brought to bear on a situation which heretcfore, and for some years now, has been made extremely difficult by milateral action and by decisions made, presumably within the terms of a mandatory trust, but actually without the sanction or supervision of the integnational body which established that trust and which defined both its jimits and its purposes.

The administration of Palestine has, since the outbreak of the war, been conducted by the mandatory powers as if it were vested with the sovereignty of Palestine; whereas it is assumed to administer that country, of which it was not the sovereign, as a trustee for carrying out the purposes of the mandate, which clearly defined its rights and its obligations.

The problem of Palcstine is, of course, of paramount importance to the Jewish people and that fact, I take it, motivated the General Attembly of the United Nations to extend an invitation to the Jewish agency of Palcstine to present its views. We thank all those who so warmly urged our admitsion for their good will and their gallant action. The Jewish agency, you will recall, is recognized in the mandate for Falestine as a public body authorized to speak and act on behalf of the Jewish people in and out of Palestine in matters affecting the establishment of the Jewish national home.

It is the only recognized public body in the mandate. It is recognized as such, to quote article 4. "* * for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the administration of Palestine in such economic, social, and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national nome and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine and, subject always to the control of the administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country."

Under article 6, the Jewish agency is entitled further to cooperate with the administration in permitting "* * * «dose settlement by Jews on the land"; and, by article 11, it is given a preferred status in respect to the construction and operation of public works and the development of the natural resources of the country. The Jewish agency, which we have the honor to represent, therefore, speaks not merely for the organized Jewish community of Palestine, the demotratically slected National Council of Falestine Jews, who are today the pioneering vanguard in the building of the Jewish national homs; it speaks also for the Jewish people of the world, who are devoted to this historic ideal, for it was charged, by the same article 4 of the mandate, "" " to secure the cooperation of all Jews who are willing to "saist in the establishment of the Jewish national home."

I have spoken of "the Jewish people" and "the Jewish national home." In defining the terms of reference of the committee of inquiry which you are to appoint, and in all the committee's future investigations, these, in my judgment, should be regarded as key terms and basic concepts. They were the key terms and the basic concepts of the Balfour Declaration and of the mandate under which Palestine is, or should be, administered today

To proceed without relation to them would be to detour into a political wilderness as far as Palestine is concerned. To treat the Palestine problem as if it were one of merely reconciling the differences between two sections of the population presently inhabiting the country, or of finding a haven for a certain number of refugees and displaced persons, would only contribute to confusion.

BALFOUR DECLARATION CITED

The Balfour De-laration, which was issued by His Majesty's Sovernment as: a " * * declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspiration," declares:

"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a pational home for the Jewish people."

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Those international commitments of a quarter of a century ago, which flowed from the recognition of historic rights and present needs, and upon which so much has already been built in Palestine by the Jewish people, cannot now be erased. You cannot turn back the hands of the clock of history.

Certainly, the United Nations, guided by its great principle, proclaimed in its Charter, "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained," :an never sanction the violation of treatics and of international law.

Having this and similar-situations in mind, a specific provision, you will recall, was written into the chapter of the Charter of the United Nations which deals with territories which might become trusteeship territories, and which is therefore especially applicable to territories now under mandate. This is article 80 of the Charter, which reeds:

"Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under articles 77, 79, and 61, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any nanner the rights whatscever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments, to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties."

It is the perspective of your committee of inquiry on the entire problem which, in our judgment, will prove decisive. It will give direction and will greatly expedite its work, and its conclusions will prove of constructive significance, if it will keep the proper perspective always in view.

A generation ago the international community of the world, of which the United Nations today is the political and spiritual 745246-21234 heir, decreed that the Jewish people should be given the right, long denied, and the opportunity to reconstitute their national home in Palestine. That national home is still in the making: it has not yet been fully established. No international community has canceled or even cuestioned that right. The mandatory power, which was entrusted with the obligation to safeguard the opportunity for the continuous growth and development of the Jewish national home, has unfortunately in recent years grievoualy interfered with and elecumorribed H. That opportunity must now be fully restored.

When will the Jewish national home be an accomplished fact? The answer to that question may well be given by the man who was Prime Minister of Oreat Britain at the time when the Balfour Declaration was issued. I am quoting the testimony of Mr. Lloyd George, given before the Palestine Royal Commission in 1937:

"There would be no doubt," he said, "as to what the Cabinet then had in their minds. It was not their idea that a Jewish state should be set up immediately by the peace trenty. On the other hand, it was contemplated that, when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them and had become a definite majority of the inhabitants, then Palestine would thus become a Jewish commonwealth."

"The notion that Jevish immigration," he continued, "would have to be artificially restricted in order to insure that the Jews would be a permanent minority, never entered into the head of anyone engaged in framing the policy. That would have been regarded as unjust and as a fraud on the people to whom we were appealing."

This same answer could also be given by Mr. Winston Churchill, who was an important member of the Government which issued the Balfour Deslaration; by General Smuts, who was a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at the time and who foretold an increasing stream of Jewish immigration into Palestine and "in generations to come, a great Jewish state rising there once more"; by Lord Robert Cecil, and by man; others.

QUOTES WOODBOW WILSON

American statesmen shared this view of the Jewish national home. Thus President Wilson, on March 3, 1919, stated: 'I am persuaded that the Allied nations, with the fullest concurrence of cur own Government and people, are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish commonwealth."

That the Government of the United States does not now consider the Jewish national home as already established is clearly stated in the letter of President Truman to King Ibn Saud, of Saudi Arabia, dated October 2), 1946. He wrote:

"The Government and people of the United States have given support to the concept of the Jewish national home in Palestine ever since the termination of the First World War, which resulted in the freeing of a large area of the Near East, including Palestine, and the establishment of a number of independent States which are now members of the United Nations."

"The United States," wrote President Truman, "which contributed its blood and resources to the winning of that war, 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, to which it still adheres, that these people should be prepared for self-government, and also that a national home for the Lewish people should be established in Pulestine.

"I am happy to note, declared the President, "that most of the liberated proples are now citizens of independent countries. The Jewish national home, however, has not as yet been fully developed."

It should, of course, be clear-and I regret that statements made by certain representatives in recent days have tended to confuse what should be clear-that when we speak of a Jewish state, we do not have in mind any racial state or any theocratic state, but one which will be based upon full equality and rights for all inhabitants without distinction of religion or race and without domination c" subjugation. What we have in mind by the Jewish state is most succinctly stated in a resolution adopted by the British Labor Party in 1945-now representes by the present Government of the United Kingdom, which requested this special mession of the United Sations. I am quoting:

"Here we halted halfway, irresolutely between conflicting policies. But there is surely neither hope nor meaning in a Jewish national home unless we are prepared to let the Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war, and there is an irresistilite case for it now.

When your committee of inquiry will come to consider proposals for the future government of Palestine, this inescapable and irreducible factor-the international obligation to incure the continuous development of the Jewish national nome-should be kept, in our judgment, constantly in mind. I believe it would be extremely helpful to the committee of inquiny if the mandatory government would present the account of its stewardship of the Palestine mandate to it mither than wall for the next assembly of the United Nations. It would assist the committee in thinking through the problem and at arriving at helpful recommendations for the future government of Palestine.

It is illogical, I fear, to ask the committee of inquiry to sonsider the future government of Palestine without first making a thorough study of the present government

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to discover what was faulty in the present administration, what neglect and what deviations occurred to have brought about a condition so dangerous and explosive as to necessitate the convoking of a special session of the United Nations to deal with it.

I believe that the committee of inquiry should most certainly visit Palestine. Written documents are important, but infinitely more instructive are the living documents, the visible testimony of creative effort and achievement. In Palestine they will see what the Jewish people, inspired by the hope of reconstituting this national home after the long weary centuries of their homelessness, and relying upon the honor and the pledged word of the world community, has achieved in a few short years against great odds and seemingly insurmountable handicaps.

The task was enormous—untrained hands, inadequate means, overwhelming difficulties. The land was stripped and poor, neglected through the centuries. And the period of building took place between two disastrous world wars when European Jewry was shattered and impoverished. Nevertheless, the record of ploneering schlevement of the Jewish people in Palestine has received the acclaim of the entire world. And what was built there with social vision and high human idealism has proved 4 blessing, we believe, not only to the Jews of Palestine but to the Arabs and to other non-Jewish communities as well,

That the return of the Jews to Palestine would prove a blessing not only to themselves but also to their Arab neighbors was envisaged by the Emir Beisal, who was a great leader of the Arab peoples, at the Pence Conference following the First World War. On March 3, 1919, he wrote:

"We Arabs lock with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement: Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist

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organization to the Peace Conference, and we regard them as modemite and proper. We will do our best, insofar is we are concerned, to help them through. We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home. I look forward, and my people with me look forward, to a future in which we will help you, and you will help us, so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their places in the commu-

nity of civilized peoples of the world."

Your committee of inquiry will conclude, we are confident, that if allowed to develop uninterruptedly the standards of life which have been developed in Palestine, the concepts of social justice and the modern scientific method will serve as a great stimulus to the rebirth and progress of the entire Near East with which Palestine and with which the destinies of the Jewish national home are naturally bound up.

Your committee of incuiry should also consider the potentialities of the country, which, if properly developed, can, according to the expert festimony of these most qualified to speak on the subject, sustain a population much greater than the present one. Many more projects which will result in great economic and social improvement, not alone in Palestine but in all the neighboring countries, are awaiting development pending a satisfactory political solution.

NOULD INVESTIGATE VIOLENCE

The committee of inquiry should, while in Palesting, also look into the real, the fundamental masses of the tangic unrest and violence which today mar the life of the Holy Land to which our Jewish pioneers came, not with weapons but with tools. They will inquire, I am sure, why a peace-loving community, whose sole interest was in building a peaceful home and future for themselves and their children, is being driven to the pitch of resentment and tension and lamentably driving some of its members to actions which we all deplore. They will ask themselves, I am sure, why shiploads of helpless Jewish refligees-men, women, and children who have been through all the hells of Nazi Europe-are being driven away from the shores of the Jewish national home by a mandatory government which assumed, as its prime obligation, to facilitate Jewish immigration into that country.

They will also investigate, I hope, how the mandatory government is carrying out another of its obligations, which was to encourage also settlement of the Jews on the land; when, in actual practice, it is today severely restricting free Jewish settlement to an area less than 6 percent of that tiny sountry, and is enforcing today in the Jewish national home discriminatory racial laws which the mandate, as well as the Charter cf the United Nations, severely condemns.

By way of digression let it be said-if it need be said at all-that we are not engaged nor shall we be engaged in any criticism or condemnation of the people of the United Kingdom. We have no quarrel with them, On the contrary, we have the highest regard and admiration for that people and for its monumental contributions to democratic civilization; and we shall never forget that it was the United Kingdom which, first among the nations, gave recognition to the national aspirations of the Jewish people. It is only a wrong and unjustifiable policy which contradicts and tends to defeat the far-visioned British statesmanship of earlier years which we condemn.

We hope most earnestly that the Committee of Inquiry will also visit the displaced persons camps in Europe and see with their own eyes the appalling human tragedy which mankind is permitting to continue unabated 2 years—it is exactly 2 years today since VE-day—after the close of the war in which the Jewish people was the greatest sufferer.

While committees of invest-gation and study are reporting on their sad plight, and while intergovernmental discussions and negotiations are going on, these war-ravaged men and women are languishing in their misery, still waiting for salvation. They ask for the bread of escape and hope; they are given the stone of inquiries and investigations. Their morale is slumping terribly. A spiritual deterioration, I am afraid, is setting in among them. It is only the hope that tomorrow — perhaps tomorrow — redemption may come that keeps their spirit from breaking utterly.

Most of them are desperatily eager to go to the Jewish national horne. I hope that the conscience of mankind, speaking through you and through your committee or inquiry will make it possible for these weary men and women to find peace as list and healing in the land of their fondest kopes, and that their liberation will not be delayed until the report of the committee is finally made and the action of the Assembly is finally taken, but that, pending ultimate decisions and implementations, these unfortunate people will be permitted forthwith to migrate in substantial numbers to Palestine,

There is a desperate urgency about this tragic human problem, my friends, which brocks no delay. An immediate relaxation of the restrictive measures on immigration into Palestine and a return to the status which prevailed before the white paper policy of 1939 was imposed will not only be a boon to these suffering humans, but will greatly relieve the present menacing tensions in Palestine, will wash cut much of the bitterness and will enable the deliberations of your committee of inquiry and of the next Assembly to be carried on in a calmer spirit, in an atmosphere or moderation and good will. We are all cager for peace. W= must all make a contribution to achieve it. Eut the decisive contribution can only be made by the mandatory government.

I hope that I have not allused your patience, Mr. Chairman, and the patience of the representatives of the United Nations

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here assembled. Permit me to conclude with this observation :

The Jewish people place great hope upon the outcome of the deliberations of this great body. It has faith in its collective sense of justice and fairness and in the high ideals which inspire it. We are an ancient people, and though we have often, on the long, hard road which we have traveled, been dislibutioned, we have never been disheartened. We have never lost faith in the sovereignty and the ultimate triumph of great moral principles.

In these last tragic years, when the whole household of Israel became one great hostelry of pain, we could not have built what we did build had we not preserved our unshakable trust in the victory of truth. It is in that strong faith and hope that we wish to cooperate with you in this task which you have undertaken.

The Jewish people belongs in this society of nations. Surely the Jewish people is no less deserving than other peoples whose national freedom and independence have been established and whose representatives are now scated here. The Jewish people were your alles in the war and joined their sacrifices to yours to achieve a common victory. The representatives of the Jewish people of Palestine should sit in your midst. The representatives of the people and of the land which gave to mankind spiritual and ethical values inspiring human personalities and sacred texts which are your treasured possessions-we hope that that people, now rebuilding again its national life in its ancient homeland, will be welcomed before long by you to this noble fellowship of the United Nations.

Statement by Mr. Mosh= Shertok, May 12, 1947

I am here to reply to the questions which were put to Dr. Silver after the conclusion of his address to the committee. In so doing, I hope I may be permitted also to clear 7452:6-21234 up some of the underlying issues, in order to bring out the meaning of my replies a little more clearly.

I would begin with a question asked by the representative of Poland as to the organization, composition, and functions of the Jewish Agency for Palesfine. In the mandate, it was the Zionist argunization which was recognized as the Jewish agency, with powers to advise and cooperate with the mandatory administration in matters concerning the Jewish national home and to take part in the country's development.

At the time, the World Zionist Organization, founded 50 years ago, was already 25 years old. Subsequently, sertain non-Zionist groups joined in forming an enlarged Jewish agency, but the Zionist organization has remained the main driving force. The World Zionist Organization has today local organizations in more than 60 countries—with a few exceptions, in every country where Jews live.

Within the Zionist movement, as in any democratically organized society, there are parties: the labor party and other labor groups, the center or general Zionists, the Mizrachi or the orthodoz religious Zionists. and the r-wisionists. This party division is reflected in our congresses, which are held once in every 2 years after a general election in all countries. The congress elects our executive, the present executive was elected by the SED delegates to the twenty-second Zionist congress in Basle last December, who, in turn, were elected by mearly 2,000,000 Zionist voters throughout the world. The executive has headquarters in Jerusziem and branches with resident m-mbers in New York. London, and Paris,

MENCY'S DUTIES OUTLINED

Two things must be stressed. First, the agency is the spokesman, not merely of Jews already settled in Palestine but of all Jews throughout the world who are devoted to the idea of the Jewish rational home. The entire Jewish people, I might say, hold the Jewish agency responsible for the success of that great enterprise. Secondly, the agency is not merely an organ of national representation, but an instrument of nation-building, an institution of immigration, development, and settlement. It mobilizes the energies and resources of our people for national reconstruction, and in Palestine it directs large-scale practical development work.

It has been responsible for bringing hundreds of thousands of Jews to Falestine and settling them there. It has carried out an extensive program of settlement on the land. It has stimulated major industrial development. It has supplied guidance and coordination to the vast volume of free initiative and enterprise in the work of Jewish settlement. Our Jerusalem heatquarters is divided into departments: political, financial, immigration, agricultural settlement, trade and industry, labor, etc.

During the war the Jewish agency acted, in a way, as a recruiting authority. It mobilized the Jewish war effort in Palestine in the cause of the United Nations. It has supplied 33,000 volunteers for armed service within the British forces. They defended Palestine, served in most middle eastern countries and fought in the campaigns of Africa and Europe. All industrial, technical, and scientific resources of Jewish Palestine were harnessed to the war effort,

So much for the Jewish agency as such. Politically, its primary function has been to uphold and defend Jewish rights under the mandate. Immigration is the crux of the problem and several of the queitions put to Dr. Silver bear on that issue. In answering these questions, I must malle one basic point clear by way of background.

If it is granted that the Jewish people are in Palestine as of right, then all the implications and corollaries of that premise must be accepted. The foremost s that Jews must be allowed to recettle im Palestine in unlimited numbers, provided only they do not displace or worsen the lat of the existing inhabitants who are also there as of right. If that basic premise is not granted, then there is very little to discuss.

It may sound quite plausible to argue that if the right of the Jews to return to Palestine is admitted on the grounds of ancient history, then the whole map of the world would have to be remade and chaos would ensue. But does the question really arise? Do the descendants of the Romans, for example, claim entry into England? Do they need England? Does their future, their very existence, depend on settling there? Or do the Arabs, for that matter, press to return to Andalusia in Spain? Is it a matter of life and death for them? The analogy is fallacious and mislending.

JEWISH POSITION UNIQUE

The great historic phenomenon of the Jewich return to Palestine is unique because the position of the Jewish people as a homeless people, and yet attached with an unbreakable tenacity to its birthplace, is unique. It is that phenomenon that has made the problem of Palestine an issue in international affairs, and no similar issue has ever arisen.

Were it not for the presence in Palestine today of over 600,000 Jews who refute to be left in the minority position under Arab domination; were it not for the urge to settle in Palestine, of hundreds of thousands of homeless and uprooted lews in Europe, in the Orient_and elsewhere; were it not for the hopes and efforts of millions of Jews throughout the world to mestablish their national homs and build it up into a Jewish state, then the United Nations would not be faced with the problem of Palestine as it is now. The problem is real and pressing. It cannot be made to disappear by conjuring up nonexistent difficulties alleged to be involved in its solution.

When the distinguished representative from India asis how many Jews from outside

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there were in Palestine at certain datesthe operating words being "from outside"-I must confess I am somewhat baffled. I can give him the round figures for the Jewish population in those gears-50,000 in 1900, 165,000 in 1930, 475,000 in 1939. Now it is about 630,000. Incidentally, there are

more Jews in Palestine tocay than there were Arabs at the end of the Eirst World War. But as to "Jews from outside." I cannot say. In a way, they are all from outside; they are practically all immigrasiz,

There was but a tiny Jewish gedamunity in Palestine prior to 1890. In the early 1880's, the return started, Almost simultaneously from Russia and Ruchaelo, from Morocco and southern Arabia, and zince then it has been practically continuous. It started because the Jews had alwars believed it to be their inalienable right to resettle Palestine. That right was subsequently internationally recognized and enshrined in the mandate. But quite spart from the mandate, nothing will eradicate, from the hearts of Jews, the conviction that it is their right to return. So in that deeper sense, they are from not outside at all but sons of the country.

By the way, my Arab countrymen make much of the fact that Palestine has already taken in so many immigrants. These immigrants, they said, were received by the Arabs. We are very sorry, but we cannot concede them that credit. Conversely, they say that the Jews have settled in Palestine at the expense of the Arabs. That lebit item, too, we cannot admit. There has been no receiving of Jewish immigrants by Arabs nor any settlement of Jews at the expense of the Arabs.

The Jews did not come as guests of anyone. They came in their own right. They received themselves and their brothers; and they did so by their own effects and at the expense of no one else. Every acre of land we tilled was bought and had to be wrested 745246-21234 from wilderness and desolation. Nothing was taken away-not one house, not one job. A tremendous amount of work, wealth, and well-being was presented to the Arab population.

The honorable representative from India also asked what was the upp of the Jewish communities in Europe; and whether, since the Hitler regime had been crushed, the Jewish displaced persons would not be better advised to stay in Germany.

As to the age of European Jewry, it is on the whole guite venerable but age has not made for ascurity. "Shree-quarters of that Jewry-6,008:00 peasie-are no more. But jet may back into the past. Jews had lived 24 Spain för a whole millennium when, in 1492, they were chapshed and expelled, and only those who gave 25 @eir Jewish identity and becausy Christians were allowed to remain. Jews have 2702 im Poland since the eleventh or twelft's century, but in the seventeeth they were the victims of ferocious massacres. Then there were pogroms under the Russian czars in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; and in the last war, as we have just heard, tame the final catastrophe. Nearly all of Polish Jewny-3,000,000 men. women, and children-wers wiped out by the Nogis.

In Germany, the beginnings of Jewish settlement are traced back to the fourth century. But just six centuries ago, most of the Jews in Germany were destroyed in a wave of franzied persecution which swept Europe. Then, by the tventleth century, German Jevs had reaches the pinnacle of emancipation and were largely assimilated. Yet they were hurled down into the abyas of degradation and death. Even converts to Christianity were not spared.

ANTI SEMITISM SURVIVES HITLER.

It is true that Hitler is gone now, but not anti-Semittim. He was the product, not the source of German Jew-hatred. AntiSemitism in Germany and in many other parts of Europe is as rife as ever and potentially militant and flerce. Some governments tried their best to keep it down, but they have a very hard job in doing so. The very age of European Jewry serves only to accountuate the basic historic insecurity of Jewish life in the dispersion.

The honorable representative of India has also asked whether the Jewish displaced persons would be assimilable in Falestine. The answer is "Yes." They would be perfectly assimilable in the Jewish community there the one Jewish community in the world with a self-contained economic system and an independent cultural life which is caper and able to receive and absorb them. He asked whether they would not be better assimilable in Germany. The answer is "No." You cannot settle in a graveyard, nor can you build a dwelling out of heaps of rubble.

Actually, most of the Jewish displaced persons are not from Germany Itself, but from other countries. They are today in camps, or they otherwise continue as refugres because they cannot be resettled in Europe. They have now waited for 2 years, and in all this time no one has come forward with a solution to their problem. The clear recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee have remained on paper, and, to them, they have proved a mockery.

No one has offered an alternative to Falestine. But even if there were in alternative, they refused to be treated as mere chattels. They appeal to the world to realize that they form part of a people which has a national will of its own. They want to go to the only country where they will feel at home, both individually and collectively. Their problem is inseparable from the problem of Falestine. It is the problem of Falestines

To treat the issue of Palestine in isolation from the immigration issue would make as much sense as to study the besting of a heart in disregard of blood circulation. A solution for the problem of Palestine which would ignore the Jewish claim and the need for immigration would solve nothing. Whoever undertook to implement such a solution would be driven back by the sheer impact of reality to face the problem of immigration.

I may perhaps interpose here an answer to the question put by the honorable representative of the Union of South Africa. He asked whether we wanted the question of the DP's in Europe examined solely in connection with Palestine, or in its general aspect. Our answer is that we believe that only in Palestine can the problem of these people be permanently and constructively solved, for only there can their lives be rebuilt on secure foundations and their homes become part of the home of the entire people.

The immigration issue is not confined to that of the Jewish displaced persons and unactiled refugees in Europe. Various Jewish communities in Europe are involved, as well as the Jews of the Arab and oriental countries. With regard to these, members of the United Nations have heard during the present session idyllic accounts of the conditions of complete equality and true brotherhood under which they live. The Jewish agency is naturally very intimately acquainted with the position, and the pleture as we know it is totally different.

In most of these countries Jews are treated as second- or third-rate of izens. They live in perpetual fear of eruptions of flerce fanaticism, of which there-have been tragic examples both in recent years and in the more remote past. Their lot ranges from procarious sufferance to active persecution. All formal statements under dureas notwithstanding, their hopes and dreams are centered on Zion, and their youth has no other idea but to join its builders.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNITIES URCED

We very strongly urge that the position of these communities should form a part of the committee's investigations. But the

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most urgent problem is, of course, that of the displaced persons in Europe who are now on the brink of despair.

The present political crisis in Palestine is nothing but a clash between the dire needs of Jewish immigration and the current antiimmigration policy of the mandatory power. We were asked by the representative of India why public servants of the British Government in Palestine are today the victims of terrorist activity. The answer is because the white paper of 1839 is still in force. Terrorism is a permicicus outgrowth of a disastrous policy.

The Jowish agency has unresorvedly condemned terrorist bloodshed, and in that attitude it is supported by the large majority of the organized Jewish community. Its harm to the Jews and to the Jewish future is far graver than to the government and people of the United Kingdom. But Jewish efforts to resist and check terrorism are continually frustrated because government action, in pursuance of the white paper, adds fuel to the fire. Our efforts will continue, but the representative of India will no doubt agree that Palestine is not the only country which has been afflicted with this most hateful disease.

Another question was why, in contradiction to the Emir Feisal's (Arab leader at 1919 peace conference) attitude, the Palestine Arabs were now opposed to Jevish immigration. Since that question was put, we have heard a very able exposition of the Palestine-Arab case which fully covered the point. All I would add is that the uncompromising opposition to immigration now voiced does not invalidate the broader conception and bolder vision expressed in the Feisal-Weizmann agreement, which indicated a way of harmonizing Jewish and Arab aspirations within a wider framework, fully taking into account the independence ther promised and now achieved by the Arabs in wast territories.

While I am on the point of promises, may 745246-21234 I be permitted to recall that Sir Henry Me-Mahon (British High Commissioner in Egypt during World War I) himself stated that Palestine was never included in the promises made by him to the Arabs, and that this was well understood at the time-by the late King Hussein (King Hussein of Hedjaz, Sherif of Morea in 1915); also thet Trans-Jordan, which was originally included in the Balfour Declaration, is today an Arab state.

Finally, the distinguished representative of India asked whether we recognized the distinction between a Jewish state and a Jewish national home. The answer is that we do, but perhaps not quite in the sense in which the question was meant. The establishment of the Jewish national home is a process. The setting up of a Jewish state is its consummation. That such consummation had been intended by the authors of the Jewish national home policy and that a way was definitely left open for its schlevement was conclusively proved by the Palestine Royal Commission. The point was fully understood by those responsible far the 1944 statement on Palestine of the British Labor Party executive.

The Indian representative drew attention to the use in that statement of the term "Jewish national home" and not "Jewish state." But may I recall the words of Mr. High Dalton, the present «hancelor of the Exchequer, when reporting on that statement of the executive to the Labor Party Conference. He urged common support, in consultation with the United States and Soviet Governments—and now I quote—"for a policy which will give us a happy, free, and prospervus Jewish state in Palestine." That was only 2 years ago.

The matter has a most vital bearing on the question of Paleatine's independence. Unlike other mandates of category A, the declared object of which was to prepare the country for independence, the Paleatine mandate has no-such clause. Its primary purpose, in the words of the Royal Commission, is the establishment of the Jewish national home. But, of course, the ultimate goal must be independence and the mandate must be terminated.

So if, upon the termination of the Palestine mandate, its original purpose is to be fulfilled, if the future of the Jewish National Home is to be permanently setured, if the national interest of the Jewish people is to be harmonized with other interests and not encrificed for their sake, then a Jewish State must come into being. A home, in the words of a British statesman, in the debate on the white paper for Palestine, is a place to which one is always free to come back. How is the national home to fulfill its paimary functions of being open to Jews in need of it, if it is to remain forever subjected to non-Jewish sovereignty?

WOULD SECURE ARAB MINORITY

An Arab minority in a Jewish state will be secure, if for no other reason, because the state will forever remain surrounded by Arab countries with which it will be most vitally interested to be at peace; also because there will always be Jewish minorities in other lands.

But a Jewish minority in an Arib State will have no such scennity at all. It will be at the mercy of the Arab majority, which would be free from all restmints. To provide boldly, if I may put it that way, for the independence of Palestine as a country, without placing an equal emphasis on safeguarding the independence of the Jews as a people, is to tear the problem out of its real context and load the dice heavily against the Jews. The whole issue is lik-ly to be vitiated in advance by such an approach.

The question of our living with the Arab peoples and the relationship of a Jewish State with them is, of course, the dominant question of the future. The distinguished representative of Poland has asked, in his second 745246-21234 question, whether there have been attempts at collaboration between Jews and Arabs. The answer is, yes, there have been, on both sides. Arabs and Jews have cooperated and are cooperating successfully in the wide and varied fields of municipal, commercial, and labor affairs.

Arabic is taught in all Jewish secondary schools and in a large number of primary schools. The Jewish agency is particularly active in spreading knowledge of Arabic in the Jewish settlements and promoting friendly relations between them and their Arab neighbors. From personal observation and direct experience accumulated over a period of 41 years' residence in Palestine, I can afirm that there is nothing inherent in the nature of either the native Arab or the immigrant Jew which prevents friendly cooperation. On the contrary, considering the admitted great difference of background, they mix remarkably well.

By mixing I do not mean assimilation, for the Jew does not come to Palestine to assimilate to the Arab, but to develop his own distinctive individuality. For does he expect the Arab to assimilate to himself. What I mean is cooperation between a self-respecting Jew and a self-respecting Arab, and between the two communities.

Today the issue is overshadowed and practical cooperation is hampered by the political conflict over the country's future. The present afficial leaders of the Arab States, having achieved practically all they wanted with so liftle sacrifice, refuse to admit the legitimacy of the national apirations of another people. At the lead of the Arab Higher Committe of Palestine stands a man who, apart from other well-known aspicts of his activity, was directly involved during the war in the Nazi policy of extermination of the European Jews.

Nevertheless, the Jews do not lose heart. They come to Palestine not to fight the Arab world, but to live at peace with it. They are not an outpost of any foreign domination. Their ambition is to integrate themselves into the modern structure of reviving Asia. They are an old Asiatic people seturning to their home. At the same time, they are anxious to make their contribution to the great work of bridge building between modern Asia and the rest of the world.

PARTNERSHIP OF EQUALITY ARKED

Their intense experience in development within the narrow confines of Palestine is yielding results which may be of value to all who are interested in social and economic progress in the Middle East and beyond. But their true partnership with their neighbors can only be based upon equality of status and mutual respect. They claim what is the natural right of any people on the face of the earth-that as many of them as possible should live together in their own country, freely develop their civflization, make their contribution to the common stock of humanity, and be selfgoverning and independent. They cannot possibly surrender that claim, and for its attainment they sppeal for the assistance of the entire family of nations.

In conclusion, may I answer the question of the distinguished delegation from Colombia on our views regarding the composition of the special committee. We would not differentiate between big and small powers, nor would we suggest the exclusion of any government merely because it happens to have or may develop a policy sh Palestine. Having a policy does not necessarily mean being directly concerned as an interested party. But we believe that parties directly concerned should not serve on the committee. That should exclude the Whited Kingdom, for reasons put, if I may say so, with unanswerable cogency by the distinguished representative of the United Kingdom himself. We would also definitely exclude the Arab States, unless it were agreed that the 745246-21234

committee should contain one Arab and one Jewish member.

Statement by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, May 12, 1947

I am grateful for the opportunity afforded to me to make a few supplementary remarks to the statement made by my colleague, Dr. Silver, on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

First of all, I would like to try to clarify further the nature of the problem which the mandatory power has placed before the United Nations, as this is emential for defining properly the terms of micreace of the special committee. Last Frisky, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of his Government, declared that they tried for years to settle the problem of Palestine and had failed. They have, therefore, brought the problem to you is the hope that the United Nations would find a just solution.

This statement is open to misunderstanding. The mandatory power was not charged with discovering a solution to the Palestine problem and its failure was not in its inability to find the right solution. The mandatory power was charged by the League of Nations with he carrying out of a definite settlement. That settlement was set out and determined orginally by the United Kingdom herself and subsequently confirmed by all the Allies and associated powers in the First World War, as well as by the Arabs through Emir Feisal and the Syrian Arab Committee. It was later embodied in the mandate approved by 52 nations and made international aw.

The terms of that settlement, as decreed by the conscience and the law of nations, are common inowledge. It is the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people.

At the time the United Kingdom tock over the mandate, the problem of Palestine had been clearly adjudicated and settled. The failure of the mandatory government, as admitted by the British representative, was a failure to carry out the settlement agreed upon and entrusted to it by the nations of the world. The failure became manifest with the introduction of a policy set forth in the white paper of 1939, which violated the most essential terms of the mandate and vitlated its entire purpose.

The white-paper policy, as you know, was condemned by the permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations as incompatible with the mandate and with the pledges repeatedly given by the mandatory government itself. It was also denounced by the most eminent political leaders of the United Kingdom itself, including all the prominent members of the present Government of the United Kingdom, as a breach of faith. Only recently the white paper was again unanimously condemned by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The whitepaper policy is recponsible for the misery and deaths of a large number of Jews and for cruel acts of expulsion of Jewish refugees.

It is responsible for establishing in Palestine a police state without parallel in the civilized world. It is responsible for the introduction in Falestine of racial discrimination against Jews in land legislation. This is the real nature of the failure of the mandatory power.

Therefore, I venture to suggest that the first problem facing the United Nations is how to set right that failure and to insure that international obligations toward the Jewish population in Palestine are faithfully fulfilled.

The second point to which I would like to invite the attention of your committee is the fact that in Falestine you are faced not merely with a large and growing number of Jews, but with a distinct Jewish Nation. There are Jews and Jewish communities in many countries, but in Palestine there is a new and unique phenomenon—a Jewish Nation, with all the attributes, characteristic resources, and aspirations of nationhood. This nationhood springs from a long history and an uninterrupted connection for 3,500 years with its ancestral soil.

CANNOT ARREST PROGRESS

Palestine, which for the Jewish people has always been and will always remain the Land of Israel, was in the course of centuries conquered and invaded by many allen peoples, but none of them ever identified its national faith with Palestine. The Jewish Nation in Palestine is rooted not only in past history but in a great living work of reconstruction and rebuilding, both of a country and of a people.

The growth of this nation and its work of reconstruction must nos and cannot be arrested—and this, for two reasons. One is the existence of large numbers of homeless Jews for whom there is no other salvation in the future except in their own national home. The second is that more than twothirds of the land in Falcatine is still wasteland, uncultivated, uncettled, and believed by the Arabs to be uncultivatable. The history of our settlement in the last 70 years has shown that this land can be and is being cultivated by us.

This is not because we are more shilled or more capable than others, but because this is the only soil in the world which we call our own. We are not, like our Arab neighbors in possession of vast underpopulated territories, like Iraq, Syria, Arabia, etc. We must therefore make use of every bit of free land in our country, even desert land.

Another observation is this: We are told that the Arabs are not responsible for the persecution of the Jews in Europe, nor is it their obligation to relieve their plight. I wish to make it quite clear that it never entered our minds to charge the Arabs with solving the lewish problem, or to ask Arab countries to accept Jewish refugees. We are bringing our homeless and persecuted Jews to our own country and settling them in Jewish towns and villages. There are Arab towns and villages in Falestine-Nablus, Jenin, Raml-h, Narnucka, Libia, Terschicha, You will not find a single Jewish refugee in any of them. The Jews who have returned to their country are settled in Petah Tiqva, Rishon le Zion, Tel Aviv, Halfa, Jerusalem, Dagania, the Negev, and other Jewish towns and villages built by us

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The return of the Jews to their country is a work of self-liberation and self-reconstruction, which is contributing to the reconstruction and liberation of the country as a whole.

My fourth and last remark is this. We have no conflict with the Arab people. On the contrary, it is our deep conviction that historically the interests and aspirations of the Jewish and Arab peoples are compatible and complementary. What we are doing in cur country, in Palestine is reclaiming the land, increasing the yield of the soil, developing modern agriculture and industry, science, and art, raising the dignity of labor, insuring women's status of equality, increasing men's mastery over nature, and working out a new civilization based on human equality, freedom and cooperation in a world which we believe is as necessary and beneficial for our Arab neighbors as for ourselves,

A Jewish-Arab partnership, based on equality and mutual assistance, will help to bring about the regeneration of the entire Middle East. We Jews understand ind deeply sympathize with the urge of the Arab people for unity, independence, and progress, and our Arab neighbors, I hope, will realize that the Jews in their own historic homeland, can under no conditions he made to remain a subordinate, dependent minority as they are in all other countries in the Diaspora. The Jewish nation in its own country must become a free and independent state with a membership in the United Nations. It is eager to cooperate with its iree Arab neighbors to promote economic development, social progress, and real independence of all the Semitic countries in the Middle End.

I most earnestly suggest to your committee that the real, just, and lasting solution of the problem before you is a Jewish state and a Jewish-Arab alliance.

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Friday Evening Service 5:30 to 6:00 Saturday Morning Service 11:15 to 12:00

Shabuot, Confirmation, May 25th Services, 9:30 A.M. in The Temple

THE TEMPLE BULLETIN

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HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE GRADUATION JUNE 1ST

The graduation exercises of The Temple High School and The Temple College will be held Sunday morning, June 1st at 10:30 A.M. in The Temple. Rabbi Nodel will deliver the commencement address. The following students will be graduated from the High School Department: Svlvia. Bincovitz, Rita Gray, Joanne Heller, Arlene Klausner, Rita Merecki, Shirley Robbins, Naomi Selzman, Lore Simons, Shirley Teklin, David Auerbach, Werner Dannhauser, Jay Hirsch, Arthur Levine, Julius Silberger, Jr., Bob Spero and Herbert Strauss.

Graduates of the College Department are Maxine Adelstein, Franklin Glanz, Doris Klausner, Virginia Loeb and Helene Ronis.

T. W. A. PRESENTS NEW CYCLORAMA TO TEMPLE

A new cyclorama for the stage in Mahler Hall is being presented by The Temple Women's Association and has been purchased through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Manheim.

FINALS OF ORATORICAL CONTEST HELD SUNDAY

This Sunday morning, from 9:00 to 10:00, the finals of the Auerbach Oratorical Contest will be held in the Chapel. Those selected from the pre-finals held last Sunday are Jay Hirsch, Allan Schwartzberg, Herbert Strauss and Werner Dannhauser.

LAST HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE HELD AT EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

The last debate of the year by the High School Debating Team was held last Tuesday, May 13th at the Council Educational Alliance before a joint meeting of two Jewish Youth Council affiliates, the Jewish Music Group and the Tiu Club.

The subject was "Resolved: Palestine Should Be Partitioned". David Auerbach, Werner Dannhauser and Julius Silberger supported the affirmative side of the question. Supporting the negative were Jay Hirsch, Allan Schwartzberg and Herbert Strauss. Alvin Kitay was Chairman.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, MAY 16

5:30 P.M. Vesper Service

- SATURDAY, MAY 17
- 9:00 A.M.-Religious School Junior High Department Confirmation Rehearsal 11:15 A.M.-Sabbath Morning Service
- SUNDAY, MAY 18
 - 9:00 A.M.--Oratorical Contest Finals 10:00 A.M.-Religious School
 - Elementary-High School Departments
 - 10:30 A.M. Temple Women's Association 50th anniversary service 8:30 P.M. – Annual High School Night Mahler Hall

MONDAY, MAY 19

- 8:30 P.M.-Home Study Group "Judaism and Christianity"
- TUESDAY, MAY 20
 - 9:30 A.M.-Temple Women's Association Sewing Groups
- WEDNESDAY, MAY 21
 - 2:00 P.M. Temple Wemen's Association Golder Jubilee Celebration. The Temple---Mahler Hal
- THURSDAY, MAY 22 4:30 P.M.-Confirmation Rehearsal
- FRIDAY, MAY 23

5:30 P.M .- Vesper Service

HISTORY OF TEMPLE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION PRESENTED IN PAGEANT MAY 21 t

ROBERT MERRILL METROPOLITAN OPERA STAR GUEST ARTIST

The Golden Jubilee meeting of The Temple Women's Association will be held on Wednesday afternoon, May 21st at 2:00 P.M. in The Temple. An original pageant directed and acted by sisterhood members will tell the story of the Association and its activities from the conception of its organization. Robert Merrill, star of the Metropolitan Opera will be the guest artist on this occasion. A reception and tea in Mahler Hall will follow the program.

Mrs. Edwin S. Goldstrin will be the narrator for the pageant. Those participating are:

Pages: Mesdames Leonard I. Abrams and Mrs. Merril Sands.

Ladies Go Visiting: Mesdames Jared Faulb, Alan Sands, James Shulman, Miss Suzanne Bialosky and Miss Dorothy Mathis.

Message of the Altar Flowers: Mrs. Fred Sands.

Our Women Go To War: Mesdames Norman Klivans, Mark Graves and Miss Dorothy Katz.

Tuesday Sewing: Mesdames Lawrence Bloom, Bernard Lane, Donald Arnold and Tobias Felber.

Dedicating the Organ-Boys' Choir.

Meeting the Challenge of World War II: Mesdames Morton Bialosky, Richard Haber, Robert Miller and David Kyman.

Our Temple Family: Mesdames Louis Wolf, Max Meisel and Herbert Simon.

FOR CONFIRMANTS HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES

*An Assortment of Attractive Gifts

*Uniongrams

At the Tuesday Sewing Group of The Temple Wømen's Association

HIGH SCHOOL NIGHT PARTY SUNDAY NIGHT

The Annual High School Night Party and Dance will be held in Mahler Hall at 8:30 P.M. Sunday, May 18th. All members of the student body of the High School Department will attend. Confirmants of the class of 1947 will be honored guests at the party.

A special feature of the evening will be a dramatic review presented by members of the Student Council and Dramatic Club. A last will and testament will be read. Miss Margaret Mulac will conduct a "get-together" hour. Refreetments will be served and an unusual dance feature will be dancing to an orchestra seen and heard on the screen. Words of greeting will be extended by Rabbi Silver and Rabbi Nodel and Jay Hirsch, Fresident of the Student Council.

Memorial Anniversaries

The following names of loved ones, whose Yahrzeit occurs this week, will be mentioned during the Kadaish prayer at the Friday Evening and Sunday Morning services.

> Elsie Seligman Barbara Strauss David Dauby Edna F. Schaffner

RABBI SILVER'S PRESENTATION IN THE U. N. OF THE ZIONIST CASE FOR PALESTINE

Following is the complete test of the remarks made on May 8th before the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine:

I should like to say at the outset that were Mr. David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, here this morning, he would be making this statement. Unfortunately, the arrival of Mr. Ben-Gurion has been delayed. He will be here tomorrow, and I hope that in the course of deliberations he will have an opportunity to participate here:

Permit me to thank the Assembly of the United Nations for granting the Jawish Agency for Palestine a hearing on the question which is before this committee. We are grateful for the opportunity to take counsel with you in the matter of constituting and instructing a special committee of this body, which is to study the problem of Palestine and to bring in recomb andations for the future government of that country.

We trust that our participation in these deliberations will be helpful and will prove to be a contribution to the just solution of this grave international problem which this international community is now enrestly seeking. Such a successful solution will prove a blessing not only to Palestine and to all its inhabitants, to the Jewish people, to the cause of world peace, but it will also enhance the moral authority and prestige of this great organization for world justice and peace upon which so many high hopes of mankind now rest.

We are pleased that the Palestine problem will now be reviewed by an international body and that the thought and conscience of mankind will now be brought to bear on a situation which herritofore, and for some years now, has been made extremely difficult by unilateral action and by decisions made, presumably within the terms of a mandatory trust, but actually without the sanction or supervision of the international body which established that trust and which defined both its limits and its purposes.

The administration of Palestine has, since the outbreak of the war been conducted by the Mandatory power as if it were vested with the sovereignty of Palestine; whereas, it is assumed to administer that country, of which it was not the sovereign, as a trustee for carrying out the purposes of the Mandate which clearly defined its right and its obligations.

The problem of Palestise is, of course, of paramount importance to the Jewish people and that fact, I take it, motivated the general assembly of the United Nations to extend an invitation to the Jewish agency of Palestine to present its views. We thank all those who so warmly urged our admission for their goodwill and their gallant action. The Jewish Agency you will recall, is recognized in the mandate for Palestine as a public body authorized to speak and act on behalf of the Jewish people in and out of Palestine in matters a fecting the establishment of the Jewish national home.

It is the only recognized public body in the mandate. It is recognized as such, to quote Article 4, "... for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and, subject always to the control of the administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country."

Under Article 6, the Jewish Agency is entitled, further, to co-operate with the administration in permitting . . . "close settlement by Jews on the land": and, by Article II, it is given a preferred status in respect to the construction and operation of public works and the levelopment of the natural resources of the country.

The Jewish Agency, which we have the honor to represent, therefore speaks not merely for the organized Jewish community of Palestine, the democrutically elected National Coancil of Palestine Jews, who are today the pioneering vanguard in the building of the Jewish national home; it speaks also for the Jewish people of the world, who are devoted to this historic ideal. For it was charged, by the same Article 4 of the mandate ... "to secure the co-operation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish national home,"

I have spoken of "the Jewish people" and "the Jewish national nome." In defining the temms of references of the committee of inquiry which you are to appoint; and in all the committee's suture investigations, these, in my judgment, should be regarded as key terms and basic concepts. They were the key terms and the basic concepts of the Balfour deslaration and of the Mandate under which Palestine is, or should be, administered today. To proceed without relation to them would be to detour into a political wilderness as far as Palestine is concerned. To treat the Palestine problem as if it were one of morely reconciling the difference between two sections of the population presently inhabiting the country, or of finding a haven for a certain number of refugees and displaced persons, would only contribute to confusion.

The Balfour declaration, which was issued by liis Majesty's government as a... "declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations," declares:

"His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Falestine of a nation home for the Jewish people."

The mandate, in its preamble, recognizes ... "the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine" and ... "the grounds for reconstituting"—I call your attention to the word "reconstituting"—"their national home in that country."

These international commitments of a quarter of a century ago, which flowed from the recognition of historic righ's and present needs, and upon which so much has already been built in Palestine by the Jewish people, cannot now be erased. You cannot turn back the hands of the clock of history.

Certainly, the United Nations, guided by its great principle, proclaimed in its Charter, "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be meintained," can never sanction the violation of treaties and of international law.

Having this and similar situations in mind, a specific provision, you will recall, was written into the chapter of the Charter of the United Nations which deals with territories which might become trusteeship territories, and which is therefore especially applicable to territories now under mandate. This is Article 80 of the Charter, which reads: "except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have b concluded. nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing aternational instruments to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties."

It is the perspective of year committee of inquiry on the entire problem which, in our judgment will prove declaive. It will give direction and will greatly expedite its work, and its conclusions will prove of constructive significance, if it will keep the proper perspective always in riew.

A generation ago, the international community of the world, of which the United Nations today is the political and spiritual heir, decreed that the Jewish people should be given the right, long denied, and the opportunity to reconstitute their national home in Palestine.

That national home is still in the making; it has not yet been fully established. No international community has canceled or even questioned that right. The Mandatory power, which was entrusted with the obligation to safeguard the opportunity for the continuous growth and develop nent of the Jewish national home, has unfortunately, in recent years, grievously interfered with and circumscribed it. That opportunity must now be fully restored.

When will the Jewish sational home be an accomplished fact? The answer to that question may well be given by the man who was Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time when the Balfour declaration was issued. I am quoting the testimony of Mr. Lloyd George, given before the Palestine Royal Commission in 1937:

"There could be no foubt," he said, "as to what the Cabinet then had in their minds. It was not their ites that a Jewish state should be set up immediately by the peace treaty. On the other hand, it was contemplated that, when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them and had become a definit: majority of the inhabitants then Palestine would thus bicome a Jewish common wealth."

"The notion that Jewish immigration," he continued, "would have to be artifically restricted in order to insure that the Jews would be a permanent minority, never entered into the head of any one engaged in framing the policy. "That would have been regarded as unjust and as a fraud on the people to whom we were appealing."

This same answer could also be given by Mr. Winston Churchill, who was an important member of the government which issued the Balfour declaration; by General Smuts, who was a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at the time and who foretold an increasing stream of Jewish immigration into Palestine and "in generations to come, a great Jewish state rising there once more"; by Lord Robert Cecil, and by many others.

American statesmen shared this view of the Jewish mational home. Thus, President Wilson, on March 3, 1919, stated: "I am persuaded that the Allied nations, with the fullest concurrence of our own government and people, are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish commonwealth."

That the government of the United States does not consider the Jewish national home as already established is clearly stated in the letter of President Truman to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia dated Oct. 29 1946. He wrote: "The government and people of the United States have given support to the concept of the Jewish national home in Palestine ever since the termination of the first world war, which resulted in the freeing of a large area of the Near East, including Palestine, and the establishment of a number of independent states which are now members of the United Nations."

"The United States," wrote President Truman, "which contributed its blood and resources to the winning of that war, 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, to which it still adheres, that these people should be prepared for self-government, and also that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine."

"I am happy to note," declared the President, "that most of the liberated peoples are now citizens of independent countries. The Jewish natisnal home, however, has not as yet been fully-leveloped."

It should, of course, be clear-and I regret that statements made by certain representatives in recent days have tended to confuse what should be clear-that when we speak of a Jewish state we do not have in mind any racial state or any theocratic state but one which will be based upon full equality and rights for all inhabitants without distinction of religion or race and without domination or subjugation. What we have in mind by the Jewish state is most succinctly stated in a resolution adopted by the British Labor party in 1945-now represented by the present government of the United Kingdom-which requested this special session of the United Nations. I am quoting:

"Here, we halted halfway, irresolutely between conflicting policies. But there is surely neither hope nor meaning in a Jewish national home unless we are prepared to let the Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war and there is an irresistible case for it now."

When your committee of inquiry will come to consider proposals for the future government of Palestine, this nescapable and irreducible factor—the international obligation to insure the continuous development of the Jewish national home—should be kept, in our judgment, constantly in mind. I believe it would be extremely helpful to the committee of inquiry if the mandatory government would present the account of its stewardship of the Palestine Mandate to it rather than wait for the next Assembly of the United Nations It would assist the committee in thinking through the problem and at arriving at helpful recommendations for the future government of Palestine. It is illogical, I fear, to ask the committee of inquiry to consider the future government of Palestine without first making a thorough study of the present government to discover what was faulty in the present administration, what neglect and what deviations occurred to have brought about a condition so dangerous and explosive as to necessitate the convoking of a special session of the United Nations to deal with it.

I believe that the committee of inquiry should most certainly visit Palestine. Written documents are important, but infinitely more instructive are the living documents, the visible testimony of creative effort and achievement. In Palestine they will see what the Jewish people, inspired by the hope of reconstituting this national home after the long weary centuries of their homelessness and relying upon the honor and the pledged word of 'he world community, has achieved in a lew short years against great odds and seemingly insurmountable handicaps. The enormous-untrained hands, The task was inadequate means, overwhelming difficulties. The land was stripped and poor, neglected through the centuries. And the period of building took place between two disastrous world wars when European Jewry was shattered and impoverished. Nevertheless, the record of pioneering achievement of the Jewish people in Palestine has received the acclaim of the entire world. And what was built there with social vision and high human idealism has proved a blessing, we believe, not only to the Jews of Palestine but to the Arabs and to other non-Jewish communities as well.

That the return of the Jaws to Palestine would prove a blessing not only to themselves but to their Arab neighbors was envisaged by the Emir Feisal, who was a great leader of the Arab peoples, at the peace conference following the first world war. On March 3, 1919, he wrote:

"We Arabs look with despest sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist organization to the peace conference and we regard them as modesate and proper. We will do our best, in so far as we are concerned, to help them through. We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home. I look forward and my people with me look forward, to a future in which we will help you and you will help us so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their places in the community of civilized peoples of the world."

Your committee of inquiry will conclude, we are confident, that if allowed to develop uninterruptedly the standards of life which have been developed in Palestine, the concepts of social justice and the modern scientific method will serve as a great stimulus to the rebirth and progress of the entire Near East with which Palestine and with which the destinies of the Jewish national home are naturally bound up.

Your committee of inquiry should also consider the potentialities of the country which, if properly developed, can, according to the expert testimony of those most qualified to speak on the subject, sustain a population much greater than the present one. Many more projects, which will result in great economic and social improvement not alone in Palestine but in all the neighboring countries, are awaiting development pending a satisfactory political solution.

The committee of inquiry should, while in Palestine, also look into the real, the fundamental causes of the tragic unrest and violence which today mar the life of the Holy Land to which our J-wish pioneers came, not with weapons but with tools. They will inquire, I am sure: why a peaceloving community, whose sole interest was in building a peaceful home and future for themselves and their children, is being driven to a pitch of resentment and tension and lamentably driving some of its members to actions which we all deploce.

They will ask themselves, I am sure, why shiploads of helpless Jewish refugees men, women, and children who have been through all the hells of Nazi Europe — are being driven away from the shores of the Jewish national home by a mandatory government which assumed, as its prime obligation, to facilitate Jewish immigration into that country.

They will also investigate, I hope, how the Mandatory government is carrying out another of its obligations which was to encourage close settlement of the Jews on the land; when, in actual practice, it is today severely restricting free Jewish settlement to an area less than 6 per cent of that tiny country, and is enforcing today in the Jewish national home discriminatory racial laws which the mandate, as well as the Charter of the United Nations, severely condemns.

By way of digression, let it be said—if it need be said at all—that we are not engaged nor shall we be engaged, in our criticism or condemnation of the people of the United Kingdom. We have no quarrel with them. On the contrary, we have the highest regard and admiration for that people and for its monumental contributions to democratic civilization, and we shall never forget that it was the United Kingdom which first among the nations gave recognition to the national aspirations of the Jewish people. It is only a wrong and unjustifiable policy which contradicts and tends to defeat the far-visioned British statesmanship of earlier years which we condemn.

We hope most carnestly that the committee of inquiry will also visit the displaced persons camps in Europe and see with their own eyes the appalling human tragedy which mankind is permitting to continue unabated two years—it is exactly two years today since V Day—after the close of the war in which the Jewish people was the greatest sufferer.

While committees of investigation and study are reporting on their safe flight, and while inter-governmental discussions and negotiations are going on, these war-ravaged men and women are languishing in their misery, still waiting for salvation. They ask for the bread of escape and hope they are given the stone of inauiries and investigations. Their morale is slumping terribly. A spiritual deterioration, I am afraid, is setting in among them. It is only the hope that tomorrow-perhaps tomorrow-redemption may come that keeps their spirit from breaking utterly. Most of them are desperately eager to go to the Jewish national home. I hope that the conscience of mankind, speaking through you and through your committee of inquiry, will make it possible for these weary men and women to find peace at last and healing in the land of their fondest hopes, and that their liberation will not be delayed until the report of the committee is finally made and the action of the Assembly is finally taken, but that, pending ultimate decisions and implementations, hese unfortunate people will be permitted forthwith to migrate in substantial numbers to Palestine.

There is a desperate argency about this tragic human problem, ny friends, which brooks no delay. An immediate relaxation of the restrictive measures on immigration into Palestine and a return to the status which prevailed before the White Paper policy of 1939 was imposed, will not only be a boon to these suffering humans, but will greatly relieve the present menacing tensions in Palestine, will wash out much of the bitterness and will enable the deliberations of your committee of inquiry and of the next Assembly to be carnied on in a calmer spirit, in an atmosphere of moderation and good will. We are all easer for peace. We must all make a contribution to achieve it. But the d-cisive contribution can only be made by the mandatory government.

I hope I have not abused your patience, Mr. Chairman, and the patience of the representatives of the Usited Nations here assembled. Permit me to conclude with this observation:

The Jewish people places great hope upon the outcome of the deliberations of this great hody. It has faith in its collective sense of justice and fairness and in the high ideals which inspire it. We are an ancient people, and though we have often, on the long hard road which we have traveled, been disillusioned, we have never lost faith in the sovereignty and the ultimate triumph of great moral principles. In these last tragic years, when the whole household of Israel became one great hostelry of pain, we could not have built wha: we did build had we not preserved our unshakable trust in the victory of truth. It is in that strong faith and hope that we wish to cooperate with you in this task which you have undertaken.

The Jewish people belongs in this society of nations. Surely the Jewish people is no less deserving than other peoples whose national freedom and independence have been established and where representatives of the Jewish people of Falestine should sit in your midst. The representatives of the people and of the land which gave to mankind spiritual and ethical values inspiring human personalities and sacred texts which are your treasured possessions—we hope that people, now rebuilding again its national life in its ancient homeland, will be welcomed before long by you to this noble fellowship of United Nations.

THE TEMPLE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGES THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS

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In Memoriam

The Temple notes with deep sorrow the passing of:

YETTA SFERO

and extends its heartfelt sympathy to her bereaved family.

DALESTINE IN THIS ISSUE: PALE STINE BEFORE U.N.



THE "ILLEGALS". Survivors from D. P. Comps captured in a refugee ship and forcibly deported from Palestine shores ("hoto: 15, Fian)



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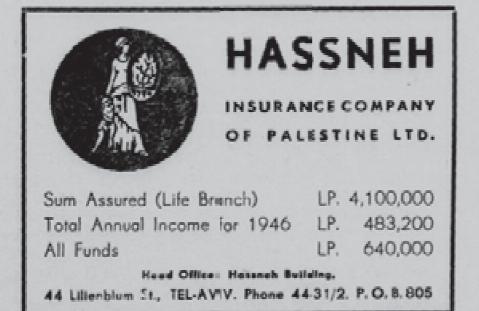


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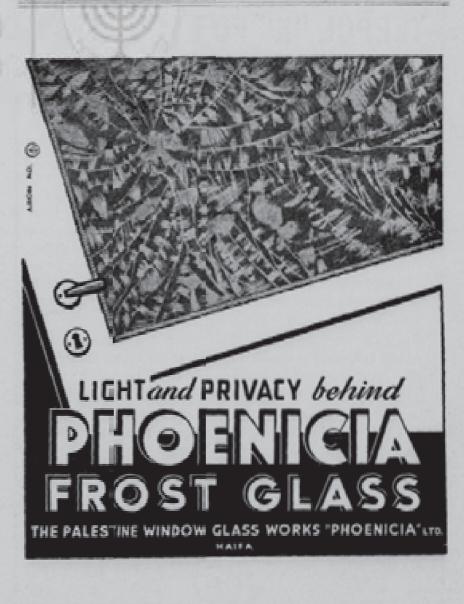
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PALESTINE AND MIDDLE EAST

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UNITED NATIONS PRELUDE

HE proceedings of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Palestine reflect the bewildering complexity of the present international situation. The session met against the background of the acute tension that has developed in recent months between the United States and Great Britain, on the one hand and Soviet Russia on the other. It was inevitable that these differences and conflicts should affect also the consideration of the Palestine problem. From the Jewish angle there was substantial ground for anxisty regarding the outcome of this unprecedented debate, Most of the States represented at the Session had had little direct contact with the Palestine problem. Of the Big Three, Great Britain had through its Foreign Minister more than once repudiated the basic conceptions of Zionism and advocated a return to the exploded policies of dispersal and assimilation. Russia's attitude had not yet been officially defined, but it was generally believed to favour the Arabs. As for the smaller States, there was every reason to apprehend that the Arab demand for the immediate establishment of an independent Palestine State would find ready support. Nor could there be any illusion concerning the very substantial advantage which the Arab cause enjoyed ab initio in the coursels of an international organisation in which it was solidly advocated by a bloc of seven member states acting in complete unison on very major and minor question.

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It is a remarkable testimony to the independence and maturity of the United Nations Organisation that despite these initial advantages possessed by the Arabs the Jewish case should have received a fair hearing and the fierce anti-Zionist onslaught of the Arab States should have seen repulsed along the entire front. The session revealed that the United Nations Organisation has already evolved a sense of collective responsibility which enabled it to bring some order into the chaotic problem with which it had been faced by the Mandhtory Power. This achievement is all the more remarkable when it is considered that the whole procedure was without precedent. Palestine and the Jewish question had never before been discussed by such an authoritative international forum. On the few occasions when Palestine had appeared on the agenda of the Council of the League of Nations the discussion had been brief and confined to specific problems that had arisen. The basic issues had rarely been touched. In the Permanent Mandates Commission where indeed fundamental problems had more than once been raised, the discussion was confined to a small group of legal and administrative experts. Now for the first time the whole problem was open for discussion by the world's most authoritative international boly. And for the first time, too, the Jews were allowed to have a word in it. That had not been easy to attain, Opposition had come from various and sometimes unexpected quarters. The first proposal for the admission of Jewish representatives to the General Assembly with full rights other than the right to vote was rejected by a majority. Among those who opposed it were also the Americans who were concerned not to establish a precedent on the strength of which other non-official bodies or national groups not possessing statehood might be admitted to the Assembly. The Americans for their part proposed that the Jews be allowed to appear merely before an ad hoc sub-committee of the Political Committee and there only for the purpose of stating their case, without taking part in the discussions. This was rejected as being evidently inadequate, more especially after the representatives of the Arab States had, day after day, dinned their crude arguments into the ears of the Assembly. Finally, it was decided, by a large majority composed of the Soviet Union, the Western European and Latin American countries, that the Political Committee should invite the Jewish Agency and listen to its statements and views on all the issues to be discussed, The gradual evolution of the mind of the Assembly on this crucial question is a significant indication of its independence. Its judgment was also evident in the rejection of the claims of Jewish dissident groups to be given equal status with the Jewish Agency in appearing before the Political Committee. There is reason to believe that influential quanters had supported these claims and encouraged the dissidents to press them. The Assembly realised the inherent unfairness of this procedure and rejected the demand. So it came about that the Jewish Agency was able to appear as the authoritative spokesmen of the whole Jewish people - the first time that the Jewish people had been given the chance to make an appearance before such a representative international forum.

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The second controversial issue was the formulation of the terms of reference of the Fact-Finding Commission. The Arab States had from the beginning been pressing hard to secure from the Assembly acceptance in principle of their claim for the immediate grant of independence to an Arab-dominated Palestine. When the proposed terms of reference came up for discussion, they insisted that they should contain a specific directive to this effect. In this effort they had the support of numerous States, in particular of Soviet Russia, whose attitude was clearly inspired by a desire to put an end to the actual mandatory regime. The representatives of the Jewish Agency were consulted on this point and expressed themselves opposed to the inclusion of the independence directive in the terms of reference. While the Jewish representatives were not in principle opposed to independence as the ultimate status of Palestine, they clearly realised that the whole issue would be vitiated in advance if the Commission were to be given specific instructions to recommend the immediate grant of independence to present-day Palestime. The United States was strongly opposed to the Arab proposal, but in view of the wide support which the "independence formula" had received, they suggested a formula referring not to the independence of the "population" of Palestine, but to that of the "peoples" of Palestine, which would clearly have made mit possible for the Committee to recommend the trablishment of choth a Jewish and an Arab State, Altogether six resolutions were introduced on this crucial point. The French representative urged that he could not support any of them as they were designed to forestall the material decision in one direction or another. He accordingly moved that the whole of the paragraph be deleted from the terms of reference. This was accepted by the Dominions and the Americans and supported by a large majority. Thus the "independence" directive which had caused such a storm was quietly buried.

The same thing happened to the Arab attempt to prevent the Fact-Finding Committee from visiting the D. P. camps in Europe. Their evident purpose was to separate the Palestime problem from the Jewish question. In this matter, however, they found themselves opposed not only by the Americans, but also by the Russians and numerous other States. The Committee was given authority to conduct its investigation in Palestine and wherever elae it might deem useful. Equally significant was the ruling of the committee on the British motion that the U. N. should discuss the question of "the future status of Palestine". Despite strenuous opposition on the par: of the movers and the Arab States, this formula was altered to read "all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine."

It will be evident from the above summary that apart from the Arab bloc, which throughout maintained a consistent anti-Jewish attitude, the member States of the Assembly did not vote along fixed alignments. Not infrequently several States supported the identical motion from widely divergent motives. The reticent attitude of the United States in regard to a problem on which its Government had, during the last year, made a number of very definite pronouncements, gave rise to considerable comment and criticism, but it was probably dictated by their firm insistence on the purely procedural purpose of the meeting. Apart from the question of the admission of the Jewish Agency to the meeting of the Political Committee, on which they were apparently anxious to avoid creating a precedent for the hearing of other nongovernmental bodies, their attitude appeared to be designed to prevent any decision bying taken which might prejudge the results of the forthcoming investigation. The British representative was not so objective, According to Mr., Ben Gurion's report to the Jewish Elected Assembly in Jerusalem, the British "tried generally to create the impression that they were standing aside, although behind the scenes they played a very active part, getting others to do their work." The attitude of Russia was perhaps the most baffling issue,

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Russia had hitherts carefully avoided showing her hand on the Palestine issue, apart from criticising the Mandatory regime. At the present session, it supported the admission of the Jewish Agency to the meeting of the Political Committee, while, on the other hand, giving powerful aid to the Arab effort to have the independence directive inserted in the terms of reference. Neither of these attitudes could reveal the mind of the Russian government on the essential issues. It therefore came as a great surprise that, at the very end of the session, Mr. Gromyko volunteered a comprehensive statement which left no room for doubt on the Russian attitude towards the Palestine problem. The statement went far beyond the procedural questions on the agenda. It revealed a deep understanding of the tragic position of the Jewish survivors in Europe and of the failure of the civilised world to deal effectively with this burning problem. Nor was his analysis limited to the Jewish tragedy in Europe. It went to the roots of the political aspect of the Jewish problem. "I: would be wrong", said Mr. Gromyko, "if we disregarded the aspiration of the Jews to a State of their own and deprived the Jewish people of the right to fulfil this aspiration. It would be unjustified to deprive the Jewish people of this right, especially if we take into account all it has passed through during the Second World War. Therefore the investigation of this aspect of the problem, as well, and the preparation of suitable recommendations should form an important part of the Committee's tasks." Russia favours a solution of the Palestine problem either by setting up, by agreement with Arabs and Jews, of an independent Palestinian state, or, if such agreement cannot be attained, by the partition of the country and the setting up of two independent states. The statement of Mr. Gromyko left a deep impression on the Assembly. In revealing the attitude of the Russian Government towards the Palestine problem, this statement cleared the air and laid the bogey which had been the main plank of the anti-Zionist propaganda, particularly in the United States. The notion had been spread that unless the Western Powers would fall in with the wishes of the Arab League, the latter would go over with flying colours to Soviet Russia, That bogey has been effectively disposed of by Mr. Gromyko's outspoken pronouncement.

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No survey of the proceedings at Flushing Meadows would be complete which failed to pay tribute to the dignified and effective presentation of the Jewish case by the spokesmen of the Jewish Agency — Dr. Silver, Mr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Shertok, the substance of whose statements is given elsewhere in this issue.

The strength and dignity of the Zionist declarations were in marked contrast to the crude and unbalanced utterances and threats with which the spokesman of the Arab Higher Committee and the delegates of Syria and Iraq harangued the Assembly, Yet, as Mr. Ben Gurion rightly pointed out, it would be an unjustified enaggeration to say that a Zionist line had been taken by the mission of the United Nations. "It must be stated", he said in his report to the Elected Assembly in Jerusalsm, "that the Zionist formulas were not accepted but that the anti-Zionist formulas were rejected, and they were rejected with the full knowledge that they were anti-Zionist formulas."

A good beginning has been made but no more than a beginning. The preparation of the Jewish case before the U. N. Fact-Finding Committee — the nineteenth committee of inquiry investigating Palestine problems — will call for a comprehensive and strenucus effort on behalf of the Jewish Agency. It is only when the Committee has reported to the forthcoming session of the Assembly in September of this year that fundamental decisions will be taken though even then there is no certainty as to whether the British Government will act upon them. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that a great moral weight will attach to whatever this authorizative body will recommend to the next session of the Assembly.

J. P. COHEN

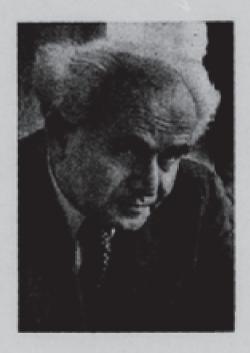


ESSENCE OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

MANDATORY'S FAILURE . JEWISH STATE AND JEWISH-ARAB ALLIANCE

BY DAVID BEN-GURION

CHAIRMAN, JEWISH AGENCY



THE representative of the United Kingdom has declared on behalf of his Government that they had tried for years to settle the problem of Palestine and had failed. They have therefore brought the problem to the United Nations in the hope that the U. N. would find a just solution. This statement is open to misunderstanding. The Mandatory Power was not charged with discovering a solution to the Palestine problem, and its failure was not in its inability to find a right solution. The Mandatory Power was charged by the League of Nations with the carry-

ing out of a definite settlement. That settlement was set out and determined originally by the United Kingdom herself and subsequently confirmed by all the Allied and Associated Powers in the First World War, as well as by the Arabs through Emir Feisal and the Syrian Arab Committee. It was later imbodied in the Mandate, approved by 52 Nations and made international law. The terms of that settlement, as decreed by the conscience and the law of nations, are common knowledge. It is the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people.

BREACH OF FAITH

At the time the United Kingdom took over the Mandate, the problem of Palestine had been clearly adjudicated and settled. The failure of the Mandatony Government, as admitted by the British representative, was the failure to carry out the settlement agreed upon and entrusted to it by the nations of the world. That failure became manifest with the introduction of the policy set forth in the White Paper of 1939 which violated the most essential terms of the Mandate and vitiated its entire purpose. The White Paper policy was condemned by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations as incompatible with the Mandate and with the plodges repeatedly given by the Mandatory Government itself; it was also demounced by the most eminent political leaders of the United Kingdom itself, including all the most prominent members of the present Government of the United Kingdom, as a Breach of faith. Only recently, the White Paper was again unanimously condemned by the Anglo-American Committee of Incuiry. The White Paper policy is responsible for the misery and death of a arge number of Jews and for the cruel acts of expulsion of Jewish refugees. It is responsible for establishing in Palestine a police state without parallel in the civilized world. It is responsible for the introduction in Palestine of racial discrimination against Jews in land legislation. This is the real nature of the failure of the Mandatory Power. Therefore I venture to suggest that the first problem facing the United Nations is how to set right that failure and to ensure

that international obligations towards the Jewish population of Palestine are faithfully fulfilled.

The second point to which I would like to invite attention s the fact that in Palestine you are faced not merely with a large and growing number of Jews, but with a distinct Jewish nation. There are Jews and Jewish communities in many countries, but n Palestine there is a new and unique phenomenon - a Jewish sation, with all the attributes, characteristic resources and aspiraions of nationhood. This nationhood springs from a long history and an uninterrupted connection for three thousand five hundred years with its ancestral soil, Palestine, which for the Jewish people has always been, and will always remain, the Land of Israel, was in the course of centuries conquered and invaded by many alien peoples, but none of them ever identified its national faith with Palestine. The Jewish nation in Palestine is rooted not only in past history but in the great living work of reconstruction and rebuilding, both of the country and of the people. The growth of this nation and its work of reconstruction must not and cannot be arrested - and this for two reasons. One is the existence of large numbers of homeless Jews for whom there is no other salvation in the future except in their own national home. The second is that more than two-thirds of the land in Palestine is still waste land, uncultivated, unsettled and believed by the Arabs to be uncultivable. The history of our settlement in the last seventy years has shown that this land can be and is being cultivated by us. This is not because we are more skilled or more capable than others, but because this is the only soil in the world which we call our own. We are not, like cur Arab neighbours, in possession of vast underpopulated territories like Iraq, Syria, Arabia, etc. We must therefore make use of very bit of free land in our country, even desert land.

Another observation is this: We are told that the Arabs are not responsible for the persecution of the Jews in Europe, nor is it their obligation to relieve their plight. I wish to make it quite clear that it rever entered our minds to charge the Arabs with solving the Jewish problem, or to ask Arab countries to accept Jewish refugees. We are bringing our homeless and persecuted Jews to our own country and settling them in Jewish towns and villages. There are Arab towas and villages in Palestine - Nablus, Jenin, Ramleh, Zarnuga, Tarschicha. You will not find a single Jewish refuges in any of them. The Jews who have returned to their country are settled in Petach Tikva, Rishon Le Zion, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem, Degania, the Negeb, and other Jewish towns and villages built by us. The return of the Jews to their country is a work of self-liberation and self-reconstruction which is contributing to the reconstruction and liberation of the country as a whole.

JEWISH-ARAB PAR NERSHIP

My fourth and last remark is this: We have no conflict with the Arab people. On the contrary, it is our deep conviction that historically the interests and the aspirations of the Jewish and Arab peoples are compatible and complementary. What we are (Continued on page 84)

TEST CASE FOR UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE . END OF JEWISH BONDAGE

BY DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

MEMBER OF JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE



THE just solution of the grave international problem of Palestine will prove a blessing not only to Palestine and to all its inhabitants, to the Jawish people, to the cause of world peace; but it will also enhance the moral authority and prestige of the United Nations, the great organisation for world justice and peace upon which so many high hopes of mankind now rest. It is gratifying that the Palestine problem will now be reviewed by an international body and that the thought and conscience of mankind will now be brought to bear on a situation which heretofore,

and for some years now, has been made extremely difficult by unilateral action and by decisions made, presumably within the terms of a mandatory trust, but actually without the sanction or supervision of the international xody which established that trust and which defined both its limits and its purposes. The administration of Palestine has since the outbreak of the war been conducted by the Mandatory Power as if it were vested with the sovereignty of Palestine; whereas it has undertaken to administer that country, of which it was not the sovereign, as a trustee for carrying out the purposes of the Mandate, which clearly defined its rights and obligations.

BASIC CONCEPTS

The problem of Palestine is of course of paramount importance to the Jewish people and that fact, no doubt, motivated the General Assembly of the United Nations to extend an invitation to the Jewish Agency to present its views. We thank all those who so warmly urged our aumission for their goodwill and their gallant action. The Jewish Agency is recognised in the Mandate for Palestine as a public body authorised to speak and act on behalf of the Jewish people in and out of Palestine in matters affecting the establishment of the lewish National Home. It is the only recognised public body in the Mandate. It is recognised as such, to quote Article 4 of the Mandate, "for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine, and subject always to the control of the administration to assist and take part in the development of the country". Under Article 6 the Jewish Agency is entitled further to cooperate with the Administration in promoting "close settlement by the Jews on the land"; and by Article 11 it is given a preferred status in respect of the construction and operation of public works and the development of the natural resources of the country.

The Jewish Agency therefore speaks not merely for the organised Jewish community of Palestine, the democratically elected National Council of Palestine Jews who are today the pioneering vanguard in the building of the Jewish National Home; it speaks for the Jewish people of the world who are devoted to this historic ideal, for it was charged by the same Article 4 of the Mandate "to secure the cooperation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish National Home".

In defining the terms of reference of the Committee of Inquiry and in all their future investigations, the terms "the Jewish people" and "the Jewish National Home" should be regarded as key terms and basic concepts. They were the key terms and basic concepts of the Balfour Declaration and of the Mandate under which Palestine is or should be administered today. To proceed without relation to them would be to detour into a political wilderness so far as Palestine is concerned. To treat the Palestine problem as if it were one of merely reconciling the differences between two sections of the population presently inhabiting the country or of finding a haven for a certain number of refugees and displaced persons, would only contribute to confusion. The Balfour Declaration which was issued by His Majesty's Government as "a declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations" declares: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people". The Mandate, in its preamble, recognises "the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine" and "the grounds for reconstituting" -I call attention to the word "reconstituting" - "their national home in that country". Those international commitments of a quarter of a century ago which flowed from the recognition of historic rights and present needs and upon which so much has already been built in Palestine by the Jewish people, cannot now be crased. You cannot turn back the hands of the clocit of history.

Certainly the United Nations guided by its great principle proclaimed in its Charter "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained" can never sanction the violation of treaties and of international law, Having this and similar situations in mind, a specific provision was written into the chapter of the Charter of the United Nations which deals with zerritories which might become trusteeship territories and which is therefore especially applicable to territories now under Mandate. This is Article 80 of the Charter which reads: "Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements made under Article 77, 79 and 81 placing each territory under the trusteeship system and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Charter shall be construed in or of itself to alter im any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties". It is the perspective of the U. N. Committee of Inquiry on the entire problem which will prove decisive. It will give direction and will greatly expedite its work, and its conclusions will prove of constructive significance if it will keep the proper perspective always in view,

FUTURE OF NATIONAL HOME

A generation ago the international community of the word of which the United Nations today is the political and spiritual heir decreed that the Jewish people should be given the right long denied and the opportunity to reconstitute their national home in Palestine. That national home is still in the making. It has not yet been fully established. No international community has challenged or even questioned that right. The Mandatory Power which was entrusted with the obligation to safeguard the opportu-

nity for the continuous growth and development of the Jewish national home has unfortunately in recent years grievously interfered with and circumscribed it. That opportunity must now be fully restored. When will the Jewish National Home be an accomplished fact? The answer to that question may well be given by the man who was Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time when the Balfour Declaration was issued. I am quoting the testimony of Mr. Lloyd George given before the Palestine Royal Commission in 1937: "There could be no doubt as to what the Cabinet then had in their minds. It was not their idea that a Jewish State should be set up immediately by the peace treaty. On the other hand it was convemplated that when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them and had become a definite majority of the inhabitants, then Palestine would thus become a Jewish Commonwealth. The notion that Jewish immigration would have to be artificially restricted in order to ensure that the Jews would be a permanent minority, never entered into the head of anyone engaged in framing the policy. That would have been regarded as unjust and as a fraud on the people to whom we were appealing". This same answer could also be given by Mr, Winston Churchill who was an important member of the Government which issued the Balfour Declaration; by General Smuts who was a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at that time, and who foretold an increasing stream of Jewish immigration into Palestine and "in generations to come a great Jewish State rising there once more"; by Lord Robert Cecil, and by many others. American statesmen shared this view of the Jewish National Home. Thus President Wilson on March 3, 1919, stated: "I am persuaded that the allied nations with the fullest concurrence of our own government and people are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish commonwealth." That the Government of the United States does not now consider the Jewish national home as already established is clearly stated in the letter of President Truman to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia dated October 20, 1946. He wrote: "The Government and people of the United States have given support to the concept of the Jewish National Home in Palestine ever since the termination of the first world war which resulted in the freeing of a large area of the Near East, including Palestine, and the establishment of a number of independent states which are now members of the United Nations. The United States which contributed its blood and resources to the winning of that war 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 the time. It took the position to which it still adheres that these peoples should be prepared for self-government and also that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine", "I am happy to note", declared the President, "that most of the liberated peoples are now citizens of independent countries. The Jewish national home, however, has not as yet been fully developed".

It should of course be clear that when we speak of a Jewish state, we do not have in mind any racial state or any theocratic state but one which will be based upon full equality and rights for all inhabitants without distinction of religion or race and without domination or subjugation. What we have in mind by the Jewish state is most succinctly stated in a resolution adopted by the British Labour Party in 194" - now represented by the present government of Great Britain which requested this special session of the United Nations: "Here we halted half-way, irresolute between conflicting policies. But there is surely neither hope nor meaning in a Jewish national home unless we are prepared to let the Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war, and there is an irresistible case for it now". When the U. N. Committee of Inquiry will come to consider proposals for the future government of Pales-ine this inescapable and irreducible factor - the international obligation to ensure the continuous development of the Jewish national home - should be kept constantly in mind.

I believe that it would be extremely helpful to the Committee



U. N. General Assembly on Palestine at Flushing Meadows (U. N. Photo)

of Inquiry if the mandatory government would present the account of its stewardship of the Palestine mandate to it rather than wait for the next assembly of United Nations. It would assist the committee in thinking through the problem and in arriving at helpful recommendations for the future government of Palestine. It is illogical, I fear, to ask the Committee of Inquiry to consider the future government of Palestine without first making a thorough study of the present government to discover what was faulty in the present administration, what neglect and what deviations occurred to have brought about a condition so dangerous and explosive as to necessitate the convoking of a special session of the United Nations to deal with it.

TESTIMONY OF ACHIEVEMENT

I believe that the Committee of Inquiry should most certainly visit Palestine, Written documents are important but infinitely more instructive are the living documents, the visible testimony of creative effort and achievement. In Palestine they will see what the Jewish people inspired by the hope of reconstituting their national home after the long weary centuries of their homelessness and relying upon the honour and the pledged word of the World Community has achieved in the few short years against great odds and sermingly insurnountable handicaps. The task was enormous --- untrained hands, inadequate means, overwhelming difficulties. The land was stripped and poor - neglected through the centuries; and the period of building took place between two disastrous world wars when European Jewry was shattered and impoverished. Nevertheless the record of pioneering achievement of the Jewish people in Palestine has received the acclaim of the entire world. And what was built there with social vision and high human idealism has proved a blessing, we believe, not only to the Jews of Palestine but to the Arabs and other non-Jewish communities as well.

That the return of the Jews to Palestine would prove of benefit not only to themselves but also to their Arab neighbours was envisaged by Emir Feisal who was the great leader of the Arab peoples at the peace conference following the first world war. On March 3, 1919, he wrote: "We Arabs look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist Organisation to the Peace Conference and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best insofar as we are concerned to help them through. We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home... I look forward, and my people with



JEWISH PIONEERING ACHIEVEMENTS : The Reclaimed Countryside - Jordan Valley Communal Settlements Photo : Keren Hayesod (Z. Kluger)

me look forward, to a fluture in which we will help you and you will help us so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their place in the community of civilised peoples of the world." We are confident that if allowed to develop uninterruptedly the standards of life which have been developed in Palestine, the concepts of social justice and the modern scientific methods will serve as a great stimulas to the rebirth and progress of the entire Near East with which Palestine and the destinies of the Jewish national home are naturally bound up. The Committee of Inquiry should also consider the potentialities of the country which, properly developed, can, according to the expert testimony of those most qualified to speak on the subject, sustain a population much greater than the present one. Many important projects which will result in great exonomic and social improvement not alone in Palestine but in all neighbouring countries are awaiting development pending a satisfactory political solution.

CAUSES OF UNREST

The Committee of Inquiry should, while in Palestine, also look into the real, the fundamental, sauses of the tragic unrest and violence which today mar the life of the Holy Land to which our Jewish pioneers came not with veapons but with tools. They will inquire, I am sure, why a peace-loving community whose sole interest was in building a peace-loving community whose sole interest was in building a peaceful home and future for themselves and their children is being driven to the pitch of resentment and tension lamentably driving some of its members to actions which we all deplore. They will ask themselves, I am sure, why shiploads of helpless Jewish refugees, — men, women and children, who have been through all the hells of Nazi Europe — are being driven away from the shores of the Jewish national home by a mandatory government which assumed as its prime obligation to

facilitate Jewish immigration into that country. They will also investigate, I hope, how the Mandatory Government is carrying out another of its coligations which is to encourage close settlement of the Jews on the land; when in actual practice it is today severely restricting free Jewish settlement to an area less than six percent of that tiny country and is enforcing today in the Jewish national home discriminatory racial laws which the Mandate as well as the Charter of the U. NI severely condemn. By way of digression let it be said that we are not engaged nor shall we be engaged in any criticism or condemnation of the people of Great Britain, We have so quarrel with them. On the contrary, we have the highest regard and admiration for that people and for its monumental contributions to democratic civilization; and we shall never forget that it was the United Kingdom which first among the nations gave recognition to the national aspirations of the Jewish people. It is only a wrong and unjustifiable policy willich contradicts and tends to defeat the far-visioned British statesmanship of earlier years which we condemn.

We hope most earnestly that the Committee of Inquiry will also viiit the displaced persons camps in Europe and see with their own eves the appalling human tragedy which mankind is permitted to continue unabated two years after the close of a war in which the Jewish people was the greatest sufferer. While committees of investigation and study are reporting on their sad plight, and while intergovernmental discussions and negotiations are going on, these war-ravaged men and women are languisling in their misery still waiting for salvation. They ask for the bread of escape and hope; they are given the stone of inquiries and investigations. Their morale is slumping terribly. A spiritual detericration, I am afraid, is setting in among them. It is only the hope that tomorrow — perhaps tomorrow — redemption may come



Tel Aviv, the Urban Capital of Jewish Palestine, founded in 1969 on a harren stretch of sand dunes Photo : Z. Kluger (Municipality of Tel Aviv).

that keeps their spirits from breaking utterly. Most of them are desperately eager to go to the Jewish national home. I hope that the conscience of mankind speaking through U, N, and through its Committee of Inquiry will make it possible for those weary men and women to find peace at last and healing in the land of their fondest hope and that their liberation will not be delayed until the report of the Committee is finally made and the action of the Assembly is finally taken, but that pending ultimate decisions and implementations these unfortunate people will be permitted forthwith to migrate in substantial numbers to Palestine. There is a desperate urgency about this tragic human problem which brooks no delay. An immediate relaxation of the restrictive measures on immigration into Palestine and a return to the status which prevailed before the White Paper policy of 1939 was imposed, will not only be a boon to these suffering human beings but will greatly relieve the present menacing tensions in Palestine, will wash out much of the bitterness and will enable the deliberations of the Committee of Inquiry and of the next Assembly to be carried on in a calmer spirit, in an atmosphere of moderation and good will. We are all eager for peace. We must all make a contribution to achieve it. But the decisive contribution can only be made by the Mandatory Government.

The Jewish people places great hope upon the outcome of the deliberations of the United Nations. It has faith in its collective sense of justice and fairness and in the high ideals which inspire it. We are an ancient people and though we have often on the long, hard road which we have travelled been disillusioned we have never been dishear ened. We have never lost faith in the sovereignty and the ultimate triumph of great moral principles.

VICTORY OF TRUTH

In these last tragic years when the whole household of Israel became one great hostelry of pain we could not have built what we did build had we not preserved our unshakeable trust in the victory of truth. It is in that strong faith and hope that we wish to cooperate in this task which the U. N. have undertaken.

We belong in this society of nations. Surely the Jewish people is no less deserving than other peoples whose national freedom and independence have been established and whose representatives are now seated here. The Jewish people were your allies in the war and joined their sacrifices to yours to achieve a common victory. The representative of the Jewish people of Palestine should sit in your midst — the representatives of the people and of the land which gave to mankind spiritual and ethical values inspiring human personalities and secred texts which are your treasured possessions. We hope that that people now rebuilding again its national life in its ancient homeland will be welcomed before long to this noble fellowship off the United Nations.

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THE RIGHT TO HOME AND FREEDOM

CRUX OF PALESTINE ISSUE . REPLIES TO U. N. QUERIES

BY MOSHE SHERTOK

HEAD, POLITICAL CEPT., JEWISH AGENCY

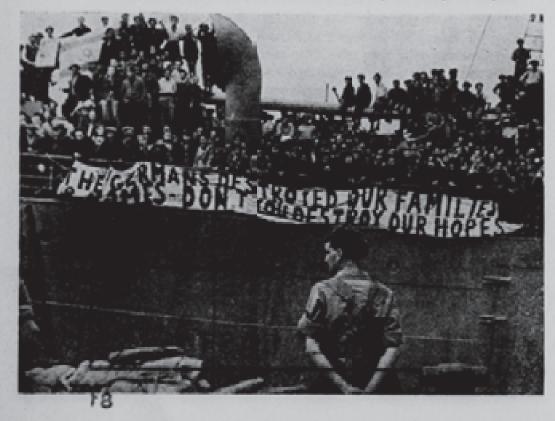


TO treat the issue of Palestine in isolation from the immigration issue would make as much sense as to study the beating of a heart in disregard of blood circulation, A solution for the problem of Palestine which would ignore the Jewish claim and the need for immigration would solve nothing. Whoever undertook to implement such a solution would be driven back by the sheer impact of reality to face the problem of immigration, This is the crux of the Palestine problem,

To begin with, one basic point must be made clear. If it is

granted that the Jewish people are in Palestine as of right, then all the implications and corollaries of that premise must be accepted. The foremost is that Jews must be allowed to resettle in Palestine in unlimited numbers, provided only they do not displace or worsen the lot of the existing inhabitants who are also there as of right. If that basic premise is not granted, then there is very little to discuss. It may sound quite plausible to argue that if the right of the Jews to return to Palestine is admitted on the grounds of ancient history, then the whole map of the world would have to be re-made and chaos would ensue. But does the question really arise? Do the descendants of the Romans, for example, claim entry into England? Do they need England? Does their future, their very existence, depend on settling there? Or do the Arabs, for that matter, press to return to Andalusia in Spain? Is it a matter of life and death for them? The analogy is fallacious and misleading. The great historic phenomenon of the Jewish return to

Trophy of Royal Navy: Sezed Immigrant Ship, with inscription "The Germans destroyed our families and homes. Bon't you destroy our hopes".



Palestine is unique because the position of the Jewish people as a homeless people, and yet attached with an unbreakable tenacity to its birthplace is unique. It is that phenomenon that has made the problem of Palestine an issue in international affairs, and no similar issue has ever arisen.

Were it not for the presence in Palestine today of over 600,000 Jews who refuse to be left in the minority position under Arab domination; were it not for the unge to settle in Palestine, of hundreds of thousands of homeless and uprooted Jews in Europe, in the Orient, and elsewhere; were it not for the hopes and efforts of millions of Jews throughout the world to re-establish their national home and build it up into a Jewish state, then the United Nations would not be faced with the problem of Palestine as it is now. The problem is real and pressing. It cannot be made to disappear by conjuring up non-existent difficulties alleged to be involved in its solution.

RETURNING SONS

The question has been asked by the distinguished representative from India as to how many Jews from outside there were in Palestine at certain dates - the operating words being "from outside." In round figures the Jewish population at various times was 50,000 in 1900, 165,000 in 1930, 475,000 in 1939. Now it is about 630,000. Incidentally, there are more Jews in Palestine today than there were Arabs at the end of the first World War. But as to "Jews from outside", I cannot say. In a way, they are all from outside; they are practically all immigrants. There was but a tiny Jewish community in Palestine prior to 1880. In the early 1880's the return started, almost simultaneously from Russia and Rumania, from Morocco and Southern Arabia, and since then it has been practically continuous. It started because the Jews had always believed it to be their inalienable right to resettle Palestine. That right was subsequently internationally recognised and enshrised in the mandate. But quite apart from the mandate, nothing will eradicate, from the hearts of Jews, the conviction that it is their right to return. So in that deeper sense, they are not from outside at all but sens of the country.

The Arab spocesmen make much of the fact that Palestine has already taken in so many immigrants. These immigrants, they say, were received by the Arabs. But we cannot concede them that credit. Conversely, they say that the Jews have settled in Palestine at the expense of the Arabs. That debit item, too, we cannot admit. There has been no receiving of Jewish immigrants by Arabs nor any settlement of Jews at the expense of the Arabs. The Jews dld not come as guests of anyone. They came in their own right. They received themselves and their brothers; and they did so by their own efforts and at the expense of no one ese. Every acre of land we tilled was bought and had to be wrested from wilderness and desolation. Nothing was taken away — not one house, not one job. A tremendous amount of work, wealth and well-being was presented to the Arab population.

SCOURGE OF DISPERSION

The honourable representative from India also asked whether since the Hitler regime had been crushed, the Jewish displaced persons would not be better advised to stay in Germany. Threequarters of that Jewry — 6,000,000 people — are no more. But ler us go back into the past. Jews had lived in Spain for a whole millennium when, in 1492, they were despoiled and expelled, and only those who gave up their Jewish identity and became Christians were allowed to remain, Jews have lived in Poland since the eleventh or twelfth century, but in the seventeenth they were the victims of ferocious massacres. Then there were pogroms under the Russian Czars in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; and in the last war came the final catastrophe. Nearly all of Polish Jewry - 3,000,000 men, women, and children - were wiped out by the Nazis. In Germany, the beginnings of Jewish settlement are traced back to the fourth :entury. But just six centuries ago, most of the Jews in Germany were destroyed in a wave of frenzied persecution which swept Europe. Then, by the twentieth century, German Jews had reached the pinnacle of emancipation and were largely assimilated. Yet they were hurled down into the abyss of degradation and death. Even converts to Christianity were not spared. It is true that Hitler is gone now, but not anti-Semitism. He was the product, not the source of German Jew-hatred. Anti-Semitism in Germany and in many other parts of Europe is as rife as ever and potentially militant and fierce. Some Governments tried their best to keep it down, but they have a very hard job in doing so. The honourable representative of India has also asked whether the Jewish displaced persons would be assimilable in Palestine. The answer is yes. They would be perfectly assimilable in the Jewish community there - the one Jewish community in the world with a self-contained economic system and an independent cultural life which is eager and able to receive and absorb them. He asked whether they would not be better assimilable in Germany. The answer is no. You cannot settle in a graveyard, nor can you build a dwelling out of heaps of rubble.

Actually, most of the Jewish displaced persons are not from Germany itself, but from other countries. They are today in camps, or they otherwise continue as refugees because they cannot be resettled in Europe. They have now waited for two years, and in all this time no one has come forward with a solution to their problem. The clear recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee have remained on paper and, to them, they have proved a mockery. No one has offered an alternative to Palestine. But even if there were an alternative, they refuse to be treated as mere chattels. They appeal to the world to realise that they form part of a people which has a national will of its own. They want to go to the only country where they will feel at home, both individually and collectively. Their problem is inseparable from the problem of Palestine. It is the problem of Palestine.

The honourable representative of the Union of South Africa asked whether we wanted the question of the DP's in Europe examined solely in connection with Palestine, or in its general aspect. Our answer is that we believe that only in Palestine can the problem of these people be permanently and constructively solved, for only there can their lives be rebuilt on secure foundations and their homes become part of the home of the entire people.

The immigration issue is not confined to that of the Jewish displaced persons and unsetvled refugees in Europe. Various Jewish communities in Europe are involved as well as the Jews of the Arab and Oriental countries, With regard to these, members of the United Nations have heard idyllic accounts of the conditions. of complete equality and true brotherhood under which they live. The Jewish Agency is naturally very intimately acquainted with the position, and the picture as we know it is totally different. In most of these countries Jews are treated as second or third-rate citizens. They live in perpetuallfear of eruptions of fierce fanaticism, of which there have been tragic examples both in recent years and in the more remote past. Their lot ranges from precarious sufferance to active persecution. All formal statements under duress notwithstanding, their hopes and dreams are centered on Zion, and their youth has no other idea but to join ts builders. We very strongly urge that the position of these communities should form part of the Inquiry Committee's investigations. But the most urgent problem is, of course that of the displaced persons in Europe who are now on the brink of despair.

ROOTS OF TERRORISM

The present political crisis in Palestine s nothing but a clash between the dire needs of Jewish immigration and the current antiimmigration policy of the mandatory power. We were asked by the representative of India why public servants of the British Government in Palestine are today the victims of terrorist activity. The answer is because the White Paper of 1939 is still in force. Terrorism is a pernicious outgrowth of a disastrous policy. The Jewish Agency has unreservedly condemned terrorist bloodshed, and in that attitude it is supported by the large majority of the organised Jewish community. Its harm to the Jews and to the Jewish future is far graver than to the Government and people of the United Kingdom. But Jewish efforts to resist and check terrorism are continually frustrated because Government action, in pursuance of the White Paper, adds fuel to the fire. Our efforts will continue, but the representative of India will no doubt agree that Palestine is not the only country which has been afflicted with this most hateful disease.

Another question was why, in contradiction to the Emir Feisal's (Arab leader at 1919 Peace Conference) attitude, the Palestine Arabs were now opposed to Jewish immigration. This point has been fully covered in the statement of the Palestine-Arab case. All I would add is that the uncompromising opposition immigration now voiced does not invalidate the broader conception and bolder vision expressed in the Feisal-Weizmann agreement, which indicated a way of harmonizing Jewish and Arab aspirations within a wider framework, fully taking into account the independence then promised and now achieved by the Arabs in vast territories. While I am on the point of promises, I should like to recall that Sir Henry McMahon (British High Commissioner in Egypt during World War I) himself stated that Palestine was never included in the promises made by him to the Arabs, and that this was well understood at the time by the late King Hussein (King Hussein of Hedjaz, Sherif of Mecca in 1915). It will also be recalled that Trans-Jordan, which was originally included in the Balfour Declaration, is today an Arab state.

HOME AND STATE

Finally, the distinguished representative of India asked whether we recognized the distinction between a Jewish state and a Jewish national home. The answer is that we do, but perhaps not quite in the sense in which the question was meant. The establishment of the Jewish national home is a process. The setting up of a Jewish State is its consummation. That such consummation had been intended by the authors of the Jewish national home policy and that a way was definitely left open for its achievement was conclusively proved by the Palestine Royal Commission. The point was fully understood by those responsible for the 1944 Statement on Palestine of the British 'Labour Party Executive. The Indian

"A war between Gentiles and Jewry" - Bevin. Military Deportation Party on board saptured Refuges Ship in Haifa (Photo: Rosenblueth)





Target of Army Operations : "Illegals" Herded into Deportation Ships

representative drew attention to the use in that statement of the term, "Jewish national home" and not "Jewish state". But may I recall the words of Mr. Hugh Dalton, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, when reporting on that statement of the Executive to the Labour Party Conference. He urged common support, in consultation with the United States and Soviet Governments "for a policy which will give us a happy, free, and prosperous Jewish state in Palestine." That was only two years ago.

The matter has a most vital bearing on the question of Palestine's independence. Unlike other mandates of Category A, the declared object of which was to prepare the country for independence, the Palestine mandate has no such clause. Its primary purpose, in the words of the Royal Commission, is the establishment of the Jewish national home, But, of course, the ultimate goal must be independence and the mandate must be terminated. So if, upon the termination of the Palestine mandate, its original purpose is to be fulfilled, if the future of the Jewish national home is to be permanently secured, if the national interest of the Jewish people is to be harmonized with other interests and not sacrificed for their sake, then a jewish State must come into being. A home, in the words of a Brilish statesman, in the debate on the White Paper for Palestine, is a place to which one is always free to come back. How is the national home to fulfill its primary functions of being open to Jews in need of it, if it is to remain forever subjected to non-Jewish sovereignty? An Arab minority in a Jewish state will be secure, if for no other reason, because the state will forever remain surrounded by Arab countries with which it will be most vitally interested to be at peace; also because there will always be Jewish minorities in other lands. But a Jewish minority in an Arab state will have no such security at all. It will

be at the mercy of the Arab majority, which would be free from all restraints.

The question of relationship of a Jewish state with the Arab people and of Jews living together with the Arabs is, of course, the dominant question of the future. The distinguished representative of Poland has asked whethe: there have been attempts at collaboration between Jews and Asabs. The answer is, yes, there have been, on both sides. Arabs and Jews have cooperated and are cooperating successfully in the wide and varied fields of municipal, commercial and labour affairs. Arab-c is taught in all Jewish secondary schools and a large number of primary schools. The Jewish Agency is particularly active in spreading knowledge of Arabic in the Jewish settlements and promoting friendly relations between them and their Arab neighbours. From personal observation and direct experience accumulated over a period of forty-one years' residence in Palestine, I can affirm that there is nothing inherent in the nature of either the native Arab or the immigrant Jew which prevents friendly cooperation. On the contrary, considering the admittedly great difference of background, they mix remarkably well. By mixing I do not mean assimilation, for the Jew does not come to Palestine to assimilate to the Arab, but to develop his own distinctive individuality. Nor does he expect the Arab to assimilate to himself. What I mean is cooperation between a selfrespecting Jew and a self-respecting Arab, and between the two communities. Today the issue is overshadowed and practical cooperation is hampered by the political conflict over the country's future. The present official leaders of the Arab states, having achieved practically all they wanted with so little sacrifice, refuse to admit the legitimacy of the national aspirations of another people. At the head of the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine stands a man, who, apart from other well-known aspects of his activity, was directly involved during the war in the Nazi policy of extermination of the European Jews.

GOOD NEIGHBOURS

Nevertheless, the Jews do not lose heart. They come to Palestine not to fight the Arab world, but to live at peace with it. They are not an outpost of any foreign domination. Their ambitton is to integrate themselves into the modern structure of reviving Asia. They are an old Asiatic people returning to their home, At the same time, they are anxious to make their contribution to the great work of bridge-building between modern Asia and the nest of the world. Their intense experience in development within the narrow confines of Palestine is yielding results which may be of value to all who are interested in social and economic progress in the Middle East and beyond. But their true partnership with their neighbours can only be based upon equality of status and mutual respect. The Jews claim what is the natural right to any people on the face of the earth -- that as many of them as possible should live together in their own country, freely develop their civilisation, make their contribution to the common stock of humanity, and be self-governing and independent. They cannot possibly surren-ler that chim, and for its attainment they appeal for the assistance of the entire family of nations.

ESSENCE OF THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

(Continued from page 77)

doing in our country, in Palestine, is seclaiming the land, increasing the yield of the soil, ceveloping modern agriculture and industry, science and art, raising the dignity of labour, ensuring women's status of equality, increasing man't mastery over nature, and working out a new civilisation based on human equality, freedom and cooperation in a world which we believe is as necessary and beneficial for our Arab neighbours as for ourselves.

Jewish-Arab partsership, based on equality and mutual assistance, will help to bring about the regeneration of the entire

Middle East. We Jews understand and deeply sympathize with the urge of the Arab people for unity, independence and progress, and our Arab neighbours, I hope, will realize that Jews in their own historic homeland, can under no conditions be made to remain a subordinate, dependent minority, as they are in all other countries in the Diaspora. The Jewish nation in its own country must become a free and independent state, with membership in the United Nations. It is eager to cooperate with its free Arab neighbours: to promote economic development, social progress, and real independence of all the Semitic countries in the Middle East. I most earnestly suggest that a seal, just and lasting solution of the problem is a Jewish State and a Jewish-Arab alliance.

U. N. Impressions

REPORT FROM FLUSHING MEADOWS

CLOSE-UP OF U. N. . HIGHLIGHTS OF ASSEMBLY

D ELEGATES and pressmen making their way to the United Nations building in Flushing Meadows saw the American countryside looking its best. Summer is in the air and the trees are clouds of pink and white blossom. This burgeoning of nature has always been linked by the poets and the optimists with a renewed belief in mankind. But it is symptomatic that the winds of spring are carefully krpt at bay in the United Nations headquarters, where the Assembly meets in a man-made atmosphere of air conditioning and artificial lighting.

The victory of technical achievements over nature may be taken to symbolise the underlying battle fought out at Flushing Meadows, where power politics and the stench of oil, amid which one can perceive the acrid smell of far-off gunpowder, suffocate the still small voice of human conscience.

Looking back over the three long weeks of endless debate and bickering, however, the Jewish observer may derive a certain feeling of relief. After the first few days of bitter disappointment, when the representatives of the five Arab States had the freedom of the floor with no one to gainsay their statements or to state the Jewish case, the Assembly began to regain its sense of equilibrium and finally its decision was more favourable than had at first been thought possible. The Jewish Agency was formally recognised and the important precedent set of non-governmental bodies being allowed to participate in the United Nations proceedings. The Arab resolution calling for the termination of the Mandate and the immediate independence of Palestine was defeated. And almost at the end of the session, Soviet Russia electrified the world with what may be called the "Gromyko Declaration."

The United Nations Organisation consists nominally of 55 member-states, but it speaks with two major voices — that of the Anglo-Saxon powers and than of Russia. The smaller nations generally move within the orbits of England, America or the Soviet Union. It was, perhaps, not altogether a coincidence that as my train pulled in to the Station, the guard should have shouted: "United Nations, watch your step!" For it seemed to me later that most of the delegates were occupied chiefly in watching not only their own steps but those also of their neighbours and even more of the three Great Powers. There were, it is true, several occasions during those three weeks when some of the smaller countries broke out of step, but in the end the field will be found to contain only the three great protagonists of the world drama, Notable among the side-steppers was the Indian delegate who took every opportunity of "needling" Great Britain and kept the press gallery in a subdued guffaw. Darting through the discussions like a mosquito, the Indian representative dealt such pricks as declaring that his government condoled with England on the difficulties of her "untenable" position in Palestine,

The climate of the United Nations gathering was one of continual change. The weather vane veered continuously

BY FAY DORON OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT AT U.N.

with the wind of opinion, each breeze between the cardinal parties concerned switching it abruptly. No one could foretell from one hour to the next how things were going to shape, and the unhappy newspaperman had to be on the spot the whole time in order not to miss the rising storm or the prospect of fair weather. Thus, for instance, the Arabs had had a field day at the opening session. But they began to lose ground as they overplayed their hand. Not even the most prejudiced among the delegates could stomach their arrogance and their continual contempt for the Chair eventually arcused the anger of the usually suave chairman, Senor Oswaldo Aranha, Later, they began to make a comeback and reached a new peak when the Arab Higher Committee withdrew its application to appear before the Assembly. This show of injured pride quickly brought the United Nations to their knees and the Palestine Arabs were soon being besought to reconsider their refusal to appear and were finally assured of equal representation



intrance to U. N. Assembly Hall at Flushing Meadows

(U. N. Photo)



Mr. David Ben-Gurion conferring with the Indian delegate, Mr. Asaf Ali, at Flushing

with the Jewish Agency, Flushed with their victory, the Palestine Arabs eventually made their major mistake. Touched on the raw by references to the head of the Higher Committee (made in the main by the Polish delegate and to a much lesser extent by the spokesmen of the Jewish Agency as well as by the memorandum submitted by the Nation Associates), Emile Ghory lost his temper. He made his by now notorious comment on the crucifixion and thus put himself outside the pale of modern civilised society. From that moment the Arab stock began to drop. This episode was one of the three dramatic moments of the United Nations session, galvanising the Assembly as it did with a rude shock. The other two highlights were of greater significance. The first was the appearance of the Jewish Agency delegation and the deep impression created by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Mr. David Ben Gurion and Mr. Moshe Shertok as they made their statements on behalf of the Jewish people. The entire gathering seemed to realise that it was an historic occasion. The second dramatic episode was when Mr. Gromyko stated the Soviet Government's attitude to the Palestine problem. He spoke in the Assembly Hall at Flushing, where there are no arrangements for simultaneous translation. As a result, the press gallery was almost empty for the reporters not knowing Russian had made for the bar to pass the time until the English translation should be forthcoming. For those who knew Russian, it was a "scoop" and there was a sudden flurry as people came hurrying back into the hall when it was known that Gromyko was making an historic speech. As the French interpreter stepped up to the rostrum and began his translation, one could feel the angry disappointment of the Arab delegates, the almost painful though highly controlled attention of the British representatives. Whatever may have been the motives behind the Russian statement there was no doubt as to the dramatic atmosphere it created.

Now the stage is being laid for the next act, but we shall have to wait for the denouement until September. The technical arrangements made for the convening of the family of nations were admirable. The Assembly met in an excellently lighted hall, where the acoustics were as good as are humanly possible. The proceedings were broadcast and televised. Speeches were translated almose miraculously and simultaneously into a number of languages by a system prepared, ironically enough, for the Nuremberg Trials. If mankind could achieve the same levels in matters of conduct and conscience as have been reached in the technical field, there might be hope for the world and recompense for the Jewish people.

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U. N. ASSEMBLY AS SEEN FROM JERUSALEM

HE proceedings of the U. N. Assembly's special session were followed in Palestine with the closest attention. Every newspaper, Jewish and Arab, carried long reports from Flushing Meadows and Lake Success. Many people who owred sufficiently powerful wireless sets made a daily practice of listening in to the speeches. which were broadcast direct from America. The Palestine Broadcasting Service did its share by devoting a great deal of time in its news bulletins to what the delegates of the U. N. were saying and doing. This excellent all-round coverage reflected the interest shown by all the inhabitants of Palestine in these lengthy discussions which were likely to affect their future for many years to come.

Before the special session started, the public was perhaps inclined to be pessimistic, if not a little cynical, about these debates and their outcome, The prospect of yet another commission aroused no great enthusiasm. There had already been seventeen or eighteen commissions - no one seemed certain of the exact number - and it was thought hardly likely that a nineteenth would make much difference. The fact that the U. N. meeting coincided with the first anniversary of the publication, and the almost simultaneous rejection, of the Anglo-American Committee's report was not lost on the politically conscious. Leading articles in all the newspapers brought it to the notice of the public at large, and contributed not a little to the wi-lespread feeling of despondency. As the sussion got under way, however, the public mood underwent a noticeable change. It was seen that the delegates were in earnest, that they were genuinely seeking a olution, and that they were determined to do justice to all sides.

In particular, the attitude of the smaller nations was widely appreciated. They seemed to have made up their minds that Palestine should not become, or remain, the plaything of power politics. Perhaps they felt a natural sympathy with the Jews and Arabs, both of them small nations like themselves. Whatever the reason, meir representatives talked sense and kest their feet planted firmly on the ground, Everyone spoke well of the chairmarship of Dr. Aranha and Mr. Pearson, A new sense of confidence quickly made itself felt in Palestine, particularly in Jewish circles. The Jews were satisfied, on the whole, that the international aspects of the Palestine problem were once again to the fore. They felt they had nothing to lose by public discussion of their case, and they had only one fear — that pressure might be brought to bear on the fact-finding commission not to visit Palestine. Some hints had apparently been dropped to this effect, and such a move would have been interpreted as a manoeuvre to prevent the commission from seeing Jewish achievements in Palestine for themselves. Happily, subsequent events proved this fear to have been unfounded, and the members of the commission are to have the opportunity of seeing everything they want.

The attitude adopted by the Arab States at the special session was disconcerting, though it cannot have come wholly as a surprise. Even Arabs were shocked at the things their spokesmen said and at their tactical blunders. The Arab newspaper "Ash-Shaab", for instance, asked: "Was it advisable to say in front of an international body that we hate the Jews because they are Jews?" There was, generally, a good deal of disagreement and heresy-hunting in the Arab camp, Observers could not help noticing the contradictory statements made by Arab delegates. The representative of Lebanon said in the course of the discussion that "the only valid, legal, international instrument or framework under which Palestine is at present governed and administered is definitely that of the Mandate of the League of Nations." The Iraqi delegate, however, said: "I want it to be thoroughly understood that the Mandate is illegal; the Mandate has never gained a legal foundation". What were the Arabs of Palestine to make of things if Arab spokesmen at the United Nations flatly contradicted one another in this way? This confusion and dissatisfaction found ample expression in Arab newspaper comment, which in one or two cases at least went so far as to question the right of the Arab Higher Executive to speak in the name of the Palestine Arabs. Mr. Henry Cattan's speech, however, met with general approval; he spoke with more restraint, and with greater regard for relevance, than most of the other Arab delegates. The general conclusion seemed to be that of one Arab newspaper which taid: "We must select very carefully the p-ople who are to defend us".

Jewish circles were satisfied, on the whole, with the hearing which had been given to the Jewish Agency and with the manner in which the Agency's representatives hac put

BY WALTER EYTAN

their case. Full representation on the Assembly itself would of course have been preferred, but as this proved to be impossible it was felt that appearance before the Political Committee served essentially the same purpose. The opportunity which the United Nations gave to both the Jews and the Arabs of Palestine to state their views, even though they did not represent sovereign states, was particularly appreciat-ed in Jewish circles. It was taken as a sign that the United Nations proposed to deal fairly with the two parties whose future would be most profoundly affected by their decision, in spite of their inability to claim the formal attributes of statehood. The prestige of the Jewish Agency, as the body internationally recognised to speak on behalf of the Jewish people in matters affecting Palestine, was undoubtedly strengthened both by the part it took in the proceedings of the Political Committee and by the tone and content of the speeches its representatives made.

It was thought unlikely that any of the Great Powers would take a definite stand at this preliminary stage. Great Britain had declared her intention of doing no more than submit the problem to the United Nations, without any kind of recommendation or suggested solution. Her motives were obscure, but the move seemed tactically intelligible, It was felt, however, that Great Britain's position was weakened by her declaration that she did not feel bound to accept the United Nations' decision, This had been stated by the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Lords and was expounded at greater length, though not very convincingly, by Sir Alexander Cadogan at the United Nations meeting. It was repeated explicitly by Mr. Bevin himself at the Labour Party's Conference at Margate on May 29th. Public opinion in Palestine, and not among Jews alone, held that if Britain was sincere in handing over to the United Nations a problem which she was unwilling or unable to solve on her own, she would not morally do other than abide by the United Nations' decision. To the people of Palestine, accustomed to daily displays of British armed might, the spectacle of Great Britain on the defensive at Lake Success had about it an element of the grotesque. It appears to be generally believed in this country that the settlement of the Palestine question which Great Britain favours is a continuation of the Palestine

mandate, in the form of a trusteeship, shorn of the clauses which provide for the establishment of a Jewish National Home. Certain Arab guarters ascribe to Great Britain motives and intentions which are even more sinister than this. It is doubtful whether more than one man in a hundred believes that Great Britain proposes to relinguish her control over Palestine, and Mr. Bevin's references to the Middle East in the last foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons and at the Margate Conference have done nothing to shake this generally held view. The main question, as seen by those who consider themselves realists, is how Great Britain's continued interest in Palestine can be reconciled with Jewish and Arab aspirations. The Palestine Post, on the day the Assembly's special session began, offered a solution in three succinct sentences: "No scheme for the future of Palestine stands any chance of general acceptance that does not make allowance for the reasonable satisfaction of both Jewish and Arab claims. It is only under such a scheme that Great Britain is likely to find satisfaction for her own legitimate claims. No plan has ever been propounded that will do-justice to all three parties in an undivided Palestine". This is putting the case for partition in a nutshell, and it is probable that there is greater support for such a policy in Palestine to-day than for any other suggested solution.

The attitude of the United States at Lake Success and Flushing Meadows came in for a good deal of criticism from both lews and Arabs, Initial American opposition to Jewish representation at the Assembly made a painful impression in Jewish quarters, and was not wholly made good by America's insistence, as a later stage of the proceedings, that no "independence" clause be included in the commission's terms of reference. Arab circles, of course, unanimously attacked the United States' attitude as "pro-Zionist", and addly enough it still seems to be generally believed by Arabs that appeasement of her Jewish electorate is the only factor that weighs with America in deciding her Palestine policy. During the sittings of the U. N. Assembly it was clear, however, to all dispassionate observers that the United States were steering a careful middle course and were anxious not to commit themselves to anything or anyone. However disappointing this may be to those who believed that successive Presidents' messages to Zionist conventions were a sure pointer to American policy, it is a political

fact that is being increasingly realised and taken into account.

The sensation of the Assembly's special session was the closing speech of M. Gromyko, the Soviet delegate. Russia had for years been very careful not to commit herself on the Palestine issue, and little was known of her views on the subject apart from what could be gleaned from occasional articles in New Times and other periodicals. Her general view seemed to be that the people of Palestine must cast off the yoke of colonial servitude, but who exactly the "people of Palestine" were, and what they were to do after shaking off the shackles, was never made very clear. Communist parties all over the world, relying upon their recollection of Russian statements in the past, agreed that Zionism was a tool of British imperialism; and it was understood that Zionism and the Hebrew language were proscribed throughout the Soviet Union. And now M. Gromyko rose to his feet and made a speech that sounded, in parts, very much like a Zionist speech. He conceded the right of the Jews to a home of their own, and declared that his Government wished to see the establishment of an agreed Arab-Jewish State or, if this proved impossible, of separate Jewish and Arab States in Palestine, This declaration was welcomed in almost all Jewish circles, and Arab opposition was neither as loud nor as pointed as one might have expected. The general feeling seemed to be one of relief that Russia had at last declared herself on this subject. Her sphinxlike attitude in the past had encouraged all kinds of hopes and fears, and had thus contributed greatly to the general uncertainty of the situation. It had, moreover, been used - sometimes quite openly - for purposes of political pressure by the Arabs, "If you, Great Britain and America, do not concede our claims, you will drive us into the arms of Russia," seemed to be the line of reasoning. Always inherently unreasonable, owing to the lack of any common interest between the Arab ruling class and the leaders of a union of socialist republics, this threat has now been completely exploded. If Britain in the past two years appeased the Arabs for fear of the Soviet Union, there is now nothing left to appease them for. According to an exceptionally well informed political correspondent in London, this has already led to a modification, or at least to a review, of Britain's Palestine

policy - but outwardly, to Palestinian eyes, there has been no sign of this so far. That it must, logically, lead to such a modification, there can be no doubt; but logic is not a determining factor in politics, and few people in Palestine really believe that Great Britain will seize the chance that Russia has offered her. Although Russia's intention may have seen merely to hasten British withdrawal from the Middle East, she has in fact given Great Britain - or more correctly, the United Nations - the opportunity of an agreed settlement of the Palestine problem. If such a settlement could be achieved, it might well be a stepping-stone to agreement on other problems which at present divide the "Slav" from the "Western" bloc. Palestinians are inclined to take more than a parochial view of M. Gromyko's proposals, whose salutary effect may in time be felt well beyond the borders of Palestine itself. Probably few people, even now, would claim to understand fully the Russian point of view, but at least the spell has been broken, the magic word has been said, and we may all yet have a chance of living happily ever after.

The Jews have welcomed the United Nations commission to Palestine and are confident that substantial justice will be done. The traditional Jewish belief in abstract justice has been well to the fore in newspaper comment during the past lew days. No Jew can believe that a panel of impartial judges would fail to understand the Jewish case. The Arabs, on the other hand, have their doubts, Their leader in Palestine, Jamal Husseini, has expressed himself in very violent terms, which in fairness to him it may be best not to quote. With no threat of a Russian alliance left to fall back on, Arab leaders seem to be groping for something else as a support to keep them from falling. They learned at Lake Success that shrill voices do not carry far; we are unlikely to hear a repetition, except perhaps sotto voce, of Dr. Fadhil Jamali's threat to "throw the Zionists back into the sea". But, whether Jew or Arab, all Palestinians will be looking to September 1st, the day by which the commission has been asked to submit its report. It is only then, when the commission's recommendations come up for discussion, that it will be possible to assess Palestine's chances of peaceful development in the future. The voice will be the vwice of the commission, but the decisions will be the Assembly's own.

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MEMORANDUM TO UNITED NATIONS

PROBLEM AND SOLUTION . PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN OPINION

A comprehensive survey of the Palestine problem, advocating a Jewish State and a partition solution, was submitted to the U. N. General Assembly by prominent non-Jewich leaders of progressive American opinion, including Freda Kirchwey, Editor of "The Nation" and President of the Nation Associates, Philip Murray, President of Congress of Industrial Organisations, Henry A. Atkinson, Secretary of the Church Peace Union, James G. Patton, President of the Farners' Educational and Cooperative Union, and others. Excerpts are given below from this notable document.

THE Palestine case, now before the United Nations, is a challenge to the conscience of mankind. More than that, it is a challenge to the honour of the United Nations, its capacity to maintain peace, and its willingness to extend the area of human rights and dignity. Today on the continent of Europe 1,369,800 Jews remain alive out of a pre-war population of 6,500,000 exclusive of the Soviet Union, which had a Jewish population of 3,000,000, half of whom were destroyed by the Nazis. The mass slaughter of the Jewish people was accomplished by the Nazis without effective interference from other nations. Not until the war's end did the world come to know the full details of a horror so dark it defied belief - the story of more than six million Jews herded into camps, deported, starved to death, tortuned to death, gassed to death, burned to death, or massacred in the towns where they lived.

The argument may be valid that no general measures of rescue were possible during the war years. But it must also be said that the Nazi extermination programme was planned by Hitler even before he came to power and was put into effect, bit by bit, throughout the years of bloodless conquest between 1933 and 1939. The pattern was everywhere the same: withdrawal of citizenship, suppression of organised opposition, denial of livelihood, expropriation of property, humiliation of the individual, and finally deportation and death. Few of those who could have been saved - even those who sought safety in flight - were saved, for no country was willing to open a single door to rescue a single life.

One people in one country was prepared to welcome these victims — the Jewish community in Palestine. But the doors of Palestine too were slammed shut in the face of the suppliants. The British White Paper, enacted in May, 1939, limited immigration to 75,000 in five years, at the rate of 15,000 per year. This restrictive order, which was declared illegal by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, was enacted, quite fmankly, in an effort to appease the Arabs. This act of appeasement, like other similar acts of the Chamberlain government, resul ed in failure. The White Paper violated the Mandate, but it did not buy the loyalty of the Arabs.

Their war record was one of enmity and double-dealing. The Jews, on the other hand, though injured and betrayed by the restrictions imposed in the White Paper, played a notable role in the defeat of the Axis. 1,300,000 Jews were in uniform in the armed forces of the United Nations: 550,000 Jewish men and women served in the armed forces of the United States; 500,000 in the armed forces of the Soviet Union; 65,000 in the armed forces of Britain. In Palestine 85,800 and 50,400 women volunteered for war service; 27,028 Palestine Jews served with the British forces in Palestine and France, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Libya, Greece, Crete, Iraq, Italy, Austria, and the Low Countries, Sixty units of Royal Engineers, transportation, ordnance, electrical, and mechanical services served and ranked high in the estimation of their respective commands, Selected civilian volunteers carried out secret raids in the Middle East and parachute missions in enemy Europe. Half of them lost their lives.

At the war's end the common assumption was that the first victims of Hitlerism would be the first to be rescued by a sympathetic world. That the doors of Palestine would be promptly opened to the Jews was taken for granted, especially after the Labour Party came to power in Great Britain. President Truman, within two months after the end of the war, despatched Earl Harrison to Europe to investigate the plight of the Jews. Upon receiving his report, on August 31, 1945, the President requested the British Labour government to open Palestine to the 100,000 Jewish refugees then in the German displaced persons camps.

Almost two years have passed. The refugees have not been admitted to Palestine except in insignificant numbers, even though the Anglo-American Committee - the eighteenth commission of inquiry since the Balfour Declaration - studied the problem anew in 1946 and again requested the admission of 100,000. Today the refugee colony in Germany, Austria and Italy numbers almost 250,000. Every method of exclusion and repression has been utilized by the British government to prevent the entry of these people into Palestine. Behind his policy is the larger purpose of seeking support for British imperial interests, both material and strategic, from the ruling elements among the Arabs, even at the cost of defending a decadent feudal and hierarchical social system and at the same time violating the commitments embodied in the Palestine Mandate.

Five hundred thousand Jews in Europe, almost half of the surviving Jewish population, "may wish or be impelled to migrate from Europe", according to the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. An exhaustive study by the committee, country by country, revealed an active anti-Semitism which, added to the impoverishment and the psychological horror of living in countries responsible for the slaughter of their families and friends, has produced a frantic desire, as well as a need, to emigrate. In the words of the committee, while "the governments of the countries we visited expressed their opposition to anti-Semitism... this is a poison which after years of infection takes years to eradicate."

The refusal of the British to admit more than a thin trickle of the displaced Jews of Europe to Palestine has mobilized the entire Jewish community in opposition to this policy. Boatload after boatload of Jewish immigrants in past months has made its way to Palestine, only to be forcibly removed and sent to the Island of Cyprus. Each transfer has been accompanied by resistance, first on the part of the immigrants themselves, and second on that of the Jewish community. Regarding restrictions of the White Paper as illegal, the Jews of Palestine decline to regard any Jewish immigration as illegal.

All observers in Palestine report that the Jews will refuse a solution which fails to satisfy their demand for the admission of refugees and for the right to conduct their own affairs.

In the opinion of Crossman and others the Jews will fight to the finish to achieve their goal. Ben Gurion, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency, told Crossman in Palestine: "In deciding our destiny don't make the mistake of thinking of us as Jews like the Jews you have in London. Imagine that we are Englishmen fighting for our national existence, and calculate that we shall behave as you would behave if you were in our situation..."

KUPAT-AM BANK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1946

LIABILITIES SHARE CAPITAL			ASSETS	LP. Mils	LP. Mils
AUTHORISED 10,000 Ordinary Sharps of LP. 5 each 21,000 6% Cumulative Preference Shares	LP. Mils 50,000.000	LP. Mils	CASH IN HAND AND AT BANKS INVESTMENTS — at cost or market price whichever lower:		1,099,372.073
"A" and "B" of LP. 5 each 19,000 5% Cumulative Preference Shares	105,000.000		British Government Securities Palestine Securities and other Investments	150,581.250	169,421.338
"C" of LP. 5 such	95,000.000		SUBSIDIARY COMPANY Paid o/a of 995 shares of LP. 5 each	1,243.750	2.082.445
ISSUED AND PAID	Issued	Paid	Advances	0.007.812.81	2,002.940
6,670 Ordinary Shames of LP. 5 each 5,614 6% Cumulative Preference Shares	33,350.000	33,350.000	BILLS DISCOUNTED	155,305.773	
"A" of LP. 5 sach 15,373 6% Cumulative- Preference Shares	28,070.000	28,070.000")	LOANS, ADVANCES AND SUNDRY ACCOUNTS	553,534.328	708,840.101
"B" of LP. 5 each 455 5% Cumulative Preference Shares	76,865.000	19,684.639*)	PROPERTY : Building at Haifa and Safes		
"C" of LP. 5 each	2,275.000		after depreciation 50% Shares in "Binyanei Bank"	29,049.913	
GENERAL RESERVE		25,000.000-	Ltd. (T. A.) at cost	19,671.000	48,720.913
DOUBTFUL DEBTS RESERVE		8,417,267			
CURRENT ACCOUNTS, DEPOSITS and SUNDRY CREDITORS		1,890,829.780	FURNITURE — after depreciation LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR GUARANTEES and ENGAGEMENTS		3,184.931
GUARANTEES AND EXGAGEMENTS ON BEHALF OF CUSTOMERS- see contra		551,352.973	- see contra		551,352.973
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT					
Balance at 1.1.1946 Dividend declared by Annual	14,027,248				
General Meeting of 16.6.1946 LF. 4,515.258					
Bonusses and					
Donations 6,439.355	10,954.613				
	3,072.633				
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	20,922,360	23,995.015			
		2,582,974.774			2,582,974,774
BILLS, MORTGAGES ETC. FOR SECURITY and COLLECTION - see contra	131,331,068	HS	BILLS MORTGAGES ste. for SECURITY and COLLECTION - see contra	1,131,331.006	
*) Part of "B" Pref. Shares converted into "A" Pref. Shares, in accordance with the	2.00			W. GLUSKIN	
Scheme of Conversion.			. S. RAPOI	PORT, General	Manager.

NOTE : - Guarantees have been given by the Bank in respect of 502 Policies of "Eshitahon Hahadadi" Shel Havrei Kupat Am, Aguda Hadadit Ltd.

Statement Pursuant to Section 107(5), Companies Ordinance, 1929: ---

The profit of the Subsidiary Company for the year 1946 is not included in the Bank's accounts.

> Electors : W. GLUSKIS, Chairman. 5. RAPOPOFT, General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT : We have audited the Balance Sheet of Kupat Am Bank Limited as at December, 31, 1946, as above set forth, we have verified the rash in hand and at Banks, the investments and bills, we have checked the vouchers and documents and have obtained all the information and explanations required. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

Tel Aviv, April 15, 1947.

ROJANSKY, STERN & Co. Certified Accountants-Auditors

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 21. DECEMBER, 1946

Residence and a second design of the local second s			
LIABII	LITIES		
	LP. Mils	LP. Mils	LP. Mils
	uthorised in		
	ares of LP. 1.		paid
Founders' Shares 5% Non-Cumulative Participating Preference Shares "A" Redisem-	100.—	100.—	100.—
able at the option of the Company	10,000	10,000	10,000
Ordinary Shares	49,900	30,856	30,607
	60,000	40,956.—	40,707
GENERAL RESERVE OTHER RESERVE ACCOUNTS			20,000.— 8,000.—
LIFE INSURANCE FUND FIRE, ACCIDENT, MARINE AND G	ENERAL		167,948.291
INSURANCE FUND CLAIMS ADMITTED OR INTIMATE	D		52,463.340
Fire, Accident, Marine and Gener Less Advances	ral Insurance		
Li e s s startmittes		4,208.569	
		22,274.896	
Life Assurance		947.792	23,222.688
BALANCES DUE TO OTHER INSUR DEPOSITS BY RE-INSURING COMP		NIES	10,596.643
For Life Assurance Fund For Fire, Accident, Marine and		37,294.399	
General Insurance Fundi		11,916.378	49,210.777
SUNDRY CREDITORS AND CREDIT	and a subscription of the second second		6,581.838
PREMIUMS RECEIVED IN ADVANC	Contraction of the second s		3,715.454
INTEREST RECEIVED IN ADVANCE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT -	E		92.799
Balance as at 31st December, 194	6		4,471.357
			387,010.187

ASSETS		
	LP. Mils	LP. Mils
CASH IN HAND AND BALANCES WITH BANKS	63,502.349	
DEPOSITS WITH BANKS FOR FIXED PERIOOS	13,087.581	76,580.930
SECURITIES, at cost or market value,		
whichever is lower	73,622.979	
8,000 PREFERENCE SHARES of LP, 2,500 each		
in the Judea Insurance Co. Ltd., at cost	20,000	\$3,622.979
MORTGAGES AND ADVANCES ON MORTGAGE		
AGREEMENTS		62,648.511
LOANS (including LP. 10,343,636 guaranteed by		
the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael Ltd.)		18,213.106
HOUSE PROPERTY, at cost, as per Deed of Sale		5,000
LOANS ON COMPANY'S POLICIES,		
WITHIN THEIR SURRENDER VALUE		7,110.787
OUTSTANDING PREMIUMS		27,645.978
BALANCES DUE FROM OTHER INSURING COM	PANIES	7,773.907
SUNDRY DEBTORS, Less Reserve		2,166.357
RE-INSURING COMPANIES		
Life Assurance Fund	49,079.370	
Fire, Accident Marine and		
General Insurance Fund	18,286.591	
Claims admitted or intimated	7,067.730	74,433.691
COMMISSIONS FOR LIFE INSURANCE		
ON ACCOUNT OF FUTURE YEARS		11,813.941
E. KUTZENOK J. SHRIER } Directors		
J. SHRIER j		

387,010.187

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ZION INSURANCE CO. LTD.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet of ZION INSURANCE CO. LTD. and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. We have verified the cash in hand, the balances with banks, and the securities. The latter include securities of a nominal value of LP. 7,000.— deposited with the Government of Palestine in compliance with the requirements of section 10) of the Companies Ordinance, 1929. A part of the mortgages, loans and securities are registered in the name of trustees on behalf of the Company. The above Balance Sheet is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the above Insurance Company, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Jerusalem, 7th April, 1947

BRAUDE & CO. Chartered Accountants, Auditors



SOLEL BONEH LTD.

The Contracting Organisation of the Jewish Labour Federation in Palestine

GENERAL CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING, ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Also own and operate the following industries: LIME & STONE PRODUCTION CO. LTD. HAIFA • TEL-AVIV • JERUSALEM

. . .

KOOR. INDUSTRIES AND CRAFTS CO. LTD Coordinating Industrial Enterprises :

VULCAN FCUNDRIES LTD., HAIFA "HAMAT" TOOLS AND MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS CO. LTD., TEL-AVIV THE PALESTINE WINDOW GLASS WORKS "PHOENICIA" LIMITED, HAIFA

"HAWAK" LIMITED GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS Tel-Aviv Factory for Silicate Bricks at Nachlat Yehuda. "KHARSAH" CERAMIC WORKS, HAIFA

THE PALESTINE PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS LTD. (Part Holding)

. .

HAMGAPER LTD., HAIFA (part owners) Manufacturers of rubber and reclaimed rubber products.

. . .

HEROUTH LTD. TEL-AVIV, HAIFA, JERUSALEM Suppliers, Contractors and Manufacturers of Water and Sunitary Installations.

• •

"OGEN" LTD., HAIFA Operating, Building and Repairing of Launches and Boats.

SHIKUN AMAMI LTD. Housing Co. HAIFA BUILDING CO, LTD. HAIFA LANDS LTD.

•••

HEAD OFFICE: SOLEL BONEH BUILDING, 65, EARBOUE ST., HAIFA, P. O. B. 553 TELEPHONE 4311-15

> BRANCH OFFICES: 30, LILIENSLUM STREET. TEL-AVIV 1. BEN-YHUDA STREET. JERUSALEM

HAMASHBIR HAMERKAZI

PALESTINE COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :

TEL AVIV, HAMASHBIE BLDG., SALAMEH RD., P.O.B. 130 FHONE 6011-16

BRANCHES:

HAIFA, P. O. B. 295, PHONE 4271 JERUSALEM, P. O. B. 438, PHONE 3854

THE CENTRAL SUPPLYING INSTITUTION OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN PALESTINE

SALES DEPARTMENTS:

GROCERIES — FEEDING STUFFS / GRAINS & CEREALS-SEEDS / CHEMICALS-FERTILIZERS / AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY — TOOLS & IMPLEMENTS / DAIRY EQUIPMENT — REFRIG-ERATION / IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT — REFRIG-ERATION / IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT — PUMPS / INDUSERIAL EQUIPMENT / ENGINEERING SUFFLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION / FISHING A FISH-BREEDING EQUIPMENT / BUILDING MATERIALS — FUEL & LUBRICATING OILS / TEXTILES — FOOT WEAR ETC. / STATIONERY & WRITING MATERIALS / HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN UTENSILS

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES:

SHEMEN LTD. / HAMGAPER LTD. / PALESTINE PORTLAND TEMENT WORKS LTD. / HATZAMAR LTD. / MIN'AL LTD. / FLOUR & FODDER MILL / HARHAYAL TEXTILE LTD. / SEED CLEANING & SELECTION PLANT

Some of the sbove enterprises are operated jointly with other companies

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED IN AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS

A F F I L I A T I O N S:

(FINANCES&INVESTMENTS) CO. LTD.

CONSUMERS' COOPERATION . HAMASHBIR-LAZARKHAN FUND LTD. LTD.

STEEL BROTHERS & CO. LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

DIRECTORS

J. K. MICHIE T. T. McCREATH Cheirmon Monoging

Managing

SIR JOHN TAIT W. T. HOWISON R. H. & LANGFORD JAMES Managing

Authorised Capital & 4,000,000 · Issued Capital & Reserves £ 3,150,000

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS

HEAD OFFICE: 24/28 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON E.C. 3

BRANCHES: INDIA, BURMA, CHINA, CEYLON, THAILAND, CUBA PALESTINE, TRANSJORDAN, SYRIA, THE LEBANON AND ITALY

MILLERS, PRODUCERS AND EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS

MANAGING AGENCIES: INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LTD.

ATTOCK OIL CO. LTD. CONSOLIDATED COTTON&OIL MILLS LTD. BURMA CEMENT CO. LTD. PYINMA DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. LENYA MINING CO. UTD.

SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES: THE BURMA CO. LTD. CARBUTT & CO. (1928) LTD. GEORGE GORDON & CO. (BURMA) LTD. STEEL BROTHERS & CO. (THAILAND) LTD. PALESTINE MILLING & TRADING CO. LTD.

IN PALESTINE, TRANSJORDAN, SYRIA AND LEBANON: GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE AGENTS GOVERNMENT of TRANSJORDAN AGENTS GOVERNMENT OF SYRIA AGENTS GOVERNMENT OF LEBANON AGENTS

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 43, KINGSWAY . P.O.B. 1412, HAIFA . PHONE 4596

BRANCH OFFICES:

PALESTINE TRANSJORDAN LEBANON ITALY

JERUSALEM & TEL AVIV AMMAN BEIRUT MILAN

Cooperative Press "Achduth" Ltd., Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 159

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J. PRINCESS MARY AVE., TELEPHONE 4802 JERUSALEM

U. N. ASKED TO SET JEWISH HOMELAND AS BASIS OF INQUIRY

Dr. A. H. Silver, Representing Agency of Palestine, Cites Eminent Authors of Plan

FOR INTERIM IMMIGRATION

He Urges Assembly Group to Look Into DP Camps — Russia Would Enter Inquiry

The text of Rabbi Silver's statement appears on Page 4.

By CLAYTON KNOWLES special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 8 —International obligations to insure development of a Jewish national home in Palestine must be the "basic and irreducible" consideration in any inquiry there, a spokesman for the Jewish Agency for Palestine asserted today before the United Nations Assembly's Political and Security Committee. The Jewish Agency, claiming to speak for Jews the world over, subordinated seven other major requests to this one in submitting its views to the committee. It was the first time that the Jewish Agency had received a hearing before a world tribunal.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American section of the Agency, presented the organization's position in an eloquent, eventempered, thirty-minute address. Flanked by Moshe Shertok and Dr. Nahum Goldman, fellow members of the Agency executive, the 54year-old Zionist leader urged that the committee of inquiry that the Assembly is about to name visit, both Palestine and Europe in its search for a solution.

Suggests Inquiry Elements

The visit to Palestine, he said, would enable the committee to explore the potentialities of the country, seek the causes of the present tragic unrest there and learn at first hand how Great Britain, the mandatory power, is "carrying out another of its obligations, which is to encourage close settlement of the Jews on the land."

In Europe, he declared, the committee should visit the displaced persons' camps to "see with their own eyes the appalling human tragedy which mankind is permitting to continue unabated two

Continued on Page 4. Column 7

Text of Jewish Agency Representative's Speech Before U. N. U. N. ASKED TO SET HOMELAND 1S BASE

Restal to Tas from Team Team LAKE SUCCESS, S. Y., May 5 The test of the statement usable r the Jourisk Agency for Palen-ic by Br. Abba Haled Sitter be-the Scienced Assessibly Field-d and Security Committee ful-

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a of the Jawich national famme speaks also for the Jawish pro-ed the world, with are decound this historic ideal, for it was agad, by the same Article 4 the mandate. * * * to secure a cooperation of all Jawa who withing to name in the estab-ion and the Jawish national man. the manufacture because I have applies of "The Javish mathemation." I have applies of "The Javish property of the factors of the constant of the second state of the seco ADDRESSING THE UNITED NATIONS ON PALESTINE

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Abba Hillel Silver seated at special table between the Crecheslovskian and Cuban representatives, at Lake Success yesterday. In another wood and didn't what

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and size that a sail atoutd be established in Ann happy in note," declared President, "that most of the nated product none citatens independent countries. The ish initianal home, however, not as yot been fully devel-

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Rations Declaration Cited The Rations Declaration, which was measured by His Majority's Gov-ernment as a " * * * declaration of sympatry with Jawish Zionia negotation," duclaras: "His Majority's Government view with favor the setablishment in Palasines of a notional home for the Javish people." The mandation in its prescribe, recognizing " * * the historing constration of the Javish people with Palasines" and " * * * the historing"."

the Palestine" and " I fit the remedia for reconstituting"-I dy your attaction to the wood reconstituting "- "their national ones in that country." These international commit-ents of a quarter of a century on, which Cauved from the res-pition of historic rights and resett needs, and upon which morth heat already have built Palesting by the Jovish pao-in, annet now be sensed. Yes

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Quotes Woodrow Willow

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WomanLord Mayor

relative and be-relative an his restricts to the would make such strikes and hop-transcript of Johnson incident, but he said that

mant in Western Electric would Neget the long-ineas settlements Negetiations for a third mouse in the settlements in the ground to file commutes later, the Magnery poster later is commutee approve in modified form the entroveniat dariage and parking in bill is will be resumed to into the bill Turnshay that hill is way on the bill Turnshay that for a posterior is provent that in the pro-tar specify settlements in the prothe superior also of open the way lowed jammed gauges to park for the flood year maring July 1. Morse group knocked it out in centration through its where use the maining disputes introlving local suitable.

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Fors of Bill Fail to Kill It per-

By Jack Werkley

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- An ef-

anxious to po into Manhattan, this other handrofs crowded the Programma for the Parallel the Programma to the Econist by Purliamentary Move nor station, valing to get to Jewish maloury in Palarities. And ther Amendments Lose Guerns. The passengers marconed in the local movie movement in the local movie matter and the local movie matter and the local movies six-car Brighton-bound local were there would be based on in the damper, the B. M. T. reported, equality and uptus" for all in no danger, the B. M. T. reported, and est quietly in their seats until there is no m. The construction Four hour after the close of after 3 p. m. The emergency Rabbi Silver's speech late in the lights were on in the cars. About S 15 p. m. subway guards and pa- morning. Use Arab High licement led the passengers along mittee deleganes in New York forbalf a mile, in the course of which, the case, and it was assumed that

Apparently the Higher Commitmittee with a measurendation to passengers. Mrs. Brrins Shelling, tee delegation still included the sinty, of 1533 Stephen Street, name of Basin Khalidi, who has Bidgewood, Queens, slipped and here desired in American yaa for s war, Rowever, wi

BERLIN, May 8 .- For the first time in Berlin's history a woman was elected head of the city government today when the Berlin City Council chose sixty-pear-old Frau Louise Achroeder as Acting Lord Mayor. She successing Dr. Otto Ontrovoki, whose resignation on April 17 has not yet been accepted. Physical Devey's rule 1947 The subscription of the subscriptio by the Rommandatura (Allied generating body for Bertan's

In electing Frau Schroeder head of this city of 3,300,000, the Berif this city of Lassiches, for her with the Nari In Aldermen bolks with the Nari fradition which confined women in The kilchen, the pursery and washing on the defense of Japan. Orwit Cabinet shill is into the church." She was chosen by Truman asks for easy report on as servicining majority.

"Fran," this is an honorary title aften conferred on older unmar-ried women in Germany. The Art-

what he said last Titostay hedges the complaints are the reaction

Frau Schroeder Succeeds Omsted Ostrowski Provide Breas Polyce Rovert (Contenued on pape 21, column 1/) (Contenued on pape 22, column 1/)

News on Inside Pages

CITY AND VIPINITY

in 1947 Legislature. Historic homes are de Page 12 for Brooklyn highway, Page 21. New York Central meths bo Page 21

POBLISH

Palestine Arabs authorith Jewish police, killing out. Page 1 French Reds lose sid to social security motem. Page 3 French Reds accurs Socialists of aiding reactionaries. Page 2 Britain decides tos "freepe" debt over to war-time Allies.Page 6

Page 5 U. S. in active role. Page 10 a courth." Not was chosen by a courth. "Not was chosen by a courthelming majority. Although the is known as page 14 N. G. Settindge dow; gave U. S.-type store to London. Page 15 Subported by Sensities. Page 5

NATIONAL

Acheson calls on W. S. to orb Marshall links sorors of peace to hoom in word "ade Fare 12 Support by Setate committee of 1947 tax cut forward, Fage 35 Two 55,000 checks linked to May



The amendment, which also was meet their food other Adopted Net Met.

27th Victory Since Sweep of '45 the partiamentary device of truth patied out. Meanwhile, the jam became and indirection in a species U. N. commission

By Don Cook By Telephan Payn Long runs, 1987, Res Tech Deb JARBOW, England, May 8 .- The tism. Labor parts's record of levelsy-one poil 1.560 votes more than in 1945, months in office without a political put their total of 12.078 remains

fefeat was maintained today with only the district's "hard core"

opportents lost efforts to tag on. The train was just entering the Addominants Net Met in commut-tion by the Pure-Manue facers, faces innormountable opposition. For this presson Benator Tabi submitted a milder substitute, on Hopes of proting a final vote on passage of the bell this work wrent dimmeting, meanwhile, and Ben. Note and the finite there have the finite the finite the second pro-passage of the bell this work wrent dimmeting, meanwhile, and Ben. Note and the finite there have the finite the finite the second pro-passage of the bell this work wrent dimmeting, meanwhile, and Ben. The Annotice of the theme there have the finite the the finite the second pro-passage of the bell this work wrent dimmeting, meanwhile, and Ben. The finite the finite the finite the finite the finite the finite passage of the bell this work wrent phones. Bernards, a finite the finite phones. The finite the finit most today the right of amendments which would send the tunnel, at Forty-first Road and bea

ator Kenneth B, Wherry, of Ne- Clay and for the bot more blackout, just tracks. Republican whip, failed to cause of the news blackout, just (Continued or page 8. column 2) (Continued or page 8. c

Laborite Wins Jarrow Election, and all self to the loss before publican, of Onio, one of the lead- power in the tunnet was shut off the Policial Committee.

ton carried the district in 1945, clause, there was achine in laday's vote to indicate a swing to Conserva-tion. The Conservations did Continued on paper 28, column 1/2 (Continued on pap

City Has Coldest May 8 Since '98; In the world that the alless of it, and the tail gray - haired fattya 7.616-rote vietory in the Jarrow vieto and the Conservatives can Upstate Gets Snow; Crops in Peril Con-relation must never lose sight

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table in a brown-walted committee problem. No asf, the British span. Babbi fürer and: "These in-mould return local immigration termstional commitments cannot from its present rate of 1.500 a he erased. You cannot turn back month to the pre-war system that like clock of history." His Ecommendations to enter in a single year.



His Economisendiations The dollowing recommendiations for the work of the special rem-hy Babbi Shiver, who headed the Agency deloged attruct to the device said that the immedi-ate recording of larger immigra-tion would do much to refere at meaning tensions" in Palentine and insuch the special commission and prod ways mandful of the work's bellar-tion to the Jewish apprentions in The solution for the special commission and prod will."

Palestine. destina. 2. The commission should visit apprations in Palastine. Rabbi Ri-

The commission should visit Palasias.
 The commission should visit the displaced-persons camps in Europe and see at first-hand the purph of Bundreds of thousants of days who want to immigrate to Palasine.
 The commission should stuff Palasine's potentiality to suntain a far presser population that how inhabits the Boly Labl.
 Before consemplating a future musicon should obtain from Britain a report of the mandate adminis-a prevent for Palasine the con-mission should obtain from Britain a prevent for Palasine the the con-mission should obtain from Britain a prevent for the mandate adminis-a prevent of the mandate adminis-a prevent of the mandate adminis-

mission should obtain from Bittain a report of the mandate adminin-tration is an effort to discover "shat was faulty in the present administration, what negloct and what deviations occurred to have brought shout a countred to have administration countred to have a size equested to prepare adarwers and also be available for a laber appearance before the Political generation Asked

5. 85.' The meeting's brief duration was swing to life delegates' falgue whose rescaledfrom the planning and holding of the emergency plenary session sessed as, the first ever hold at like Success. lown & Country

Rabbi Silver's Presentation in the U. N. of the Zionist Case for Palestine

ing a haven for a certain num-ber of redupers and displaced persons, would only contribute LAKE SUCCESS, L. J., May 8-Edda butches, a. p. may Pollowing is the emploie field of the remarks made today before the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly by Rabba Abba Wiled Bilser, of Chro-land, chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Balances (International Context) to confusion. The Baldour declaration.

Agency for Paleonine, here I

participate here.

of that country.

We are pleased that the Pal-

presumably within the terms of

a mandatory trust, but artually without the sametion or super-vision of the Universitiatial Nexty

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Scopt of Mandate

The atmitibilities of Pal-estine has, since the outlineak of the war, been conducted by

THE DR. N. issued by His Majenty's PERMITS AND povernment ana . . . "declara-tion of sympolity with Jewish Zionist asporations," declaces: "His Maleely's povernment "declars I should like to say at the out-

view with farmer the establish-ment in Pallwinte of a na-tion home for the Jewish set that were Mr. David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish people." Mandate In Quoted

Agency he equilate making moming, he would be making this statement. Unfortunately, the arrival of Mr. Bes-Ouriest has been delayed. He will be here tomorrow, and I hope that in the course of the deliberations he will have an opportunity to participate here. The mandally, in its preamble, scoprimes "the historical connection of the Jewish people page and the second with Palestine" and . . . "the grounds for reconstituting "-1 call your attention to the word ativisting "-- "their national

participate here. Permit me to thank the Ab-sembly of the United Nations for granting the Jewish Agency for Palentine a Jewish Agency for Palentine a Jewish Agency for million. We are grantful for the opportunity to take connect with tops in the matter of consolition These interfactors," These interfactors," These interfactors, or ments of a quarter of a contary ago, which fowed from the recognition of bishoric rights and present mends and upon which ch has siready been built Pulsetine by the Jewish ple, cannot now be erased

guided by its great princip-proviaimed in its Charter, 's ratabilish conditions under which justice and respect for the colgations arbing from treatles si other sources of international law can be maintained." con-never samption the violation of treaties and or international i

Maving this and similar of ations in mind, a specific pro-vision, you will recall, we written into its shapter of th Charter of the United National which deals with Martin which deals with brightening which mainly become transforming territories, and which is drone-fore aspecially applicable is off-ritories now under maniate. Thus is article 80 of the Cistter, which reads: "Except at may be agreed upon in individual develop agreements under Articles 77, 79, auf 81, placing each textitory unor the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have best concluded, nothing in this displet shall be construed in or i itself to alter in any master the rights whatspever of at clutes or any propies or the terms of existing international mero-ments to which stepdart of the United Nations may tenenuties?

To be the perspective of length committee of impulsy as the en-tries provides which, or so the ment will prove determine D. Will prive disrection and, will prive expecting the work, and it income sings will prove of excellu-significance, if it will know opper deseparation always, and,

which this paravor defined its Ministric and its addigations. The problem of Potenciae its internet of parameters in the function of the Archiver and the function of the Archiver and the parameters are sensible addition of the part of the Archiver and the part of the Archiver and the parameters are sensible of the parameters are sensible of the parameters and these which and which and the Archiver and the parameters are sensible of the parameters and the areas, you will recall it is recommined in the parameters and the areas, you will recall it is recommined in the parameters and the areas and parameters affecting the Archiver is instances of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in instances of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in instances of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in matters affecting the establish in matters affecting the establish in the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish in the areas of the Areas and the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish and the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish and the areas of the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish and the areas of the Areas and parameters affecting the establish and the areas of the are famous of he lewish national fully restored.

Tailing restored. When will the Josuth national better be an accomplished fail? The answer to the near when well he given by the max who was Prime Minister of Orest Britain at the max-violated fails. Buildow sectorating we instead for Buildow sectorating the statement of Buildow formation we instead for Pathentine Dorral Completions in 1987.

state should be set in immedi-abily by the peace parts (on the other band, it was emergiated that, when the time attred for will see what the Jewish passie, inspired by the hope of recon-stituting this national home after the long wency centuries that, when the time artised for actional or processing and information of the boot accurating responded to the opportunity attracted form. and had become a detuge sacestor of the inhabitants the Palee-time would thus because a bettink commute waith." after the long weary centuries of their homeirsmes and rely-ing upon the homeirsmes and rely-pledged word of the world community, has achieved in a few short mars against great odds and refiningly inverses and homeirsmears. The task was emergence therein hands, in-adequate theans, or recentering differenties. The land was stripped and poor, neglected through the withous. etermine reacts." "The network that seeks in-more states to a state water exercised in most, to interve the the sever works constrained to be and of any one character in basis the policy. That washing had seen be-marked as unique and a frager an the property to with a first ADPending." through the senteries. And the period of building took place he-tween two disastrous world wars when European Jewry was shat-Polish Dulegate to U.N. ADDreading 7 President Wilson Quied

in the letter of President Tru-man to King Don Baud of Saudi Arahia dated Oct. 28 1946. He wrote: "The poversment and people of the United States have given support to the concept of the Jewish national home in Palestine ever since the termimation of the first world war which resulted in the freeing of a large area of the Near East, including Palestine, and the establishment of a number of independent states which are now members of the United Na-tions."

tions." "The United Biates." wrote President Tyumas, "which con-tributed its blood and resources to the winning of that way, eculd not diver that of a certain re-sponsibility for the manner in which the freed services were disposed of or for the fails of the peoples likewaled at that inse, it took the peoples to the people should be prepared for an atoma home for the Jewish people about the established in people about the established in people about the catabilities in people about the catabilities in the second the second in the second people about the catabilities in the second the second in the second people about the catabilities in the second the second in the second people about the second in the second people about the second in the second people about the second in the second people about the second in the second in the second people about the second in the seco

"I am happy to note," declared the President, "that most of the ilberated peoples are now cill-sense of independent countries. The Jewish national home however, has not as yet been fully developed."

No Racial State

It should, of course, he clear -and I regret that statements made by certain representatives in recent days have tended to confuse what should be clearthat when we speak of a Jentis' tions when we appear of a Jewish blate we do not have in mind any racial state or any theo-restic state int one which will be based upon full equality and rights for all inhabitants without destinction of religion or race and without domination or subjugation. What we have in mind by the lewish state is most escripticity stated in a resolution, adopted by the British Labor party in 1948-now represented by the present powernment of the United Hangdom-which requested this special session of the United Nations. 1 am question:

mere, we halled halfway, pressures, we maked may any irresolution sectors conflicting policies. But there is surely neither hope for meaning in a device pressured to let the devic. If any prepared to let the devic. If they with enter this tays land in such purplers as it income a majority. Their was a strong case for this before the was and there is an prescription space for of

tere." When your comparise at in-oury will come in consider pro-posed for the fuller preventionen of Patentine first these parties and comparison for the term becautional designing to the ter-the constitutions for the term the constitutions for the term

The Arrent relations introduce in the second second

the possiblem and all arriving at, helpful recommendations for the future processment of Palestine. It is illugiest, I fear, to ask the committee of inquiry to counder the future government of Palestine without first making a thorough study of the presenpovernment to discover what wheel intration, what neglect and what deviations becarind to Barrow brought about a condition so dangerous and explosive as to

peterstitute he convoluing of a special session of the United Na-tions to deal with H. Viel Is Deped. I believe hat the committee inquiry should most on-

tainity visit Palesting tainly visit Pelesting. Written documents in important, but infinitely more instructive are the living documents, the visible testimony of creative effort and achievements. In Palestine they

tered and improverialised. Never-theless, the incord of pioneering from breaking utterly. Most of them are desperately easer to po activevenent of the Jewish peo-ple in Palestine has received the acclaim of the entire world. to the Jewish national home. hope that the conscience of mankind, speaking through you And what was built there with normal visions and high human, idealism has proved a blessing, we believe, not only to the Jewa and through your committee of inquiry, will make it possible for these weary men and women to of Palestine but to the Arabs find peace at last and healing in and to other non-Jewish com multilies as well. the land of their fondest hopes.

That the seturn of the Jews to and that their liberation will not Palestine would prove a hiero-ing not only to themselves but also to their-Arub neighbors was he delayed until the report of the committee is finally made and the action of the Assembly evolution by the Frair Palasi who was a preat leader of t Arab peoples, at the peace or is finally taken, but that, pending ultimate decisions and imperense following the first plementations, these unfortu-nate people will be permitted forthwith to migrate in substan-tial numbers to Palestine. On March 3, 1913, he WHAT.

Uppeners of Problem

with this observation.

tive sense of justice and fairness and in the high ideals which in-spire it. We are an ancient

spire it. We are an ancient people, and though we have

dism, on the long hard read which we have traveled, been disfusioned, we have mever been

"We Arabi look with deepest "We Arabi look with deepest sympacity on the Zionist more-ment. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquisited with There is a desperate urpency about this track buman prob-less, my friends, which brooks no delay. An immediate triaxation of the restrictive measures on immigration into Palestine and the proposes submitted yester-day by the Ensist ergenanties to the parse conference and we repard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best, in proper. We will be out were as an far as we are concerned, to a return to the status which pre-vailed before the White Paper policy of 1809 was imposed, will help them through. We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome nome. I lowg forward, and my people with me look forward, to not only be a boon to these suf-fering humans, but will greatly releve the present menacing tensions in Palestine, will wash a foture in which we will help you and you will help us so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their places in the out much of the bilierness and will enable the deliberations of your committee of inquiry and of the part Assembly to be car-ried on in a calmer spirit, in an community of civilized peoples of the worki."

Mid-East Living Standard

Your committee of inquiry will enclude, we are confident, that if allowed to develop uninter ruptedly the statistards of life which have been developed in Palestine, the concepts of social justice and the modern scientific method will serve as a great atimulus to the rebirth and progress of the entire Near East with which Palestine and with which the destinies of the Jewish national home are naturally bound.

Your committee of inquiry should also consider the posenti-alities of the country which, if properly developed, can, according in the superi testimony of those most qualified to speak on the subject, sustain a population much greater than the present sas. Many more projects, which will result in fermi economic and sorial improvement not alone is Palertine but in all the neighbering countries, are awaiting development pending a satisfactory political solution.

The committee of inc should, while in Palestine, also look into the real, the Junda-mental causes of the track un-What and Chilepon which today may the life of the Holy Land to which our Jevish publicly came. Bol with versions but with tools. They will indupe, I am sure, why 1 144/8-34578-8 per a cole peteress was in building A posterior and their children and their children, is being driven and their children, is being driven and tendion and lamentionicy strains andse of its members to actions which we all daystowe.

They will aik themselves. I am sure, why adoptoads of treptess Jewish refugres-men, women, and shifthree who have been through all the hells of Nast Dorope-are bring driven away from the threes of the Jewish national home by a mandstory government which assumed, as its prime onligation, to facilitate Avaiah introteration into that

They will also investigate. I hope, how the Mandatory gov-ernment is-carrying out another of its obligations which was to encourage close settlement the Jews on the land; when, in actual proctice. It is today severally restricting free Jewish withemethi to an area less than 6 per root of that tiny country, and is enforcing induc in the Jewish national home discrimi-natory raoial laws which the mandate, m well as the Charter of the United Nations, severely

Palestine Arabs Ambush Jewish Police. Kill One

Get Revenue for Slaying of Shephard; GrenadesFire 4 Tel aviv Textile Shops

By Homer Digart

E) Interpreter Free Locates Concepts, Derl, Der Vein Tribuse Int. JERUISALAIM. May E.--Arabs anthraubed a party of Jewish attile-ment police totaly texz Famile, hilling one and injuring a strontd, in revenue in the slatting by JeW-sch police of an Jewish property two preparited on Jewish property from trespanted on Jewish property from trespanted on Jewish property from trespanted an Jewish property. from trespansing are common in Publishing, and probably three in no politices importance attached

to today's showling. In Tel Any this morning, incendiary presides were thrown into tour semilephops, causing \$100,000 damage. In each case lour armed men entered the shop, forred effiployees into a rear yard and then started on he scene until assured the firm wore beyond control. First reports said the abops were

drived by Uprorists after the owners rejecting extertion threats. This was denoted by the underground, and it seemed more likely to be saluotace committed by an organinstitut almospling to prevent the doops from selling anything but Pulsating-made textiles.

Two British Army dispatch riders are mission. They left Ramle at 1 p. m. petterday for Gaza, sixty miles south, and are still unreatmosphere of moderation and good will. We are all easer for peace. We must all make a con-tribution to achieve it. But the ported.

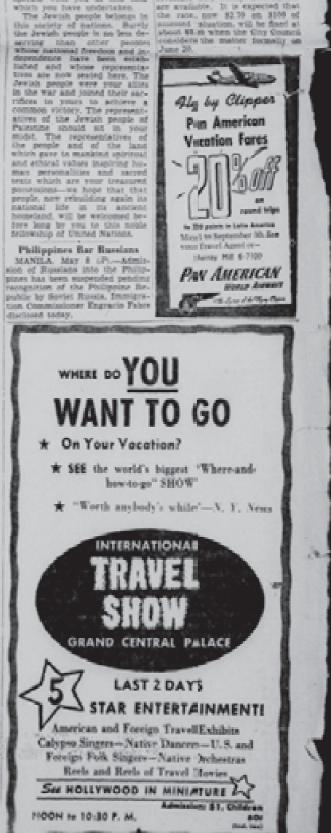
for Henry Gurner, Chief Becre-tary of the Polestine povernment, Jamel et Incontin, the-tharman of the Politaine Acab Higher Ex-scutive, to the poverniment offices decisive contribution can only be made by the mandatory gov-I hope I have not abused your patience, Mr. Chairman, and the today and reportedly advised the encountry in crase beyond of the United Nations and sodept the in-vitation of the U.N. Political Conpatience of the representatives of the United Nations here asempled. Permit me to conclude mother to state its views.

The Jewish people places great hope upon the outcome of the deliberations of this great body. It has faith in its collec-City's £1.031.961,754 Budget:Signed by Mayor

The parced-breaking 1947-'48 ity budget, second largest goveramental appropriation in the country, was suffed without fan-

distilluates of we have never been loss faith in the serveragery and the utilization of the server been moral principles. In these lass tratic years, when the whole household of hereit because one great heately of pain, we could had we not preserved ear up, that add to preserve entry the state the process is the solution of the server been great heately of pain, we could had we not preserved ear up, O'Duyer. The \$1.01,961.754 outlay, effec-

not have built what we did build had we not preserved our un-shakable trust in the victory of truth. It is in that strong faith and hope that we with to co-operate with you in this task termination of the rate cannot made until final estimates of sile of the rate cannot be percention and reality are available. It is are available. It is expected that the rate, now \$2.70 ett \$100 of amended minution, will be fixed at about \$2.60 when the City Council considers the matter formely an



Be parties. Perspective Stream DOW

A growthere and an rental economity of contra-ing attent the Denis' Knowle sa-ther is the patitive and electronic helt, exceed the one of levelsh production denity to over the rate. ing traces and a feel and and Persetti timir and and Internet die Probenitieren

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sty can't German Jews be re-styled in Germany, where they peak the language and should be

suting problem will now be re-viewed by an international body and that the thought and con-science of mankind will now be while the Postical Committee set today four more applications a appear before it as witnesses brought to bear on a situation which heretofore, and for some to appear settor is an expression write resolved and referred to a subcommittee which is already remainering Dour applications, ex-fouring of those from the Jewish Agency and the Arab Righer years now, has been made ex-tremely difficult by unilateral action and by decisions made

Today's new lids, received be-ye the deadline of midnight, are from the Balentine Communist party's several committee, the Young Earpt party, the League for Pears with Justice in

destine and he In-Institute 62 U.N.CommitteeWindsUp

of the war seen constructed or the Mandatory power at if i wrate sented with the sentering of a palentare, whereas is the sentering samed to administrate that power samed to administrate that some fitting, at a transit of the some fitting, and the source of the solution where the solution fitters. Business in One Minute LAKE SUCCEDS. L. L. May 8 .--

LANE SUCCEDS. L. T. Mar & ----The United Stations retenests internal meeting in its moords. The late mesons velocitized the General Assembly's Political Committee opting at 5:30 p. m. under the chainmanduly of Lester 8. Pearson of Sanada. The min-ons of the meaning follow:

B. Fearson of Ganada. The min-utes of the memory follow: Chainstan: The forty-simh masting of the first spoiltical com-mittee is called to order. In view of the hour, I would merely like in-find out whether the committee would prefer to continue working new or to ad-teurs until 11 . m. tomorrow. . No removing.

No response.

"No response". Chairman: "he sense of the committee section in he in favor d an adjournment until temor-yw at 11 s.m. in this room. The meeting adjourned at 5:31

house, It is the only recognized pub-tic body in the maildate. It is recognized as each, to quote Article 4. "..., for the purpose of advising and co-operating with the atteinistration of Pai-entine in such economic social and other matters as may affect

ou in the matter of convicts and instructing a special com-mittee of this body, which is to aludy the position of Palestine You cannot turn back the hands of the clock of history. Certainly, the United Nations. and to bring in recommenda-tions for the future povernment We trust that our participa tion in these deliberations will be helpful and will prove to be a

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Likes Night Sessions

LARE SUCCESS, L. I. May 8. --Dr. Julium Kata-Suchy, act-

British People Praised By way of disgranics, let it be Wy have mo quartel with them On the contrary, we have the highest regard and admiration highest result and admiration for that woods and for its monumental contributions to democratic civiliation, and we shall never forget that it was the United Kingdow which for among the matternal amptra-tions of the Jewish people. It is only a woong and unjustifiable policy which contradicts and brench tadewithe far-twinned firmula staresmanship of earlier years which we condems. We hope minds cartactly that the committee of inquiry will also visit the displaced persons ramps in Burope and see with their own even the appeding



While contamilities of investi-section and study are reporting on their and flaps, and while inter-optimized discussions and nepotializations are going on, these var-optimized more, and women are anguithling in their minery, still + advise, for aslow-time. They are for aslow-time, they are given the stone of impuiries and inves-tigations. Their more is compound to the first more is compared to the store of any deterioration. I am advant, is netting in emong them, is in solv the here that tomorrow-perhaps institute of the store of the store of the store there $r_{i} \rightarrow p$

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1947.

Text of Jewish Agency Representative's Speech Before U. N. . N. ASKED TO SET USSIANS EAGER TO JOIN IN INQUIRY

Gromyko Rejects U. S., Briti Chinese Thesis That Big 5 Stay Off Committee

NANCY MACLENNAN

In The Post Tool," DCCERR, M.

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Apartal to fain How Room Toron. LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 1 test of the statement for the Jewish Apency for Pales line by Dr. Abba Hillei filter be ore the General Assembly's Polit al and Security Committee fol

and and Security Committee fol-tons: I should like to say at the out-set that were Mr. David Har-Grain, chairman of the Jewish Agency for Nalastia, here the mering, he would be making this distanced. Undertanetally, the arrival of Mr. Ben-Gurtien has been delayed. He will be been tomorrow, and J hope that in the course of the deliberations be will have an experimently to a the second of the Assess-by of the Joint Mr. Be the Assess-by of the Joint Mr. Be the ap-portunity to take deliberations and instructing a special commit-ter of this look of constitutions and instructing a special commit-ter of this look of the to rough to take domain of the to rough the factor of the to be the future governmendations of the factor of the to rough the take domain of the second instructing a special commit-ter of this for the output of the second instruction of the to rough the hash down of the second in the take down of the second in the second mendations of the future governmendations will be height and will preve to be a contribution to the fast solid problem which this interactional problem which this for the fast solid problem and only the fast of the fast of the fast solid problem of the fast of the fast of the fast of the fast solid problem which this fast fast solid the fast of the fast of

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rating in fighter affecting the extention of the Jewish ne-tional been. It is the only recognized public body in the mandation is under single an author to quote Article 4, which an author to quote Article 4, which are an observating with the atomizer ratio by purples and other math representing with the atomizer and the information in reach representing with the atomizer induces of the Jewish mathematical house and the information of the destination of the Jewish mathematical house and the information of the atomizer of the Jewish mathematical house and the information of the destination of the Jewish mathematical house and the information of the destination of the Jewish mathematical file atomizer, the destination in permitting of the destination in permitting of the file and permittion permitting to a state and spectrum for a desting in respect to the destination of the destination of public work the matural resources of the country. The Jewish Agency, which we

insent of the undural resources of the clearity. The Jerwish-Agency, which we have the hence to represent, therefore, speaks not marchy for the organized Jewish community of Fulsetine, the dominantically elected National Council of Pales-tine Jewa, "he are today the posterring respond in the build-ing of the Jewish national home: it apacks allowly: the Jewish pro-ple of the would, who are deviated to this historic ideal, for it was charged, by Ins any, Article 4 is it the word, who are devided is the interact device, for it was charged, by he same Article to the mander. It is mean the interact of the Jewish national one."
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The defining the terms of the few the national of the device of the same terms of the few the terms of terms of the terms of t



Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, seated at special tasks between the Coschenisvakian and Cohan representatives, The New York Times at Lake Success yesterday.

cannot turn back the hands of

the clock of history. Certainly, the United Nations. Certainly, the United Maliusa, guided by its great principle, pro-dialused in its Charter, "to estab-lish conditions under which jus-tics and respect for the shilps-tions arising from treaties and other scores of interactional law can be maletained," can never establish the violation of treaties and of interactional law. Barring the and similar strea-tions in mind, a specific previ-tion the charter of the Charter of the University with might be-come transform shich deals with thereilorise which deals with thereilorise snow under philable to territories new under philable to territories new under

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to pass. We recent all make a contribution to a thirtwe R. But the doctore contribution can only be made by the mandaloxy gov-areasant. The post that I have not abused for patience of the representative or the second second second second second of the finite Nation have a souther the second second second second of the finite Nation beam and the second seco

The Levish people belongs in this security of nations. However, the Sewish receipts is no less deserving than other peoples whose methods freedom and independence have been established and whose top-resentatives are now sealed here. The Jovids people were your ab-tics in the war and pinned these marrithms to yours to achieve a marrithm to your to achieve a means without, The representatives of the Joseph and of the land which gave Probabilities advocated with its process midded. This representatives of the paraphe and of the hand which gives to mankind spiritual and etheral values linguing human periods altitus and sacred texts which are proor treasured processionics—we huple that that propies, now re-building again its national life in its ascience homeeland, will be wel-comed factors long by provide this models followship of the United Nationa.

At the close of Dr. Sile ment the following questions were put to him by delegates and he is used asked to prepare a reply for a set minister Concern

M. Asaf All. India:

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Emir Feisal al Seod traits and Dr. Char d the five Arab states.

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regain take their places in the community of civilized peoples of the world." Tour committee of inquiry will construct, we are consident, that if allowed to develop uninterrupt-elly the standards of life which have been developed in Pelestine, the dencepts of social pulles and the income anisotropy of the so-trans of the present of the shift have been developed in Pelestine the income anisotropy of the so-trans of the present of the so-trans of the sound up. Tour uncommittee of inquiry threads and inductor the place-tion of the sound of the place-tion of the sound of the sound of the sound qualities of the place-tion of the sound of the place-tics. Many more projects, which will result in gread accouncies and position of the sound sound in the solitor, counting the balance in the solitor, south a projects, which will result in gread accouncies and position of the sound south of the solitory more projects, which will result in gread accouncies and position of the souther po-tions of greater than the souther of the solitory more projects, which will result in gread accouncies and position of the souther po-tions of greater of the souther potenties of greater potent potent of the souther of the souther po-tions of greater of the souther potent of the souther of th

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AKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 5 The test of the statement made form the Political and Recurity mittee of the Pailed Mations val Assembly today by Heavy a member of the delega of the Arab Higher Cau Pain Miner.

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Arab Contribution to Allied Victory in Near East During First World War

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EGYPT FAILS TO GET LOAN

U. S. State Department Says Legal Authority Is

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CHEEN, Germany, May 5 (P) mas Communities and foday would campaign intendedy at the accrossing interpret of the h and United States nonen-headers, Max Entenant and Mustler, and they favored a punder which all four major powers would have a voice Germany distanting. 10.0

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Making History

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APPEAL JOB DECISION

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SOVIET SEEN USING RUSSIANS DEFIANT to Implement Merger ALL CZECH URAN UM INMARKING VICTORY Pitchblende Deposits Reported Leading Publicists Emphasize

Sent to Dresden for Refining Scorn of "Super-Secret" -Details Are Obscure

By C. L. SULZBERGER

Aparticle to Too Fort Tennet Specific to Too Fort Tennet STUTTEGART, Germany, day p MOBCOW, May 9 -- Today the It is understood that consider. Russian people celebrated the socquantities of wranium heing mined under j

German border.

The oce estructed from the Indeveloy, mines there-the largest pitch-breathing prids and defiance. In biands deposits in non-Hussian Ro- the streats and squares of the city ruppe-in anid to be shipped to bundreds of thousands of Russians Dreaden in the Boviet zone of Ger- watched vandeville shows and many. processed and the uranium seriest of military bonds and the stirring the pitchblends is transport- strains of war songs blaved e ed to the Soviet Union.

In the Bernet Union. The Jackymov depends are ta-mous. They were expanded and developed by the Germans furing the war. It is believed that most of the German experimental and technical equiption was selled by the Russials when they structured westward. are weathing

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Arms and U. S. 'Bluff'

By DREW MIDDLETON

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Crechosloviak-Russian supervision In Moscow's newspapers three of at Jachymov [Joschimsfahl] moth the Soviet Union's Best-known of Karlovy Vary [Carisbad], near publician, Eya Ebrenhurg, Acade-

Eugene Tarie an machine. eđ, David. articles; wooda long most of 14246 There, it is reported, it is movies and listened to the source amphifuent.

(Deputy Premier Gen. Nikolal A. Bulganin, Minister of the Armed Forces, declared in an order of the day that Soviet armed forces had win the way and saved the peoples of Europe --among which are the German people"--from fastist oppose. store, The ported.) Associated Press

The general fitpaper 104

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Egyptian Queen Flies

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Queen Nasleh ef Benn, 283

Queen Natish, nother of King days age, would a arouk of Egypt, will arrive at vote until the ex-Farouk of Egypt, will arrive at noon today at La Guardia Field on

Pan American power the widow or. The Queer, who is the widow ing flowist share in the victory of of King Found, is traveling incog-1915 and definite of what Mr. allo and according to a studies. nito and, according to a spelasmain for the Egyptian Government, in coming here to alop and trans-

act other personal business Site is accompanied daughters, Failure, 26 a London last night. It was reported the trip marked the first time

- States was striving to get a better Teach, Brach grap on the set metter of and flyrin and trying to justify budgetar The 1010.07 Remarkan people, Mr. Tarle Greeks, he claimed, had been ed, "merur give way to these "welled away by the departing y to blift them." British to the mooning Ameri-Zardavsky declared that gold open." "gigantie

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ICAO YOTING SNAG HALTS SPAIN'S EXIT

Rule on New Members' Rights to Ballet Delays Decision-Narrow Margin Indicated

By JOHN STCART

MONTREAL, May 9-The fina expulsion of Spain from the Inter-national Civil Aviation Organiza tion met an unexpected delay th afternoon when the executive cost mittee could not agree on the p cise number of states antitled

AL 5:30 o'clock this aftern after an hour's previous delay, it loudspeakers in the Hold Winsor's ballroom announced that t

It could not be determ the executive constanties wheth thirty-three or thirty nations we Hed to vote. A. B. Australia, president ably and presiding at a committee's meet Belgium, Chiefty dagen

10 Spain's expedition.

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Text of Statement Before U. N. by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver on Zionists' Position on Palestine

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need to The New York Test. LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 2-Fol-berring in the test of the statement made today to the AA Birs Com-mittee on Polestine of the Casted Nationa General Assembly by Dr. Abba Billel Bilver on behalf of the Pound Agency for Polestine. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee.

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Arab Lark of Cooperation

And Lark of Casperstan In this connections we find in screamery to point to a circum-faster is which the report likely fave special affection manufer, he failure of the Arab Higher committee in competition with the committee in competition with the committee, The chairman of the committee, The chairman of the committee, The chairman of the during the hearings in Jero-hering the hearings in Jero-lem, made are areas in ratio

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thirth do not yield to wightful hinking. Thus the ranard that he Jews of Western Europe are

Adlest consurrence of our own Government and people are spreed that in Filestine shall be taid the foundation of a Jowish Commanwarks.¹¹⁷ Besting in the House of Lords on June 27, 1821 Land Milner, who called binned? 'n strong way ports: of the pan-Arab policy, class.¹¹⁷ Polesine can zero be regard-

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the report of the Pal-Royal Commission has attice Royal Commission has this to say: "There were similar assaults upon the persons and peoperty of the Jews, conducted with the name revisions faciality las in 1999. Women and children were not spared."

Role of Great Belitain

along with the present Manda-tory Peren. The statement of Mr. Creech-Josten remus to go beryoni that of Riv Alexander Cadagan's and im-plies that His Majority's Govern-mentate and cosponshilly for im-plementing the report, but re-serves to itself the right of rates ing any reconcention in impleing any conparation in impla-menting the final document of the United Nations of its its judg-ment, it does not comply with its own criteria of justics and with its own preferred technique of implementation.

Onlinenge to Childed Nations On spontaneous whether in taking works a position correctly the base of Challenge to United Nations.

more revealing. Surely it must be clear to everyone that no ac-thement of the Palestine problem is possible without some enforce-

ment. The Palastine problem is not at all unique in this regard. The report to your Aperial Committee increasing the fact that devising a scouts which will be fully an-ceptable to both Jews and Araba seems to be unierly impossible. Use primeri of imposing a solu-tion on them would be the basic rendition of any recommended proposal."

ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS ON PALESTINE

ing F Dr. Ahirs Hilled Silver The line West Trees.

which was faced by the Balloup Deducation and the Mandals, and in which the proper solution was great-the resolutifulion of the satissiah beams of the Jowish pro-ple in Palastine. Without attempting at this situation recommittee to the pro-ple in Committee, we must state solution recommittee to the posterior of the analysis of the solution recommittee, we must state to core that we find it wholly un-comptable, own as a basis for discussion. This minority report proposes the witholablaneat of an independent Federal Rate of Poinstine, committee and a Jew-is 'Bata', Bough they are, in fact, IHS minor that work autousta-cents and the more than and autousta-teen states.

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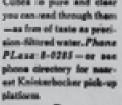
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ישריסם אין דעם. ואם דעם איזים כאי שעיא שאיי איילאדונסטם נציאינו ליי דעי לע שריסם אין דעם. וייני עריי עריי עריים גער פאסערע אין פאינטינע אין פאינאינע אין איי או איין איין איין איי או איין געריסטע זיי גרעסערע אין געראינע אין געראינע אין געראינע אין געראינע אין געראינע אין געראינע איין געראינע איי

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האסיניקסטן אבנען גדעטרים נענען זי אסטריטאנעי שטאאסטיים. דעם לרש רעם שראנעייריטן פארלאי אין אורעיע הערטעי, דער סריים 1 12010-042 12 12281 122 ספנסאריינים הנהג, סיינס עם אז רי זארשיי, העונה שטיפס נפנט רער רער הדרונה סוינס ארויים פוז רער רענירינה, ישראלים איינסאר איינסאר מואר פראשר אוריים אורשיין וועלים איי ערצו דיר אין די נאלטן, אן ארפוראיי ווידינו פראס איי ערצו דיר אין די נאלטן, אן ארפוראיי ווידינו פראס איי

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וועיבו פרן הישלטי"ס אין נבעטיפים נוסבו רעי רעטיינג שין ווארים דעי ותיכנר ד איז א סייל, דעי פכפור סיער פון פיאני יא וענייניוינים אח פואפטיפא איז גערוט צריכ א נאכן געיינעליי רבעם ארויטואראנון די יויים פיושר קבונן נבי פיאוס, חיוכב שייכם נים צי איין פין דעי העריונג און שאימיויקן איי אויים פיו דעי איין פארמייקן איי איין פון אייינט אין איין פון אייינט איין איינט איין אייינט איין אייינט איין אייינט איין אייינט איין אייינט איין אייינט איינט אייינט איינט איינט איינט אייינט אייינט איינט איינט אייינט איינט אייינט אייינט אייינט איינט איינט אייינט אייינט אייינט איינט אייינט אייינט אייינט אייינט איינט אייינט איינט אייינט איינט אייינט איינט איינט איינט אייינט איינט איינט איינט אייינט איינט איי 12.24

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יצרטינעי לריים אין מראוקריל אין שיו שטאיל אין מסקיינעי לא אין רעי שטאימבער לריים אין מראוקריל אין שיוע שטאיל אין מראנציעיע הילא, ראו רעי שטאימבער לאוינטין אנייא אין סיגר שטאוע עומנאניע סטע אויט וויים רעי דאוינטי איינטיט רעי שנוע פון אין מראנגעיעין אניא עריינעג 100

נסובראל מכושריבור ואום עד אפאו מענרעו מייל מון אייראפע, און דער מראנקרייך ניימינט זיר יעצע אויר אמעריינא גיעט איור באיניגנו, יענטינער גריים אין מראנקרייך אין ונוון יענארע אין אמעריינט לעאבאי האמרי ראס זיך מאר יאנאן באמר

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בורי יאתר ווי דייטטלאנד האם פאיי סולידע, פיוויים יצוין אבער כמעם IND THEY CARDING THE ויטולותם, פלוויים שוין אבער בסום יים ווער פלאיז דינער אין ווער באי יוסער, אין אין גער

פאלימישער

אויפין שפיין צונג פראנקריידים נייסטעו

איז פראסוריילי נכרום יכנים אז א סייכנו לאסת. באינסטוט איז די שאליטרענוי לייזיב, מעלכעי ראס א סייכו רעות פאליסיל פין רעי אסני נאר ניוייבע עינות פיט רעי אנעוייי ארן א לאויינע באינויריטנענון או שאר ניויעע שינות מיט רעני אנעניי ושויינט פאר די אוע לעניער. אריקעי אארינטייט נערמעז גיינאא ווא אייראפע אין גאר פערי מיט אנער ישייטיר דארף פען קרבנות או דישייטיר דארף פען קרבנות או דישייטיר דארף פער קרעני אוטעיינאנער פאלימיק קאטי קענען פאוידעט ווסיאנות איין דיער דישייטיר אייניאנענע פאוידער די אינעראו פין אייראפע איין דיער

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בבאלם הינוכן הבם אלצוליי ליפטי ב אירושים, סיוסיום יצוין אין רעם א ג בירושים, מיזעיום שיין איז רעם א איז רער כאוויען איז ליים וינטריוג איז רער כאוויען איז לאליסיק לסוכת רעם ציוניום

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סענג פריינס אין אנגעניטענע גענגער. -- וואס ס'קען דערלואייטען

ביי דער מעפטעטבער מדיד.

הי קאנטויינט אנו פאליטרעט לוכדי שוויא הי קראנטויינט אנו פאליטרעט לוכדי שוויא הי קראנטויינט אנויט אנויט אנויט גיין איין אוויט די דיסטע ענטינט גערער אוויע איין איין איין דיסטע ענטיע אוויט אוויע איין איין עני סיינט אוויטע אוויע איין איין עני סיינט אוויטע אוויע איין איין קרא ליעט אוויע איין איין איין סיינטעיטט גער אוויע איין איין איינט אוויעען איינט אוויע איין איין איינטע אוויען איין איינעט אוויע איין איינען איינען איינען איינעט איינען איינען איין איין איינען איינען איינעט איינען איינען איינען איין איינען איינעט איינען איינען איינען איינען איינען איינעט איינען איינען איינען איינען איינען איינעט איינען איינען איינען איינען איינען איינען איינען איינען איינעט איינען איינעט איינען איין איינען איען איינען איען איינען איעעןען איעען איען איען איינעען איען אייעןען איען איען איעןען אי

כאמתו רי מנוטיט ויתו אנרונית האם נים קיין זין את מי

ערים עד היין פריינם את דיי גכני ערים עד היין פערעו את דיי גכני עריד בערעו בערעו עם ארי גכני עריד היינסאת אריינם פערעו איין אויינסרייאבעאר פעלטנאסיים גינסר איז געראלי, איי געראר איינרטיינסט פערעים אינד איז די געריינטיאבט גערארים איז אין דער איינסרייסט אינד איז געריין גערייעראר איינסרייסט אינד איז גערייעראר איינסרייסט אינד איז געראלי גערייעראר פייער

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בית זינו נאר עם באינונטיט זיר וושס כיראס נעינט עיזוארט איי איי ייידער וואר שאר זינעטר אייינער בעינט איילגע אוינערט עיזוארט איי אי איינעריט בארי איינערע איינער ביעער דענעראט זיר, אייי איי איייעטע איילא איינענע איי אייגע אייינער אייינערט איי איינערע גערערט איין אייארארינט זיר ייטנעריטע, עס איז אי אייינע זיר אייערעט איי אייגע איי ייטנעריטע, עס איז אי אייען זיי אייאניען פאראנערען פער א גערערע איייא א גייער אייינערע איינערעט אייער אייינער איייע אייערען איייא אייעראנערעט איינערעטערע איייא א גייער

ודר איינדים וופרא בעירונים בריינדים בריינדים אורא יכי וריידים בריי איינדים בריים ער האינדים בריינדים אורא יכי ייסיאל באר איר סובים ביים ער האנם דיר, פציים ליאר, או רא אי ער ציג און טריים: זי שלכשים האנה ואנה בציים ליאר, או רא אי ואם עם ורגם דיר שלכשים אנהי הים בצאונונים אין ייבם איין אינדים אינדים

ילינה כלייכט עד דמיה אכטי אודי מקכריקטן פיניקטן יא אריין ט איז לואר, אז דער העלטיטריי אל ריהרט זיד ניס אפ א טריט פון זיד בבריקט ניט אפראבריניט

א היהים זהן גים אם שלי שרא שיין זיין באייני גים אפאראלייקים אייניגינגינארא אייניגיני אייניגיני אייניגיני אייניגייניאר אייניגיניגייני אייניגינגינארא אייניגיניגיניאר אייניגיניגיניאר אייניגיניגייניאר אייניגייניגיניגיניאר

יודיינים איז גערוע רער איז 10 השליכה סטרים, איז אי 10 השליכה סטרים, איז אי 10 השליכה סטרים, איז אי 10 השליכה סטרים, איז איז 10 השליכה כערים שלי היי 10 השליכה ער הייסט של היי 10 הער איז גער גריים איז היי שלינה איז היי איז 10 איז גער איז גער איז גער איז הייסט איז הייסט איז 10 איז גער איז גער גריים איז הייסט איז איז הייסט איז 10 איז גער גער גערים איז גער איז גער איז גער איז גער איז גער

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באיזליפקי אני אייל זיי פייספו (ד' אבטרייזכני) זיי זויכטיב די דאוינע מאונט איי, פליפיס בפואריט איי, וראפן זיר, גאו אוכעריב צר רייי אייל ענכלאבר ליייכט ביי איירים רעו, אייל ענכלאבר ליייכט ביי איירים.

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מי ראס איז שוין באונשיסש נעזען פרוחער, האם רי פאורפישע לא מיסק איז וועלסער אוע ועקסיאון-פופניג פלוכות פון דער יייעד

כן שארשראַטען, האים אויסנעהערט די אידיעע אנענטור טיט

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אנה היו סיווען אברין וופט ופט עדיעים אין אין איין איען די איז עס פאר דר סיווערן געווען א גרויסע פראנט, סאיט רטי שאר וופס ער אין דבר גרויסע און אוסאינטרפרעפריטו די הערינט וופס על אייפגרויוע גרויסע פאסע אין אין ענו איינגרייע אור ויין גרויסע רעיגעריטאלאטט גאו זיין יופאאטטטאנשאפע, זיין איינגערארעט ערים אוויסגריינגענייט לאר און אטלאר דעס איינעט צר. דר. סיל זוער האם זיין פראטן אייטעעראלטען מים איינגעיינענג.

זונף האם זיין פראכון אויטנקיאיטנן מים אוינצייטנינו. דער אוינורוק ואם כיר האם נכאאפם אויף דער לאמיען אין נקודן אוינורעוויינאר בווים, ער האם אוועטעיטעיט איז אייזישי ימעיפו זיי די אינויטער בוייפאפסי, עס איז בעוון אותרע סטאאסט פאריעאסט זיי די אינויטער ביישאפסי, עס איז בעוון אותרע סטאאסט פאריעאסט זיי די אינויטער ביי סאוועט עס איז בעוון אותרע סטאאסט ישערעאסט זיי דער זעט זאס די, סיווער האם באיד או דער יווערען איינו דער זעט זא דער הענטע איז געוון אותרע סטאאסט ייענעט איז געוון אין דער הענטט איינדרעטערע איז איקער ייענען איינו איז געווער איז אווער זאס געוון זיין ייענעט איז געווער איז איז אין אווערעטורט אוידערעט ייענען איינער געווערט אוון אינערעטערעט געווערעט ייענערער איז אינערעטערעאנערעט איז אינערעט אייענערעראנערעטערעעראנערעטערעערעטערעערעערעט אינערען איז געווערעערעערעערעערעערעערעערעערעערעערעט

איים איז דער פאסע פאוים איים וועלפען איים גאייען איים יער ווידישע הביקה אויז אירן ישראל אאיים איים איים איי עדישע רעפם אויז אוין ישראל לענען גיש אין ווערנן גים אפונלייי עם ווערען, צי דער מאניאם איז יא אפערקענם איער גים. אכטר ער כאניאם איז דער ווערפעל וואם די פעמיסטע טוונה, און דער ער האביע אויבערא ווערפעל פון אין ואס די התריינה וואס ענלאנד

ענגלאנגי האם פיווס קיין רעכם נים עו האנדלען אנדערים ווי האם פארערים דער גיינס ארן דער בירשסאם אין מאנדאם. די "ייעייפער גייעאנג" לען אנרערים נים האנדלען ווי עי אנערקענן די נעוענייני קיים פון מאנדאם און אייז דעם כאוירען אידרע רעסאנעראנייני הענען דעם ווי אנוי די ארץ ישלאל פראנען אל געלייום ווערען.

כיייסרישים איז שלופרים רפוע נסוקן אז אפיעל פאר נקוס אין סינקיים, פאר דעם ניסו ויילט סצר ויי שופוע נון דער ויינים אין אפריד די אארביים נעראופם ויין נענען די אידיסע אספראניעס אין ישרן ישראל.

אראבישער ״האלד־אפ״ אויף ״יו־ען״

דער איזן ווי אודי די אראכער האַכען ארויזטעבואנונען ווייער היילען אריז גער יישוי די אראכער האַכען ארויזטעבואנונען ווייער רער אסטעסני און ואידען רעס זיועל הזענן אסטעענעלע וואוג אי יעראל אראכער איזאאן עאניינען אינן הי מען האס עם גענאן טיט דער איידיעער אטענטה. האס הייניג כבוד אוייניאנס אס דער איני סערעציאנאלער לערפטרטאנט אין ראס אויין הוייניג צונטענען איני איני דאכעריע אין שארי

וואס איז נינן די אראבער ועלבסם וועם עם זיי נעווים דערסדי סינען און נעבען זיי דעס אוינידוים, או זיי ויינען אוזי סעכסיג, או די זאנאע וועדס" פויגטוויך פאר זיי, אנטבאס זיי בו בעבען די לצואיע

זיאס זיי האבון אאריינים האם סון זיי מארונטנטנן סביס אול זייני רע לאפריוני, די סעריע און דער פאויטראער עאמיטע האם בנסוום פארואנדעלם וערען אין א סעסיע און דער אונעסיינער אבעסנלי. דערעאבען האבען זיי בנציפען סיט בעוולאר, פען האם ויי אריסי בנסויסט סיט רעואוניעס, אמי, הלילה, גיט אונע מבמר צו זיין די

זי אראבער נאנוענע כן און די גרויטע וועיט עערפערטאנט --זייועןי --- דאט דעוביי מארברינען איזר איינענעס כבור, אי או עס וועס קומען עדם אידישכן צר, וועס די "ירעןי אייך ווי

אבער ווען עם אאם זיך בעראברעים ווענען רעם אידייסען צד דאב סען דאן אייף דין אסטטברי אבערענס אי די אידיעע אבעסור ראם א באינרערען ובאביל אין דאם איז אנטרענים נעיוארען אין דעם פאנם וואם סען ראם לסתרילה די אידיען אנטרטניר געלארען דעם פאנם וואם סען ראם לסתרילה די אידיען אנטרטניר געלארען

נקואלם להאר סאככן או די אידייםי אנקנטור איז אין אן אנדער

אין רעוסוענען גאס דיך די יייען' דאר געביינען סאר די אראי אין גענעבען דעס אראבידען קאסיסעט דייעלבינע אנטרעעניט

אבונטיר, לאשיש אם רער קאטיטעם יפעניום איני

נערארים ארעז האם בערארים ארעז האם פעז האם

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ייך בעניבען אין שייבות פים איתר זארוואלפינג פו

ייני אידייעני צי האם נענטען נעראם אין פאר ביי דער "יייעו"

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מארגעו זשורנאל

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FRIDAY, MAY & 1847.

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HIT STREAM GROUP, STREAM AT STREAM WITTER ACCOUNT. INSMED OF FIRES TROUTSTONKS. אירעו א הארצינעו קבלה פנים צוויק אליים... איר היה ארוים, אוז פייז פאלק קוקט אלוים, צו ייתן שיפען צי דער לבולו לעבעופנייטינטייענן זיינען א לולטיטון טיליאנען נאסיליעי פרטליד פר דעם איספעראלע לריעם לאליטים במוד עי העצרעיטירע, רעדט דאריבער ניט TRADUCTION OF T עמיינד אין הענטלאנט ניצע עדי דיערע ומנעינארעע געלט. ו אייקרק צו רקרנרייכנן אפען זינ, די פארינרינטעי מאלת איז ארין ייטראל TOT & DONTSTOTINTWO DWD 1937911 LE DESENT AND DALE AND DAL DELIVER AND CONT. BY CARES BY FIG MERCHANNES AND THE THE PREVENCE REPORTED TO DETERMINE יישים אין איין ישיאין, רעס רעפאראטיים איתר מיפג אוכו העלפען כדי זיי לעסרער אין רקט - דערט דעל אמילו אא לאנע אד א טארארע דענאר. דאט טון אוויא דער דערים - פר ישראל און אין די היפערע דוויה ויצט א איד" עילי עסאאס הידער אויפיסטלו, אווי יאוי ראכערט סנסיל אוז א סר אנרערג. וועלכת פיר דיינתו התותנדייטית שאראיקבערעסירס trional and provide the -1778 P. 1980 unter meren surveys and state and ong on two by the training to block the и поли иле или на слана самора смолосени сми риско солиние THE BUTCOTO CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR ALL DE DESTRUCTION OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND tantas supports datatas ben querte portes are no utrate portes are tra pro ben des ber are tra pro ben des ber ar WHEN DEPEND IN AND PROPERTY OF "C'PR 197 110 האם אמעריילאנער האבער נערעולט Statistics as service to רצרע אין נאניען אין איידעען פאלק איבער דער TO DOM (BOMMER M) IN THE AND TO THE 2011 1922101102'# P# 2#11 20101 19782 Charles there and the state and the מיי האַנען אך פאראיינינט אין א טרופע פון או ריטיילערס פון דעס גיינטען סען עד לעי מסונה, ראס אוים שעו עילוינט אינועעטעיעע ענטוייעיונג וועג רעי לענענסי ראם האריכני בליל אויזי רעד אידיינער נאגיא" נאלער חיים, אניו האם פרעדילנים ווילפאל, דעם ידאפילויצענטער, און מיר פלעוושען שניצע צים פרעוידענטים כאסז צו תווידעו די יינה "אני ויונה אין דיין ניקה אני ויונה אין דיין אוייפונגר ניולדיג אין דיר האינגר באכיליגר ניולדיגס אין דיר "אארארינינטי THE DEVICE THE 4 SUPPORT DUTY OF DIS DESCRIPTING IN ANY PRIME TO DESCRIPTION פרייען פין לעבענבניבלען. ווען אלע ריפיילערם איבערין לאנד ופלען ויך אנעליבען CHARMER IN LONG DALLER WILL TO WARKED IN "pork pro tre" : press . 1919 . Pros tret LANG IN, DOWING LINKS LINKING MANANA IN שיינם אז די אליאיינים פעלופי, פים דעי פר רער הכבפה פון אינועי רעוידונג אין פאלע Section 2. COMPANY COMPANY PROPERTY Graniers is called by Departure and Date כת הילתו העלפה אין רעי גריגרונג פון רעי איריעער גאניאכאלער היכל. יעטרים צי רעי הירערינקטרים איז פראריצס פרן אינינין בארעטעני פוירה. פיים וועפעס שיילוא יסטיפען אייז או אין אויק ישראל זאל ועליינט ווערען דער יסוי פון א איריעער סלוסל". אין די רעוידען פון די פאראיינינט יסטאנטען באטראכט ניט די איריעע נאגיאלא לע היים אין איין יטראל דען דעם ויע פון דעם אוער דער ריטיילפר אליין לען אין לעם ופאנטיוואר פיריאדי ניט צין קיין דערפאלנ סיידעו נס ליליען אים צו הילף נרויל אינוולנגריל און אנרילולטטור. יי איריען נאעיצטאלן הייפלאן" אין נאטיללי Miles BRid Mil and Predigtion to March כאיעם נאבס יוסר אותנס 1772127940 פית, ריטיילערם, פארוילערעו צי שאן שנוער חיל, נאנץ אפערילע פון ויך אנטליפען. Shelphane -ביי איזמיפטוער אל ליא אינערייטע לאסיער איזא אייל ואטאליט איז אייל איין איינער איז איין איזאראיטין איז איזאראיטין איז איזא איז ⁵רי ארטעריונדטט וארינגער "איז איז געריך געריים איז געריך געריים איז איז געריך געריים איז געריך געריים איז געריך געריים איז איז געריך געריים איז גערים איז גערים איז גערים איז גערים איז גערים איז גערים איז געריים איז גערים איז געריים איז גערים גערים איז גערים איז גערים געריים איז גערים געריים איז גערים איז גערים גערים איז גערים גערים איז גערים געריים איז גערים איז גערים איז גערים איז גערים איז גערים גערים גערים איז גערים ג גערין גערים גערים גערים איז געריעים איז גערים גערים גערים גערים גערים גערים גערים גערים גערים געריים געריים געריעגעריים געריים גערייים גערייייעריים גערייים געריייים גערייי רער תענדעה מיז הארגנהען פאליטיות איז ורך בערען צי דער איביון. דער רעמוכלילאנער איר האם נערעדם מעוען אידייענו פאלא און עריטעע העלטרירים, העלקער האם באפריים עריטעע העלטרירים, העלקער האם באפריים באצייקנען די ארפואלען פון רעי אויפטאיי גאצייקנען די ארפואלען פון רעי אויפטאיי יאנוגעו או געי גלנאט,אהונה, הנגוגנון פוהן ניינה און מפואן. and their and there and the suffice and the set the set TRUCK CACTOR, STREET, STORE CATEGORY STORE a its sommisaup in the herer pre sparter ביען וייבען פין העינגירט ווערטן. עיין ציים ווידער צי וערן ביליאנען בריולייטים אין ware stokenstore processing frees Bei Bei Beit Bingthangeben und en tim סיטולירעי פון רי פאראריניטע פעלוער, די פאראריניטע יסטאטעו, וועלכע האנען מיינד סראנען בליט אין ועטויסען זי רעי ועדיויט יינס אין דער עיילוס סאנין. --- רארשנו ראס דעריינע נאניאנאלי אין ר' "אידיען נאניאנאלין ריינ" באניאנע רערע אין ר' אידיען יארפנטונים בייננדיג היפען. חייל די אנעריקאנער הים איז דער געפט פין אטליע לעראי 3003 TH PORTS פון רער פלחפה, הענען דרך נים באפרייען פון "PROMO "O" I'M TRICOMOSTIN"UT" I'M TOO איזידר שמאנרצונכם אדם ריסיילטים איז קראר. יעדער בעסעפם איזי פיסיזין יון די באפריקע לעניער דיינע בנינע דעם אינו אי די באפריקע לעניער דיינע פאלטרילט נדי מארסוזיריעע איז דינען געזען די עליפעליגאי גריפען איז פרטראייקטופרנטן אין דער פארי עייעיו פאריינטרט אנגיראלפען זיי בייינט פריינט אייז אלערליי ווארעג, אין אין דער ועלפער ציים אַנהאלסען דעם הייכון מבאנראור פון קיואליםי אין וועריט. סיי ייידיינגן איז רבי בארפר דינגיאראניים אין אין אין סאטראנעניירים ויניסען אול וביאל אין, איני רארא אינים פאראאיטום וביבן, ראס ראנוי ינן אין דבי מראנע ניק באבירקניין ויד אייא ראר איני אין דבי מראנע ניק באבירקניין ויד אייד uprive in the Second age speed optimit האם דינעו ראו באפריים נטוארנו. די מלויבען, או א קליינער פארדינפט איז בקפער זוי א רארקטיט. פענוסינו הי שטעיונג או העינער הי האיטעו הי NOT HERE ADDIES STORE IN THE STORE THE מיד לשרעו איין אלע סייפער צו סטען סיפען אייף פיטקון עוועניו ארער 1000 אנרעיע נענענרען וואס האלטען שון אינוער פאריסי. ואר ראס פארס כפודה כאבצערים אין Duriden at its Damaie at the of triberal test family for the זיין טיט אינו, און די ריטיילעים פון נאנצען לאני וועלען זין 178 00. WIR - STUD .00 557 יינראל פרארק אזיין ויי שם השלם נקוינו בלויין א פרארק הינוקן אויקוליבנו די אינפקרינייורנו דערן איצט בירופי פון ועלבסטיטטטריוע לפיי דער, די אידיטע נאציאנאלע היים אלפי איז "די הלינן אריינהיתן, בין שיר פכפר, פאר אנשליסען אין אנוער באווענונג. כאר נים אוליטענריין עלטויידעלט". עם דארא נאטייליר זיין ס'אר, -- ארן איי ייייעד די אייי שאיני של לעלי באבע ירניינו. ייעל באייאיינען איילו איל לאנר, אייני ויינינו "IS BET DOTTOTION SOTTOTION THE ST וקפינקן א סקום פהלט אאר א נפורסטר צאול PITKIN AVE. MERCHANTS ASS'N מייכטיינוג "און אייקשישיעלע פנייאנע EARNET PORT. Pres. ארסי מיון בעמראטיינט שרא בולעל נליי אלה ABE STARK, Chairman the transformer will be preserved and מאטין פיק די אידיקן פיוטלטיפן אלמיואי ציפה', דניקינדים, או "דין פאינטטנטל רני wit right an with monitors and another יעיל של לאלב אלער כאיבוי אול אל איל לאיבוי THE STUDIED IN TABLE SURVEY BUILDING STORE The state all a sound, the state to a state and the

aphoene 1 tool appropriate she approved the shap permit but of ארנה די ער העיפעה שיר השיעו די ארנה אינאר די 70.00

רצר אדסיניסטיצעים או רטיטנוינט לא"א" דיאפים או אידע אייל לאנד, און לייט דעם דיאפים או אידע איינט איל אנד, און לייט דעם דינן דאס אסטריקאנטי פאלק זאל דיך מאמט ניע דיסטטיין, דען דער קאנורעט וא THREE BE FOR SUCCESSION MERCANNER 1048 7 12 83 327 TECHNORS THE DIR PORTSEONS CONT andreum conord little ner micerchilt נים מאשרנערעניינן, קנגנן מיר, אלילה, ונריוארענן א גרויסן דישרנטין, אטרניים מפלומני, וופסק סיים איז עמאבליוים כטויו Spectral. זיי אלם מעסינע אול נערערינע, ומיד וועלעו שאו דאל בעסטט, אויז וויזו ייע דאל איז ישיל עו דאי הייכער פרייז אויף לענענופיעע האו שאיניצעו רעם פלאז מין ריינאניטן און DIRECT STORAGE STORAGE reading the state of the second state and

אפעלירט". רער ענטפער העז אויר העועבעו ווערעו או

ה המהאפת הימים את אית אחד המהאל ה רעם פרידענם לאכנרעם. פון דעי אכרעי זיים ראס פינו ננדאס איז דינט, אז ויט פיי ידעס דיפט עי וננטע איז ייטיאל דעאיל 12.28 0011 0111 וננטאטיוים אינסטיטועיעס און אויב די אילב ייעיען אין רער עווייענעיים אויפנטימע די מין רער באסעירערונו, ראו זאר ארק יטראל ווערען א איריעע טליכה, רער באוריה, אל די אידיען איטיניאנין ווען פען אדופען לללי זיין לאויקניעען, עדי ען דיכעיען, או די אידו אינע ביינע א שעניינע פיניעיליינ The sources ago area arrive and here are the late is contain and them and the print Chern bach utbries for the spectromes opti-tie the population after tarteries assessed א באכורות פון א פאית עד וונסיבן סיר האכז

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יינה נענענעה וועיינה פול רעם כאל, וועינעי איז זעניעה פרעסיער פון ענולאנר ער רער ציים 110

רטי באלפור רעלאראניים, איד עיטיר וואס לאיד דיטארדים האם נעואנם פאר רער אנויניילער

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סיב. סיט א הוה צווייל האט הי אינטלרנאציאי ton the stirm ton the centry-test since ספינע פאראייניטע פעליגער דינע Why a provide the second the second per control for the prime but to the יינסט און די נטיטנטויים ווידטי אויטניטיים. דין נאנייאטאליג דיים אין איד ייניאל, דאל רארים באפיאסאלים היים ורברם כאד ובראסט. אי איז כאר כים פוליםטפנריו בטאכיירים ודי ווארפו, הייל אינטפרנאפיאנאים נכדיונינאפט ראם נים אנולירם ארפי אפילו נציטפלם אין grade two manage region of exchanger overoffe in longing principality in 22 longing THINK THE WE DEVELOPING TO DEPEND THE שונרינה השרום את שנטוריה(הנו פרו רובה איליה) שנה נאפראנארמי היים האם היידעה איל הי 1927 שני האריאניאראי היים האם ליידעה איל היי 197 שרפנאם. די הצריכו כפלפנינגליים סוז ציצט לא 246 1076 PM 19191 240

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"ert tat art figs tastart fat fig (F 179710 fait dans later to this lynght provide רובט פרן א ינטאיט ארעי א מאלי ארנטווי רי עדויפטיינגרינג אינטעינאטיאלע אולדי בען, עד וועלעע סינגלידער פון רער יידען דינעו

הארסה, אנערקטט "רי היסטאריטע פארטינדטנ און אידיקען פאות פיט ארץ יטראל און די ישידות שאר הירעריאריסברינו וייער גאציאנאליב זיים אין רעם לאנר", רי ראויען אינטערנאציאי untitier foreitet ent is trentet fattel stat דעים צוויים, העומב דינעו אוריסוטלאסטן פון אנעיקטנע פון די היפטארייני יפנט או איז די איצטיכו נויטען, אוז אויפ'ו גיונד פון וועיכן דאס איריען פאיז ראס עויז אווי פוער ארסוננוים אין אין ישראל -- לאנגן איזים טים במי זפנאנט העיקן, איזי לענט נים אי דיקריפוען די ואיזעים פין רעב דיוער פון רטי The stiller and the restored in the appropriate seen around transmit and more anothers איז פראלאפירס נטרארט איז דכם טיטארטטי איז ארגטאטידס בערארט אינטאר וועניבע זיק THE R. P. WE BUILDER. THE DWITT ישיטער איז די אסטינע דע גערערע איז דער אינטיט אינטעראעראער געראנייע איז אינטיל איז איז אינטעראעריאער איז געראליגעראר דער איז אינטעראעריאער איז געראליגעראר גער מאלעו את אינטציטאניאטאלעו רעסט. ראלעוי ריג איז דין ראס את אנרערע ערגרעע סיטראר the property time as ... and deput dentifie through a character should be ranatian in the toursets the transmist con The Autory and Advanced an Autorian and de detti monti enedereti dener tetti ti האדה האדיבער פפעציעל אכונדועגרעט הע DEVE (2211 22121 22120 20100120 11 2012 (21 JONTONS N TRAINS

פולער טעקסט פון דד. אבא הלל סילווער'ם רעדע פאר דער ירען

M& Y 9, 1947.

200712 128 בלי פון די פאראיניונע פניוני פאר אייניאי פו פען די איזיינע אונטער פאר ארץ יעראל פו TE ENGLAR ON PUT OUTSTON IN TE TON'E TT TOT WIT THE TWO TH TROUTES ישור איזטיפען איז נענען איזטטרייגעיעס דעי ספע דעיניטי אשריסיט, וואס אינט נטיעריט איפייט 1071 IV 170'07 1071 1070 יצר את העם דין א מיינטיינריער פאר דער נער אריקטרא מיינע אין דער עריפער איינערפיני she has been the we will be note a ורב אינויצוינני, פוד דום אידיענו פאלא. 201 The real state state build and

Supplement States and the basis transmit formation report 1.100 עראלים און האס וערבים פון רער פאוילייט דעראלים אפראסט וערט אין דער אפראסר יונה פור א לאכע. היצלבן א"ד פרידופר אוד אינגע א געיייסני עייל געייגרען אינגעייעי ייזיגע איז געיייסני ציייגג רער איינדיעינגי אלעיע איז דיויד גאינזיקע ויאל דיינגן גע סאכט געיוערעו גליסייט איז די ראיפען איז די גאינטיטונגן איז סאנזיאט, אנער אאלטיינ אתו דבר סאותציע אדטי איזטרנט פין רעי איני טערנאניאנאיטי ארואניזאניע, הטינע האט אנגארטיייט דעט פאנהיט אין באיסטיסט דיינע גרבוענו אין דינינין, איסיניפטיאניים פון ארן הניאל אין זינס זעס אייסביור פון רעי פירסה אנונפיררס נפארען רוור, רעס פארן ראס סאסט, די די ראיס אנפארפיריק נפיאי דעו פים די הואודניום רכבס איכסי איז יישראל, בטי זי האס זילעינטופען עי פארי stationaria arte del tenan mue ara tautera 5-14 DULE 32,200 STICES & 514 143 15245 IN GROTHE THE DWT DWT DWTCHE HT

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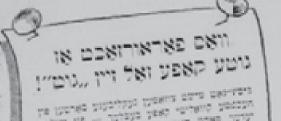
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לבכסה מאקרה לאפל ללבילו – פון הלופול יעיטי פארם האם א באנגיניין אינטיין אין ביים בפריינטיין לפברינירט צי נקבקן שיין דעם ALADER OF LEADER CLOSER AL ALIGNER דייע ביושריםי וואס מינקצים אין יערער לאפע פון



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REVISED BY MAYOR; IEWISH HOMELAND

SETS LOWER RATES AS BASIS OF INOURY

Plan for Lew Ranging From Dr. A. H. Silver, Representing

S1 to \$100, Including Parking Agency of Palestine, Cites

Proposal is Made Solely to He Urges Assembly Group

Eminent Authors of Plan

to Look Into DP Camps-

Russia Would Enter Inquiry

The test of Eable Score elaborate appears on Pays 4.

By CLASTON ENOURIES.

LANE SUCCESS, N. T., May 8.

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SENATE VOTES 48-40 Builders Here Facing Rise In the Costs of Union Labor TO CURB UNION RULE

OF WELFARE FUNDS Despite Postponement of \$150,000,000 in Construction Operations, Reopening of the

So-Called Master Agreement Is Asked

BY LEE & COOPER

New York builtures, whose exten- with anxiety the announcement we post-war respects already that the Building and Construction seen sharpy curtainee by a Trades Council, AFL, had served REVENUE PHASE IS NIL FOR INTERIM IMMIGRATION

SUITS ON UNIONS DEBATED record 100 per cent rise in com- notice of a reopening of the

struction costs over pre-var levels. Uson of wages and houses an of June face the propest of still higher in under the master agreement, costs when the so-called master. Agreement in the building tredes is agreement covering these points. Chamber to Ballot Today on request of the utions. Weeks at the known as the addends, went into request of the utions. effect early inst year and was report of the utints. As a result of wage uncertain-haded then as offering hope

tion and other upon market conditions in the adustry. Nego-tions which have wronght or an in-conditions in the adustry. Nego-Mayor O'Dwywr made public late centers' "strike prospective com-tiaded with the Building Trikles yesterday afternoon a revised hill The matrial and industrial construction Employees Association, it brought for

Senate accepted today by torig- operations representing an outlay increases ranging from 25 to 40 and garages associates by his tra-eight to forty mathew sharpening of nearly \$150,000,000 in the met- cents an hour, and put most of the ris committee headed by Police out to the Tait numelous opolitan area inve been post- bay trades on a parity wags of Commissioner Lether W. Wallan \$2.50 as hour our a forty-hour der.

and indefinitiely. labor bill, a provision to knock out F Plans for scours of mig ware- week, or \$100 x week. unlary check-off of union see, left and manufacturing in view of the growing resist- legal phases are iroted out in dues and to put limitations about he Aributions to union buildings and office alyserspers ance to current construction costs. Corporation Coshall Charles E prepared for erution when Cov- and with nearly 25,000 shilled un-matter to current restrictions were removed on men already out or jobs, build in initial is the City Council to re-

fest of yesterday and was the boundary work for Manhattan alone Leading . contractors received Continued on Fage 15. Column 1 when he distributed the two-page second of the four hardening hitte-

> Senate Committee Expected To Medify House Tax Cuts By JOHN D. MORRIS.

bargaining, fourteen parted with him today. WASHINGTON, May 8 - The Senate Finance Committee This time, however, he recruited completed the oreliminaries today and prepared to start voting The original toll colled for a \$20 more Democratic help. Voting for the check-off welface foreerrow on personal income tax reduction. Chairman Hugens

andment were thirty-three D. Millikin of Colorado said that* Reputitions and fifteen Dente be expected a final vote by the LONG-LINES UNION puttiess dissidents joined twenty a number of putposed changes in the bill approved by the

Debate Starts on Soing Caluty House.

Also Puts Ban on Involuntary

Check-Off as Taft Defeats

a New Ives-Morse Attack

Permitting Employer Actions

in Jurisdictional Strikes

By WHILLAM & WHITE

Renator Robert A. Taff. of Ohio.

calling to the Secule in a gr

retured Mr. Taff's leadership yea-terday to join twenty-eight Domo-

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WASHENGTON, May 8 -

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Details Starts on Soing Control Manager and Balance Manager and Starts of any solution of any

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above \$302.000. Mr. Taft, who had decided long Pha Ronate committee, it was pay increase gratted in the long-More not to try to threat this issues indicated, will spok up the 20 per distance workers in an agreement forward and had abandoned the cent reduction. atogovy, giving granched at 5:10 k. M. in Washing-principle of the private injunction, persons with member from prob-ton. However, the nine members was making to take Mr. Rell along any \$200,000 to 202,000 a rat of the board minorial drifts?

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It is expected that we re development of a Jewish ound home in Palentine must be ation in my inquiry there, a Measure for the Jewish Agency the Republican leader, thus re-about \$75,000.000 in projected one-third of the 125,000 construction now produce that both · Pulsetine asserted today before is United Entions Assembly's

Lots, to Ge to the Council

Ease City Traffic Problem,

O'Dwyer Emphasizes

The Mayor had nothing to say dition) and Becurity Committee The Jewish Apency, claiming to Prepareting additional pictures, ort that had been prepared ear oak for Jews the world aver. or in the afternoon by the traffpertinated seven other male ties with the assistance o south in this and in automatic Senjamin Fielding, Commissioner & Licenses, whose department rould have the power to collect tions to be reparation. a the first time that the Jewi (Birly had re-eived a hearing he-

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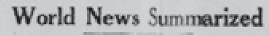
1. For garages or parking iol-olding not more than 25 cars, \$7

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quate" the \$4.00-a-work average Continues on Page 13, Column 7 Cuttours on Page 4, Column 7



PRIDAT. NAUX, 1947

with him. Benator flait announced his in-statance upon an unanformed amendment, and Benator Taff then set up a substitute, upon which a wute will come tomorrow, embedy-ing only the powision for suits for the bill give to conformate a finite state of the full 20 "an interestor and perioding of the full 20 "an interestor and preimaged strike" amend be necessary to win a larger transmission of the full 20 "an interestor and preimaged strike" would be necessary to win a larger transmission of the full 20 "an interestor and preimaged strike" amend be necessary to win a larger transmission of the full 20 "an interestor and preimaged strike" would be necessary to win a larger transmission of the full 20 "an interestor and preimaged strike" annother and the bill give to set the full and the full come to the full of the full of the full set of the strike of the set of the strike of the set of the strike efficiency at 4 a. 24, to day when the bill give the conformation of the strike of the strike of the set Several attempts to weaken. dent on his sixty-third histhday. that having peace would be atthe prononal Greate-Turkey aid bill were desisively beates down Franc Minister, Attlese said the Mr. Acheaon farger to civilization from an- Truman Admir in the House yesterday. Debate on the measure will be resumed today, [1:8.] In other develop-ments affecting Greece, the United States and Britain circutween the two chambers. The was announced by John J. Moran. Senate conference-could then offer president of the union and vice Passage of Bill Postponed Mr. Sail conceded off the floor. to eliminate that provision in an president of the National Fad lated separate but similar pro-Mr. Ball conceiled off the flows, change for a convention of the Lion of Telephone Worksrn, He neuroscient below he would press th. Feature. The estroactive said his own union would discontinue press of the feature. "I'm probably licked, but has a figure difference on the bettern the sector of the sec Earlier the leaders had hoped The most popular of the pending recommend acceptance of the ten-for a final vote on the entire hill amendments is one to permit hus tative part signed at the Labor tary aid to Greece. Turkey or construct, but some opposents, in-cluding Benator Wayne Moras, Re-Continued on Pays 14, Column 5 Continued on Bage 12, Column 5 other countries to the reconstruction of a nound, deer of Gregos, made it clear economy in Western Europe as that they would have none of th The International Civil Avia the best means of conti-They contaided that such a dispo-action would be unjustifiably hasty. Youth Due to Go to Chai: Again counted expansion, (3:3-4.) Today as High Court Denies Plea program outlined by Under Sec. Late in the day a direct effort, at pledging the Senate to take the relary of State Acheson under which the United States, because final vote by Tuesday afternoon was made, but this, too, failed. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> header Torn regained or By LEWIS WOOD of the inability of the Rig Fou Senator Morse and Senator Irto agree at Moscow, would "pasts ving M. Ives, Republican, of New WABHINGTOD, May 8-Two corpus, Likewise unsuccessful was ahead" Ving M. Dees, Reputning, of New WARKstorpered and a plan by Berrand LeBlane of Tork, who pestenday had captained afforts to anve Willie Francis from a plan by Berrand LeBlane of Us party insurrention which haing sent to the sterify chair in Louisiana, that the high tribunal trought Mr. Tall down for the first Louisiana again tomorrow failed review the action of the Louisi-time, challenged him again today today in the Suprems Court, but and Supreme Cloret in refusing to alone in pestoring Germany and Japan. [1:6.] World food abortages grew nors manacing. General Clay time, distinged non again tony locky in the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court is relating to the on the issue of prohibiting the St- functions held Dat the 17-year-grant such a wesi. Chief Justice Vision read a withheld by German farmers, employer payments to usion web new allegational to the State typewritten aladament from the (6.2.) Argentina wes urged to COMPLE. Bench citing a 1944 opinion in a subject was one for additional bench is conference for more than grave nature of the new allega. (S.2.) Rectain's plight was de-study by a proposed joint Congrue an hour, had before them charges tions set forth in this petition," he stonal committee and that the pen- that the executioner, and others said the denial in the Phandis man. Only 60 per cent of the already allies provided, \$10,000 fines or a who tried vainly to electrocute was expressly without prejudice to manager rice allotments to make manger rice allotments to nouthyear in juil, were "alteguther as-Prancia last Maja were drunk. permit further appeal "in the east Asia have been realised. James 8. Wright of Washington proper tribunals." [11.3] Learning up, he samerical "It is a partition" Burnaning up, he samerical "It is a partition" Mr. Tuft instanted that the amend-ment was in the informat of indi-vidual the burnet of indi-to them under such funct to pro-te them with a mode." Dames is written to pro-te them to the such to the such to the state funct to pro-te them under such funct to pro-te them with a mode." The second them to the state funct to pro-te them with a mode." (11.4.3) Continued on Page 13, Column 5 and him with a mok." The court inter denied Mr. The court inter denied Mr. The court inter denied Mr. The court of babeas Continued on Page 15, Column 5 President Truman was confi-

THE PRESIDENT AT 63

Truman Continues Hopeful

Of Lasting Peace in World

By HABOLD B. HINTON

LINKED BY ACHESON

NEAR EAST AID BILL PASSES HOUSE TEST;

LATE CITY EDITION

Temperaturus Tealenday Max., 18 ; Min., 34.3 Section Index, 5.48 A, 36 ; Sanori, 5.49 F. M. Fill U. S. Washing Research Page 41

THREE CENTS an pilk on

Large Majorities Shout Down Attempts to Amend or Kill Plan-Beject U.N. Inquiry

NOW SEEN AS SAFE

ATOMIC CURBS DEFEATED

Austin Telligram for Support Is Read on Floor-Debate Due **Today on Military Phases**

By C. P. TRUSSELL

WASHINGTON, May 5-The bill e help Groots and Turkey ward ion weathered its in-MT 100 stial voting tests in the House of Representatives today, and moved ate an apparently safe position. Tonight the hipartisan leader ship in the fight to give first im-

Mr. Truman with the cake he received from White House States foreign policy was referred. Tougher toits by alread, it was photographers who aree dubbed the "One More Club" by the Chief conceded. But these inaders any Executive because of their "One more please, Mr. President" in raging signs in today's voting that were distinctly lacking when two lays of general debate

kied yesbrday. In today'i tests, large majorities spintered, with abouts, emphatic "zces," as proposals for revising the program appeared.

Knotked down decision neally or neclasical medical to do these things: Kill the till outright, fince certain phases of

WARARNUTON, May S--President Trussan helieves lasting the program before the United Nawild ponce will be attained and that the United States has the " year, and tell President Truman groutest Government in the world, he declared in a birthday statutorily that he must not give "statement at his news conference storaic materials or secrets in GERMANY-JAPAN AID today. Mis impromptu observar of the termine P

Inquiny Plans Rejected

parties of an hour he devoted to By everythining voice votes earlying newspaper and radio the House wherted two proposals that the presence assorticity early

The lasting peace, on the sub- cloud by Russia upon Turkey from ject of which he said he was the outside is proved or discounting In Parlements, he same, in Lack of Big 4 Accord. He set the providence of the United Statement of the Statement of the Statement of the Statement of the United Statement of the Statement of

In a speech ostilating a five-point shave of the President.

In a speech outlining a five-point torong, Mr. Activation also called for extension of the Administration's authority to enducry to the program. How-over, it would call for a simulta-ever, it would call for a simulta-ever, it would call for a simulta-ever, it would call for a simulta-news, it would call for a simulta-news (it is a simulta-ever, it would call for a simulta-news (it is a simulta-ever, it would call for a simulta-news (it is a simulta-news (it is a simulta-ever, it would call for a simulta-news (it is a simulta-ing the sentees (it is a simulta-ta- simulta-news (it is a simulta-ing the sentees (it is a simulta-ta- simulta-and the setters (it is a simulta-news (it is a simulta-ing the sentees (it is a simulta-ta- simulta-anems (it is a simult A be able to di-where we want der, the President arose and began

tem to go," hermald. A discussion of the stirving events. It had been, expected widely at the Acheson indicated that the which had happened since he be-ruines Administration not only came the Chief Encouring. He possil would receive strong supother war was preated now than of any time metricen the two wild user. (5-5-4.) The Alto Millel Silver pre-regular expectation to the extent that an apoech, but made it clear that into a proposed multiceral action, was the Alto Millel Silver pre-regular expectato the extent that undefinite mark on his memory. It was a place of the extent that into a proposed multiceral action, was the Alto Millel Silver pre-traction of the extent that and the traction of the extent that and the traction of the extent that and the traction of the extent that the tracted multiceral action, was the alto a strain action of the extent that and the tracted multiceral action of the extent that the tracted multiceral action of the extent the tracted multiceral action of the extent that the tracted multiceral action of the extent that the tracted multiceral action of the extent that the tracted multiceral action of the extent the tracted multice

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ENDS PHONE STRIKE

Printing to the Political and construction materials here. true States, by represented on the impley committee, [4:1.]

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them to go," he said.

in deputituition moved toward. Russia to Get Flour in Rumania; Withouter with the United Natrong by voting in committee to har Prance Spann. [4:1.] U.S. Checks Famine Relief Terms

and in his tight to add further

sected the Jowith Agency's plan it could bur sufficient within the So- He began by referring to his Austin's Op-for a Jowith sational home in visit orbit from stying food and re- hirthday press conference of 1945. Before the L Achievent substituting for House correspondents to his office Representative Charles A. Eating Plastar to De Political and houghty Consultate of the exception for a statistical interest and the statist for a statistic of the extent of th Continued on Page 5. Column 5 Continued on Page 5. Column 2 Austin wired back promptly:

Before the Longitz and Javita

"In my opinion the United States progress for aid to Greace and Turkey scen not by-pass the United Nations. On the contrary, it would be a most assaultial act in support of the United National Charter and would advance the

FOR A SEA BREEZE

The severy tong of the sea

is the fresh fragrance

walted from your plate of

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Dogwood is

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or everything related to attend of - bats rotationed. There remains an apparent fast in the second second second second second attended at apparent fast matching would be proposed that, with Greece and Turkey and lead to the named specifically, the law might. Voting on the proposal was ex-be interpreted as to admit con-petied before mid-afternoon to-druction that the United States moreover. Form of the program

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The superlation coulds. obtained by Kohner-Marcus fitters are emplained by the fact that they use ent only their hands, but their heads, -





Zis cars that were used during the recent four-power conference.

startia "herep their promises," to 61% OF QUDTA RAISED cooperate with the subcommission

Weekl Report in Person Measurable, the investigating commission, new method is to be Loren address for a request to be Loren address for a request to be Loren address for a constructed this afternoon by offers and the Balkans was a constructed this afternoon by offers and the Balkans was a constructed this afternoon by offers and the Balkans was a constructed this afternoon by offers and the Balkans was a constructed this afternoon by offers and the Balkans was a constructed this afternoon by offers and the Balkans was a constructed this afternoon by offers and the Balkans was a constructed this afternoon by offers and the Balkans was a constructed to be the Balkans was a constructed to be address to be address and the Balkans was a constructed to be address to be address to be address of Belgium, president of the constructed the abate Balkans contreversy began early this week when Tugo alavia. Answer continuents and a better to Mr. La, Amikans of Vassill Dendramia, permanent that a for the set of the an Marcin 21 a detechment of the antist coonsing into Yugoshev teres toy at three points. The other toy at three points are of the address of the address of the acceleration detechment of the the commission tot argued that they wand premission tot argued that the occuration to a second to help the will commission. The stand of the the commission tot argued that the or commission. The stand of the the commission tot argued that the or commission. The stand of the the commission. The stand of the the commission tot argued that the or address detectory. The stand of the the commission tot argued that the or address detectory. The stand of the the commission tot argued that the or address detectory. The stand of the

(a) argued that there consistentiate off not every the microaministic. The stand of the three countries was championed by the Boviet dele-gation in Generus and thallenged by the United Rotes and Britain. The Britain-Assersian stand Was that the Balian maiora were bound by Artatis 15 of the Charler to solve by deviation of the Scartier to by Article 25 of the Childre 16 abide by decisions of the Security Council and that the subcommu-tion remaining in the Balkana de-manded their sequel because 2 had been created by the Crunell.

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The United States and British So their

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talkan border warfare.

Woold Report in Person.



A ROUSING OVATION FOR MEXICO'S PRESIDENT UPON HIS RETURN HOME

U.S., BRITAIN DRAFT BALKAN PEACE PLAN

Urgs Salonika as Free Port, Foreign-Supervised Amnesty -Differ on Border Rule

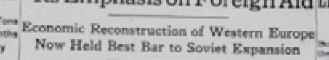
By W. H. LAWRENCE.

GENEVA, May 8-The United States and Great Britain circulated among the other members of the United Nations Balkans Investigating Commission today separate trafts of formal recommendations designed to restore peace and har-mony on Greece's troubled neeth-

The highlights of the United States draft are proposals that Salonika be made a free port for or, Tugoslavia and Bulgaria that the threek Government invite ternational supervision of a new amnesty "for political prisoners and members of Greek guerrilla hands" and that a small permaborder commission be establabed to reduce and acttle frontier

Settor Aleman sur-

The United States and settle frontier Institute Interview of Maxies City's welcome left Institute Interview Interv



who broke through

police lines in Mexico City to great him

Soviet Radio Is Truthful, U. N. WILL CONTINUE SOVIET CALLS TEXT OursNot, Says Societ Radio OF STASSEN WRONG By The Associated Pens.

Moscow Fadio Objects to Way a Which Translator Employed 'Cooperute' and 'Regulate'

President Aleman sport the day Sacred Cow, which Seflor Aleman United States envoy is taking north-

in his arrival from United States

VITAL BROADCAST LONDON, May 8-The Service, radio told the world today that, it was truthful and objective, whereas the Scritch and Ameri-Chi radio was slanderous and Nasad New Faultities to Be Found if

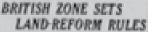
State Department Transmitters Are Silenced

LAKE SUCCESS, May 8-The United Netlions may seek outside radio facilities for overseas broadcasting, in it is detrived of cetters provided by the State Department. in Washington.

Most of the United Nations transmitting and technical services are borrowed on a part.time basis from the State Department as a courtery. Congress, however, in considering abandonment of the

department's oversean breadcast-ing services for budgetary reasons. While United Nations officials

The correspondence of the second secon





RUSSIANS EAGER TO JOIN IN INQUIRY

Gromyko Rejects U. S., British Chinese Thesis That Big 5 Stay Off Committee

By NANCY MacLENNAN

LARD SUCCESS, N. Y., May

artaing on more

The Problems Involved

Presumably, he was referring, mong other problems, to the clash I ling Three political interests in to Near and Middle East, the spe-ial interests of Britain as the power administering the United States' deprograma for y, Russia's de by, Russia's desire for sr ports, rival of inter-competition for the favor-th propies and of Jewish tan interests throughout

Special to Tax New Hear Proces. LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 5 The text of the slotement for the Jewish Agency for Pales time by Dr. Abba Billel Bilter be fore the General Assembly's Polit and and Becurity Committee fol

I should like to say at the out were Mr. Duvid Ben These .

ALCE BUICKNEES, N. Y., May it Alcel BUICKNEES, N. Y. May it indexis of Geomytics of the Soviet on sold today that the Hig Pive the fails of Pelestine through slagers of the United Stations is on the problem. He arguest the fails of Pelestine through the fails of Pelestine through the fails of Pelestine through the total that and Britanian is the Children the Pelestine internation and that the Eules Nater and that the United Nations for your and that the United Nation internation and that the Station Nation internation and that the United Nation internation and that the United Nation internation and that the Station Nation internation and the facts of the Station the assessment internation and that the Station Nation internation and the facts of Pelestine internation and the facts of Pelestine into the rendering of a Polestine the Matternation for the facts of Pelestine and intervent work in the second of the facts and the facts and the facts of Pelestine into the facts of Pelestines the second of the facts and the assess and the facts of Pelestines in the facts of the facts of the facts and the facts of t

ates, should be represented in the nited Nations preliminary com-tribute to abudy the facts of Puls-ne, Mr. Gromyko mol. Rassin Willing to Join Rassin Willing to Join Speaking in the General Assem-by forty from - nations Polytopation ommittee, Mr. Gromyko said method balance the moreal purchased press or world pance, but it will also indexis the character of a moreal purchased as the character of the second press of world pance, but it will also realize and to all its inhabitization of world pance, but it will also realize and to all its inhabitization. The Jointon of the Second pance of the second pression will be a set of the second pance of world pance, but it will also realize a second pance of the second pance of the second press which are more many hopes of manked the rest of the second pance of the second pance of the second pance of the second pance of the second press which are the second pance of t

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exception/encode of this Jordah filt-tional losses. It is this unity recongrigated publics budy in this wavelets. It is mental-budy in this wavelets. It is mental-budy and cooperating with the administration of indextine in such eccenteries, social and other mathems and using attact the exist-budy of the intervals of the Jordah population in Painstone Ionsee and the intervals of the Jordah population in Painstone Ionsee and the intervals of the Jordah population in Painstone to the administration in the control of the administration in Painstone and subject adways to this control of the administration in Painstone and the part is the oriented of the recently." Under Article 4. In Jowish Agency is calified, Forther, to cooperate with the administration in permitting " 3 close sectio-ment by Jerm on the sect"; and, by Article 11. 01 and section is not by Armiting and the administration.

tharitan inhereats throughout in permitting " * * * down settle-near by Jews on the sect"; and, by Aritise II. II is green a pre-ferred status in remeat to the construction and pre-restion of public works and the develop-mentium. They would intervent it they were mean the construction and pre-restion of the construction. They would materian in they were mean the construction and the develop-ment of the natural measures of the construction. They would materian status, and these withers status, and they have the bound to represent, we have the bound to represent the segments of the second status of the develop-ment of the status of the second status of materian status of the second status of materian status of the second status of with a more status with the is a principle, of course. the organized Jewish community of Palestine, the democratically elected National Countril of Pales User Jews, who are today the protocaring wateguard a the build ing of the Jami's

ADDRESSING THE UNITED VATIONS ON PALESTINE

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guided by its great principle, pro-claimed in its Charter, "to establish conditions under which Justice and respect for the obliga-tions arising from treation and

tions arising from treaties and other seconds of informational law eas be maintained," can never matching the weighting of treaties and of informational hav. Baving this and similar situa-tions in mind, a specific previ-sion, you will recall, was written into the chapter of the Charter of the United Nations which deals with territorize which might be-come trusteening territorize, and which in therefore repeting the which in therefore a new under has not as per-end." It should, of course, he c and I regret that state make by cruisin represen-in recent days have two in recent days about be

which is therefore superskip applicable to territories now infor-planatics. This is Article 30 of the Charter, which reads. "Except as may be agreed upon is individual trusteenhift sprea-ments, made under Article 17, 59 and 42, placing each territory un-der the trusteenhift system. and until such agreements have been concluded, mobiling system, and until such agreements have been concluded, mobiling in this shap-ter shall be constructed in or of h-self to abset is any unstant the rights whatasever of ship states or any peoples of the territory maketing international of the balance international starters makets to which members of the United States mere respectively to parties."

perspective of your ritre of injury on the en-rothers which, is our judg-will prove decisive. It will direction and will growthy etion and will growthy in work, and its conclu-prove of construction is, if it will keep the and the

A generation age, the interva-tional community of the scenario of which the trained which adversel-halt, descenario that adversel-halt, descenario the subscrearing propin strends by given the right, long descenario the supervession being in the physical descenarios being in Physical Berley established being in Physical Berley established being in Physical Berley established being of Physical Berley established being of the physical beam of the beam of which the observes being of the physical beam of the beam of which the observes the beam of the second basis of the second basis of the formation in record years, giver in the basis for the second basis of the basis for the scalar of the basis for the second basis of the basis basis basis for the basis of the basis basis basis of the basis basis for the second basis of the basis basis basis basis for the basis of the basis basis basis basis basis basis for the basis for the basis ba A generation ago, the interes-

When your committee' when your committee' quary will come to emeric possile for the follow grin of Palastics, the following of Palastics, the lowershift of the Terral oblights for the lowershift of the Terral oblights for the lowershift of the lowershift and Jewish mailwail home-a hept is not indpress, a maint. I helpful to the tree of inquiry if the in-

fully residered. What will the Jawish national house he as accoundidned fact? The starwar to that possion may well be given by the mass who was Prime Monister of Great Britain at the time when the Bal-Dour Decisention washingted. I am quoting the testimony of Mr. Liver George, gives before the Palorities Enyel Columination in 1807.

1927: "There would be so doubt." he said, "as to what the Children then had in their south, it was not their idea that a Jywith mate should be aid up linesedaricy by the peaks treaty. Bu the other hand, it was solidatinglated that, when the time arrived for accord-ing representatives limitations to Polyreline, if the Jews had means while responded to the apportu-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Would Investigate Visioner

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They will and therearing, I am they will and therearing of an result of the second of place terms of the second of place terms is a second of the second second of the

Jewish immigration into that country. They will also investigate. I hope, how the mandatory gyre-erometer to carrying out another of its obligations, which was to be an area on the hand; when, it act-ual practice, it is fields severely contricting five Joursh settlement to an area has that if per eased of that flags country, and is endow-ing takay in the Jaevish estimations then charter ratio have which the mandate, as well as the Charter of the United Na-tiges, averaging toorseement.

the maximum of the United Instrument of the United severative concentrate, way of digramming in all-off it need for said at all-off it need for said at all-off it need for said at all-we are not segregad, in any we be engraped, in any we be engraped, in the in is illegical. I dear, to set the propie of the United Kingdom. have no quarter regard and <text><text><text><text><text><text> <text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

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later marring M. Asaf All,

India-

What was the surplus of Jeva from outside Palestine in 1909. again in 1890, and finally in 1979 when the White Paper of 1979 was instead by the British Govern-

mean? My next question would be whether law Dr. Solver recognizes the fact that there is a very clear dis-tion the between it a Jowith state and a Jowinh fielders) home, which is completely between

which is mentioned in the face. These he also rained which that some the process of the thereal provertion of the thereal provertionent. Labor party-believing

Decode state but to a Jamiah an timead home?" My third guestion is emergened with Dr. Billow? Professions in Xingpann Jewry. Will be he an kind as to provide us with annu-tion of the age of the vertices communities of fathonal Jewry twing to Europe, white would now line to go facts to the antional home; hew long have they lived in Europe, and me they antiv-national to Primeins? My Bourth question is as fol-low: Its has made a violance to the affect that at Paris in 1999 an extremely unsufficiency plate-

in the effect of the W read of the many way made by a grant Archi-lander who well-could the Jeven in Falration. In these any reasons why the Araba are restricting in-migration new". My fifth quantum relation to the refrequent from Nucl oppression.

By this quantum relates to it recogness from Nucl approach The Nucl Government in European and Nucl Government in European and Nucl Germany is new unds the control of the European of the Control of the European Automa. If their is no, in the any reason why Reas refuges cannot be resection in their net real German home, where the speck the language of the county ind where they full themselve ind where they full the sound and where they full the sound is

Text of Jewish Agency Representative's Speech Before U. N. U. N. ASKED TO SET Malik of Lebanon, representativ of two of the five Arab states the United Nations, were not HOMELAND AS BASIS

a Zionist since his youth, declared: Iran, po "You cannot turn back the hands of the of the clock of history." Committee Committee of the story o

"Ton ensued there hash the hands of the line that her here of the clock of history." Be quoted Liny d George, Win-ten control of the instated that the com-tene Christian Brouts and Lord Robert works which we here Crucian Brouts and Lord Robert which is the British many Crucia all representatives of the British Empire. Presidents William of whether the British many chart of the position of whether is 'an pro-to British Labor party is reproduced world world in throw the British Labor party is reproduced world world in the party of the British Agency's replacement of the set of the provise Agency's replacement of the set.

of this position. The Jowish Agency's spokesman. and at the great trust table between the Cuban and Caschoslovick dele-gates. Emir Feisal at Saug of tee will resume it 3 P M 1089 Saudi Arabia and Dr. Charles res.





example turns back the handle of the chick of history. Certainly, the United Nations, Suided by the grant by the United States, "The United States," President Tremma, "which provide the the states of the states, "which provide the states of the states," the title retineting of

to the prost part of a pro-representative for which the presed disposed of or for the presed the posts Closed. should be prepared for evaluant, and also that a

home for the Jewi should be established

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a resolution adopted by the set Labor pairs in 1995, or remetial by the prosent G peets of the Dated Al that requested the spice date of the Dated Nation

count of its strengthe

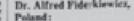
ng at helpful recomming the future generation

committee of inquiry to the future government time without first making

ough study of the present

in the present admi-what neglect and what recurred to have broug

we halted ballyn. But there hope may have



Colombia: T should the to sak Dr. Blver, not as an element of final judg-ment for us, but simply as an element of illustration, what the views of the Jawith Agency for Palestine are regarding the com-position of the lowering the com-mittee.

٠

FIFTH AVERUE AT SUTH STREET, NEW YORK IN B. T.

4



WomanLord Mayor :I referred to the transcript of Jos

Berlin Names First his indiciment of the Police De- Representative Taker fid not voting them. The bill as a method

enlarge on his reference, to the would make such strikes and buy-dobutions incident, but he aid that

Interaction (Interaction) After Amendments Lose Queen. usted tions of the own-B Jack Weekley of thesaands of pris-WASHINGTON, Mar 4 .- As ef-

All bill essential inclusivies are fort to kill the \$400,000 Greekin in Hamburg at noon. Turkish aid program was defeated dispatch said, in a in the Heuse tonight by a vote of \$-15 p. m. subway guards and ponot food stortages in 127 to 3"-the first real test of al Ruhr, as well as in House susport for the stop-Com-Public transport serv- munism solicy.

other a sid-down pro-

remain idle saly for By a standing vote, the Hours, haif a mile in the course of which the same and it was assumed that in the labor unions which whole, cauded a motion of the under the river and onto the eleword the stripe. It was bill's free to report the Senate-valed structure: the station is not how long other workapproved measure over the passengers. Mrs. Bertha Shelling, are will the exactment clause. sinty, of 1853 Stephen Street, nam conditions are most kill the exactment clause.

conditions are more than the neuronment claume. claume, claume, claume, claume, of 1853 Worphent Bireel, name of Flacion Khalidi, who has no for American how in the full of the test came after a turbuler: Reference, sipped and hereadenied an American visa for the American none is third day of debate on the bill in bruised her hip. She was treated alloand activities in Germany dur-

by Parliamentary Move me station, waiting to get to device movement is aimed at creating a device majority in Palestine. And The passengers marconed in the he asserted that any Jewich state six-car Brighton-bound local were there would be based in no danary, the B. M. T. reported. equality and rights" for all inhabiand sat quietly in their seats until after 5 p. m. . The emergency lights were on in the cars. About 515 B. m. untur the cars. About Finar hours after the close of licemen led the passengers along mittee delegates in New York for-the calwalk back to the Queens mail: accepted the Pointeal Com-Plaza station, a walk of almost millow's offer to hear its side of half a mile, in the course of which, the mase, and it was assumed that

Khalidi Isone Persi

and leaders disputed today the right of

Apparently, the Higher Co. integration still included the



Frau Schroeder Succeeds the committee. Ousted Ostrowski

From the Booning Probane Radian upper, 1984), New York Westware In-REPLIN, May L .- For the first, time in Berlin's history a woman-was elected head of the city preermment today when the Berlin City Council chose sixty-pear-old Frau Louise Scheneder as Arting Lord Mayor. She succeeds Dr. Cuo Ostrowski, whose resignation on April 17 has not yet been accepted

of this city of 3,568,660, 15# Ber-In Aldermen broke with the Nati Marine and aviation. Page 33 tradition which confined women "the kitchen, the nurvey and the church." She was chosen by Truman asks for early report on an overwheiming majority.

ing Lord Mayor of Berlin has in-

manent successor to Dr. Ostrowski can be chosen. This awalls Alled concurvence in his resigna-tion, which was forced by the City against Robinson. Page 14 tion, which was forted by the City against Robinson. Page 28 Council and opposed by the Prot-Ruth Foundation formed to and siams. The incus has been referred

lay in 1933. Site patiend from poli-Use during the tweive years of the Beerding Henny secrets by head in Nast regime and worked in a Ber-Nast regime and worked in a Berin deciser.

what he said last Tuesday before the complaints are the seartion the commissioner is economy by recounted, "and he agreed it was and loaders "

News on Inside Pages

April 17 has not yet been accepted by the Kommandatura (Alled governing hody for Berlin). In chemica Ford Review, Page 11 Historic homen are demolished for Brooklyn Mahway, Page 21 in electing Frau Schroeffer head New York Central seeks hit rate for commuters. Page 21

WASHINGTON

subports by Senators, Page 5. "Fran," this is an horocary life offen conferred on older unmar-ried women in Germany. The Art-Marshall linkneppeen of peace fact never been married. Frau Schroeder, a Social Demo-trat, will hold office until a per-Two \$1.565 charge in Mar-Two \$1.

ranno. The insue has been referred in the Allied Control Council, Frau Bebroeder, a native of Schlarwig-Holstein, was a Brichs-ing Deputy from the inception of the Weimar Ropublic in 1613 un-til the rise to power of Adolf Hit-by in 1955, Size anized from poli-is in Size anized from poli-is in Size anized from poli-is in Size anized from poli-

"chairlistamers

CITY AND VICINITY.

Palestine Arabs ambusit Jewish police, killing one. French Reds lose bid to control social security systems Page 3 French Reds accuse Socialists of alding reactionaries. Page 3 Britain decides to "freese" dete-owed to war-time Allies Page 4 MatArthur denies guaranteeing the defense of Japan. Page 8 Orwek Cubinet shift is imminent

U. S. in active role. Page 14 20. G. Belfridge disc; gave U. S.-type store to London. Page 18 NATIONAL

FORMERS

Page 2

The amendment, which also was meet the food actu-mine,

27th Victory Since Sweep of '45 By Dan Cask pan effect the distret in 1945.

By Don Cook

By Pringhout Form Long-equil, 1947, New York Wells JARROW, England, May 8 .-- The glan. Labor party's record of twenty-one poil 1.50 months in office without a political put 0.07

afficials are unable in which a minant group of the bill's at the station and taken home. alonged activities in Germany we had be able of the bill's at the station and taken home. Ing the war, However, while Ar removed from the bill in commit-tee by the liver. More forces, faces many mountable opportion. For this reason Senator Tati submitted a milder substitute, on it is no. tomorrow. Hours of setting a final vote on parage of the bill this week went climmering a final vote on parage of the bill this week went climmering. S. Wherve, af Se-cord if the day net know, be-climmering a final vote on parage of the bill this week went climmering. S. Wherve, af Se-cord if the day net know, be-climmering a final vote on parage of the bill this week went climmering. S. Wherve, af Se-cord if the day net know, be-climmering a final vote on parage of the bill this week went climmering. S. Wherve, af Se-cord if the day net know, be-the day net know, be-cord if ge is a final vote bill this week went climmering. Many the did neu know, be-the did neu know, be-

climmering, meanwhile, and Sen-ator Kenneth S. Whervy, of Ne-braka, Republican whip, failed to (Confinued on pape 27, column 7) (Confinued on pape 27, column 7)

Laborite Wins Jarrow Election, of "Not" in voice votes, Repre- crews worked for almost an hour but in the main he directed him-

the distruct in 1965. Channe, Bepresentatives runbed in from subway guards and eity policement time -mention and make rece there expectively in order's vets to indef a swing to Conserva-tion. The Conservatives did Continued on page 28, column 1) (Continued on page 27, column 6) to the indef regular Ornered As-continued on page 28, column 1) (Continued on page 27, column 6) to the indef regular Ornered As-

e Conservatives did tes more than in 1945. That of 12.075 remains Entry HasColdest May 8 Since '98; Ent

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

table in a brown-walled committee problem. her sald, the British-room, Rabbi-Bilver said: "These in-should return legal immigration ternational commitments cannot from its present rate of 1.000 a e erased. You easnot turn back month to the pre-war system that permitted as many as \$5,000 Jews to enter in a single year. the clock of history.

His Recommendations

2

The following recommendations for the work of the special com-mission on Palestine were offered Rabbi Silver said that the immedimassion on Palestine were affered. Rabbi-Silver said that the immediation of Palestine were affered the site reopening of larger immigra-Agency delegation today because the reopening of larger immigra-of the delayed arrival in New York "memaring immigration in Palestine Rabbi Abbe Hiller Silver, of Circe-land, chairman of and launch the special commission the Agency's Executor: 1. The commission must be ab-ways mindful of the world's obligation will."

the first commission should visit white salaring Britain as the first commission should visit aspirations in Palestine, Rabbi Sil-

The commission should visit Picketine.
 The commission should visit Picketine.
 The commission should visit is displaced of thouses the Britan administration of picket of handreds of thouses the Britan administration of Picketine.
 The commission should study a far greater of the universe difference of the definerations inhibits the Hoy Land.
 Before contemplating a future prise of the method bid bids of the account of the mission should obtain from Britan in report of the method bids.
 Before contemplating a future prise of the method bids of the account of the mission should obtain from Britan in a report of the method bids.
 Before contemplating a future prise of the desing of the context of the mission should obtain from Britan in a report of the method bids.
 Before contemplating to discover what was faulty in the present at a propert of the guestions to him, and him with deviations occurred to have a discount of the maximum will be been to be been administration. Which is before this com-tain a faulty in the present administration of the based bids.
 Then several countries sub-mitted questions to him, and by a delegating for proper of the based com-mitted questions to him, and by a delegating for proper of the based of the automation of the maximum will be been to be based of the maximum of the based of the distance of the state of the based of the based of the a member of the transform for the and also be regated for proper abased of the problem of Palestine and also be regated for a based and the burne to account the and also be regated for a based of the burne of the burne of the burne of the and also be regated for a burne of the burne of the burne of the burne of the and also be regated for a based of the burne of the burne of the burne of the and also be regated for a burne of the second the burne of the burne of the burne of the burne of

scenario and a second s

tain basis reasons why Palestine is In a state of truston, why Jewish immigrant ships are driven from Its shores, why Jews can actile Arabs and Jews made any attempt Tretty on ordy 6 per cost of Palse. At Collaboration in their mutual tim's land and why Palestine has

There is and and why Palestine has laws discriminatory against the Jews. Rabbi Silver put up to Britain the responsibility and shifty to Palestine "peace." In the interim Palestine "peace." In the interim period, while the U. N. shudies the period. while the U. N. shudies the period. The responsibility and shifty to Palestine "peace." In the interim period. while the U. N. shudies the period. The response of the restance of the period. The response of the restance of the restance of the restance of the period. The restance of the restance

LANDLUBBERS ARE SEAFOOD LOVERS -when they order Longchamps famous FRESH SEAFOOD DISHES Try on ocean-fresh treat of Longehamps today prepared as you like it best. RESTAURANTS NGCHAMPS 11 - Devine DONIGHT? & BATTER TOMOLEOWS A GLASS MEFORE

RETIRING ANOTHER IN THE MORNING CELESTINS WICH'S

Rabbi Silver's Presentation in the U. N. of the Zionist Case for Palestine

LAKE SUCCESS. L. I. May L-Following is the complete text of the remarks made beday before the

I should like to say at the out-set that were Mr. David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, here this

merring, he would be making this statement. Unfortunately, the arrival of Mr. Ben Gurism has been delayed. He will be here tomorrow, and I hope that

and matrixiting a special com-mittee of this body, which is to study the problem of Palestine and to bring in recommenda-tions for the future government

of that country. We trust that our participation in these deliberations will be helpful and will prove to be a

contribution to the just solut of this grave international probthis internation new earn lem which this international community is now samestly serking, fluch a successful soluion will prove a bleading not only to Palestine and to all its shabitants, to the Jewich peaple, to the cause of world peace, but it will also enhance the moral authority and prestige of this great organization for world justice and peace upon which so-many high hopes of mankind

Palestine Bring killed? Also, with the Naris suppressed, by can't German Jews be re-MARK DAVE. We are pleased that the Palettied in Germany, where they peak the language and should be estine problem will now be re-viewed by an international body while the botton) Committee and that the thought and cience of mankind will not

set today four more applications a apprar before it as witnesses seve received and referred to a ubcommittee which is already subcommittee which is already considering four applications, ex-clusive of flower applications, ex-disative of flower from the Jewah Aprocy and the Arab Higher Committee. Today's new bids, provived be-re the deadline of midnight.

here the deadline of midnight, were from the Palestine Commu-nied party's entral committee, the Young figth Party, the League for Peste with Justice in

Questions Asked

his servants doing their duty

destine and the institute of rab American Alfairs, U.N.CommitteeWindsUp

Business in One Minute

he General assembly's Political committee opened at 5:30 p.m. more the charmanship of Lesser 3. Pearson of Canada. The min-tes of the meeting follow: Chairman: The farty-slath

Chairman: The Sarty-slath meeting of the first (political com-mittee is called to order. In view of the hour, I would

(No response). Chairman: The sense of the amilities atemas to be in favor an adjournment until tamar-

ing a horsen for a certain num-ber of refugees and displaced persisten would only contribute to confusion

The Billout declaration which The Bullour declaration, which was issued by His Majority's provermants as a . . . "declarg-tion of sympathy with Jewish Elemint spirations," declares: "His Majority's government view with favor the establish-ment in Palestine of a ma-tion frome for the Jewish people."

Mandate Is Quased

The mandate, in its preamin-programs . . "the hutbring connection of the Jewish propo-with Palestine" and . . . "the

ments of a quarter of a century age, which flowed from the recognition of historic rights and present needs and upon what an an much has already here built in Palestine by the Jewich people, rannot new be erased. You cannot new be reased.

The cannot turn back the hands of the olock of history. Certainly, the United Nations guided by its great principle proclassed in its Charter, "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obt-ination arising from treation and other sources of international differ in the maintained " conlaw can be maintained."

never ambrition the violation of treatiles and of international law Having this and similar situwheth might become instances territories, and which is three-fore especially applicable to se-ritories now under mandate This is Article 80 of the Charter, which reads: "Except as me be arrest upon in indivi-trusteenhip agreements, munder Articles 77, 79, and placing each territory under trusteeship system, and un such agreements have been on cluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of its to alter in any manyer the rights whatsoever of any slaces of any peoples or the torms of encieting: misting international metro-United Matterns may re-p-

It is the perspective of independent of independent of imparty of the spin tions and subfarms, with the house mant will prove decision in will print dorottom and will grand waterbills in werk and will grand equilibriance, if it, will only the proper perspective grants on tional comments of Pression

of which the United Notices toterry averaged that to sample should be provperiodiction town Ball Indiana Putter in Paleatine

Thirs mathemal points is plot in the making it has not pit town bully established. We another tional community the encired or error specificated that rabit. The Mandatory power, which was entrusted with the migation to suffigured the concentrate for the continuous crowth and development of the Jorith nationial loose, has unfortunately, in period years, grievous inter-fered with and circumserbed P. That opportunity must not be

fully reviewed. When will the Jewich satisfied mue be an accomplicited fact? The adverse to that question may well be given by the man who was Prime Minister of Orest Britain at the time when the Balfow orclaration was paurd. I am quoting the testimous of Mr. Lioyd George, given takes the Palestime Royal Concession in 1902:

Three could be no doubt." he said. said. "as to what the Gib then had in their minds P

the letter of President Tru-to King Ibn Saud of Saudi ata dated Oct. 29, 1946. He are "The government and The government and size of the United States have a support to the concept of lowish national home in time ever since the termi-m of the first world war, h resulted in the freeing of

The United States." provident Truman, "which con-soluted its blood and resources in the winning of that war, could so divest itself of a certain repossibility for the manner in such the freed territories were spond of or for the fair of te peoples liberated at that It took the position, to

I am happy to note." declared he President, "that most of the incruted peoples are new clu-ens of independent countries, the Jewish matienal home, howhas not as pet been fully Sevellaged.

No Rarial State

It should, of course, be clear -AMI ingred that statements made by certain representatives, in recent days have tended to renduce what should be chear--that when we speak of a Jewish state we do not have in mind any racial viste or any theo-crails that nos one which will be based upon full equality and rights for all inhabitants without destinction of religion or race and without domination or subjugation. What we have in mind by the Jewish state is most suprimity stated in a resolution adopted by the British Labor party in 1943-mow represented by the present government of the United Kingdom-which re-questes this special station of the Dained Nations. 1 am 40.00

Hern, we halted halfway, tremationally between conflicting policies. But there is surely neither hope nor meaning to a Aveids national boost and an are prepared to let the Jeros, of there wish, either this like land in each numbers as to become a find with numbers as to become a find with filles. There was a strong frame for this before the wat and there is an irrevoluble case for 3

When your committee of so-mairy will ofene to consider propossion for the formation provides and the second s manufactory governments, wholds present the abround of in stru-autobic of the Palentille Man-facto is it rather than wait for the next Assembly of the United Nations. It would assist the committee in Uniting through the problem and st arriving at height recommendations for the former provernment of Palentine. It is ilogeed, I fear, to ask the committee of manufactors of the committee of inquiry to consider the future government of Paleotine without first making a thorough study of the present government to dincover what was faulty in the present admin-

intration, what neglect and what deviations occurned to have brought about a condition as dangerous and explosive as to necessitate the onivoking of a special session of the United Natimes to deal with it.

Visit is Creed

I believe that the committee of inquiry should most cer-tainly visit Palestine. Written tainly visit Palestine. Written decuments are important, but infinitely more instructive are the living documents, the visitle testimony of creative effort and

terest and imponentshed. Never from breaking utterly. Most of theless, the record of pioneering achievement of the Jewish pro-file in Palestine has received the thrm are descentsty easer to pr to the Jewish national home. atching of the entire world. And what was built there with social vision and high fruman hope that the conscience of mankind, speaking through yes and through your committee of dealoss has proved a bloss inquiry, will make it possible for we believe, not only to the Jews of Balestine but to the Arabs these weary men and women to find peace at last and healing in and to other non-Jewish comthe land of their fundest hopes. That the return of the Jews in Palentine would prove a bleas-ing but only to themselves but and that their liberation will not he delayed until the report of the committee is finally made

also to their Arab neighbors was envisaged by the Emir Peizal, when was a great leader of the and the action of the Assessery is finally taken, but that, pend-Arall peoples, at the peace con-ference following the first world war. On March 3, 1915, he ing ultimate decisions and implementations, these unfortu-nate people will be permitted forthwith to migrate in substan-tial numbers to Palestine.

"We Arabs look with deeped tymusity on the Zionisi move-ments. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with **Uppency** of **Problem** There is a desperate urgency about this tragic human prob-lem, my friends, which brooks no-Parts is fully acquainted with the trepcasts submitted protec-day by the Zionist creassination in the prace conference and we recard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best, in an far as we are concerned, to helpsthem through. We will wish the down a most heavy welcome home. I not focus our welcome delay. An immediate relaxation of the restrictive measures on immigration into Palestine and a return to the status which pre-valled before the White Paper policy of 1939 was imposed, will protocy of 1949 was imposed, will not only be a boost for these sag-fering humans, but will greafly reliver the present menacing tensions in Pakatune, will wash out much of the hilberhess and will enable the deliberhess and will enable the deliberhess and of the next Assembly to be car-ried on in a calmer spirit, in an atmosphere of mederation and home. I look forward, and my house. I loos forward, and my propie with me look forward, to a failure in which we will help you and you will help us so that the roundries in which we are mutually interested may ence again take their places in the community of civilized peoples of the world."

atmosphere of moderation and unded will. We are all eaper for peace. We must all make a con-tribution to arbieve it. But the Mod-East Living Standard Your committee of inquiry will

ernment.

contribute, we are conflictent th if adowed to develop union replectly the standards of which have been developed Palestine, the concepts of social bustion and the madern actentics method will serve as a great stimulus to the rebirth and prog-ress of the entire Near East with which Palestine and with which the destinies of the Jewish ma-tional home are naturally bound

should also consider the potentialities of the country which, if properly developed, can, accord-ing to the expert featimony of those most qualified to speak on the subject, sustain a population greater than the present Many more projects, wh but faith in the avery-quity and the mitimate triumph of great mopil principles. In these last tragic principles. In these last household of larger became one will result in great economic and special impreventment not above in Palestine but is all the neigh-boring countries, are awaiting development pending a satisfac-tary political solution.

household of Israel became one great hosticity of pain, we could not have built what we did build had we not preserved our un-chatable trust in the victory of truth. It is in their strong faith and hope that we with its on-operate with you in this task which you have undertaken. The Jewish people belongs in this morely of matters. The committee of inquiry about while in Palestine, size been into the real the funda-mental anthres of the tragic un-relation of the tragic un-mation and tightnes which today man the life of the Hely Land to be the part of the Hely Land to which our Jewish pomeers can will with weapons out with to They will implies. I am sure, why this society of mations. Burely the Jewish people is no less denegative device community, whose production forms and future for thematives and they children, is being driven to a pitch of re-settimers) and tension and lathe sames provide videous of Armish people were your allies in the way and joined their sacmembers in artises which we all deployee

They will add themselves, I am They will add themselves, I am nore, why shiphed of helpiess hereigh refugees, mean women, and children who have been intrough all the help of Nam Kutthe-all's bong driven away from the showes of the Jewish national home by a mandelery roverment which assumed, as its prime obligation, to farilinate Jewish immigration into that county. and ethical values inspiring I country.

Tiry will also investigate. I hope how the Mandatory govfore long by you to this no fellowship of United Nations. ernment is carrying out another of its obligations which was to encourage close settlement of the sews on the land; when, in Philippines Bar Russians MANTLA, May 8 (P.--Admis-sion of Russians into the Philip-pines has been superoded pending recognition of the Philiphine Reactual practice, it is today actually restricting free Jewish settlement to an area less than 4 per cent of that tiny country. public by Soviet Russis, Immiara-tion Commissioner Engracio Fabr tion Commission disclosed today. and is enforcing today in the Jewish mational home discrimi-nationy ratial laws which the maneight, as well as the Charter of the United Mations, severally

Palestine Arabs Ambush Jewish Police, Kill One

Get Revenue for Slaying of Shepherd: GrenadesFire 4 Tel Aviv Textile Shops

By Homer Bigart

By Foundated From Londra Convergation 1007, New York, Tribuna Bat, JERUBALEM, May R.—Arabs missioned a partry of Jewsiah astron-ant policies tookay mean Bannia, illing one and incuring a second, revenues for the slaving by Jewmy police of an Arah shepherd who tresponded on Jewish property the months age. Fruds arising from tresponding are common in Balestase, and probably there is no political importance attached to loday's shooting. In Tel Avir this morning, incett-

diary prenades were thrown into flug textile shops, causing \$100,000 manage. In each care four armed man entered the shop, forred em-Moyees into a rear pard and then mayed on the scene until assured the fires were beyond convirol.

First reports and the shope were given by terrorists after the evene's rejected extorting threats. This was denied by the underground, grid it seemed more likely to be substage committed by an organmation attempting to prevent the shope from selling anything but minimize-made textiles.

Two British Army dispatch riders are missing. They left Ramle at 1 p. m. yestelday for Gaza, sixty plice south, and are still unreappeared.

Bir Henry Ourney, Chief Secre-technive contribution can only be made by the mandatory pro-I hope I have not abused your materice. Mr. Charman, and the patience of the representative of the United Nationa here at-semilied. Permit me to conclude with this observation: The Jewish people places grad hope upon the outcome of he differences of this result. City's \$1.031.961.754 Budget Signed by Mayoe The proceed-braking 1981-8 any bodget, second largest pe-sty bodget, second largest pematter, to the provident differences of the second state of the se

Budget Signed by Mayor

The record-breaking 1943- 66 mity budget, second largest portive actor of pastice and parrows and in the high ideals which in-spire it. We are an accient propie, and though we have often, on the long hard read which we have traveled, here distinguished, we have never been distinguished, we have never been ecumental appropriation in country, was signed without like yesterday by Mayor Wil economical. = Dayer.

W Dayse. The \$1.001.361.734 outlar, effec-tive during the fiscal year starting outy 1, must receive fisal certifica-mon from Computible Langua ourph and City Civit Marray W. Marriet Automotive consult fisa-tion former fisation for a consult fisa-tion. Bland before the annual five-

Will remaining for determina-tion is the real estate tax rate by "blich naarly half of the budget "birth nearly half of the budget lumbs will be collected. Previse de-remination of the rate cannot be nade until final estimates of other errouse and really assessmentia or available. It is expected that he rate, now \$2.70 or \$100 of convect valuation, will be fixed at cheat \$3.50 when the City Council



the marries." Perspective Abrevisi

Print The Band Tribute Banness Lakes exceeded in the second to be added to be added to a second to be added to be added to be added to a second to be added to be added to add

and its oblightens. The problem of Palering by, of course, of particle and appro-tance to the Jewish people and that fact I take it motivated the present assembly of the United Nations to recent an in-vitation to the Jewish agricult of Palerine to present its clean. We thank all these who as

evely like on find out whether a committe- would prefer to minuse working now or to ad-urn until 13 a. m. tomorrow.

their products and their sullant action. The Avelah agency you will recall is recognized in the mandate for Palentine as a pubin body authorized to speak and act on behalf of the Jewish people in and out of Palesine n matters affecting 24 estab-

Article 4.", ... for the purpose of advicing and co-operating with the administration of Pol-estine in such economic, notial and other matters as hay affect

brought to bear on a altuation which heretofore, and for some years now, has been made en-tremely difficult by unilateral action and by decisions made presumably within the terms of a mandatory trust, but actually without the sametion or super-vision of the international body Scope of Mandals

which established that true and which defined both its limits and The administration of Pal-estine has, since the eathersk, of the war, been conducted as

warmity urged our adminutes for

the Mathdater power as if it were unsted with the averaging of Palestine, whereas it is also sumed to administer that ergs try, of which it was not the ner-

w at 11 a. m., in this room. The meeting adjourned at 5:31

be meeting's helef duration raving to the delegates failure th resulted from the planning Article 4. ". . for the purpose Article 4. ". . for the purpose was even to be delegated fattgue which resulted from the planning and holding of the emergency plenacy season vesteralay. We first ever held at Bake Success.

TA4 PARK AVENEE Intervent field and field Sevents * SCARE AVENEE Intervent field and field Sevents * SCARE AVENEE * SCARE Ramuel Greatherg inspector for tion in permitting . . "close the Department of Sanitation, settlement by Jews on the land"1 fold the court that he remained and, by Article 11, it is given a preferred status in suppri to the constitution anti-operation of public works and the develop-ment of the hatural resources of in the binck for fifteen hours last Monday as a result of complaints from residents of the neighbor-hood. Most of the violations conany area of the Near East, using Palestine, and the publicment of a number of evendent states which are members of the United Na-

much is town for position, to which is shill address that these people should be prepared for all-powermment, and also that a national nome for the Jewish people should be established in Puleslage."

EASYI

ERLITZ BERLITZ and and a covered, intering the streets and throwing garbage cut of windows. The Jordin

And A. S. Start, M. Start, S. Start, S. S. Start,

Berning Generation and State and

Formation participation of the second state of the se

All the New Yorks Magnet and Annual International Annual A Monthly and Annual and Annual Annu 5 Mart and Lord have been an her for the second second

Mais of the Agency.

The Jewish Apency, which we are the honor to represent. Transg man, who defended afters special the formation of the first sector of the formation of the first sector of the formation of the first sector of the first secto of Palestine, the democratically elected National Characil of Polostine Jews, who are today the polosering wanguard in the building of the Jewith satisfant home: It speaks also for the Jawish people of the world, who are devoted to this himseric ideal.

all Jews who are willing to assist the establishment of the

ewish mational house." I have spoken of "the Jewish people" and "the Jowish na-tional home." In defining the terms of reference of the com-mittee of inquiry which you are to appoint; and in all the committee's future investigation these, in my judgment, she there, in my progness, scouse for regarded as key terms and basic outpurgts. They were the key terms and the basic con-repts of the Baldwar evolution and of the Mandake under which Palestine is, or thruld be, attainistered today. To proceed without relation to them would be to determ the a melitud.

garded as unjust and as a fauld on the prople to whom as were Appends President Wilson Quild President Wilson Quief This same answer coil and be siven by dr. Winning Guede-ill, who was an important defin-ber of the galaxies of the brouged the Ballow derivities by General Simuta, who was a member of the Impack Wat forestable an increasing simut of Jewish immigration and Pales time and "in presentions in places there and "in printrations using Future in a series deviate state realit there drive more"; by Long Roberts Corol, and by many others American statements stated this view of the Jee of printed home. Thus, President Wilson, on March 2, 1949, stated "I am percendent that the articl mar-

The same frame of the first of the same transformed frame of the same transformed f

commonwealth.

testimony of creative effort and achievement. In Patestine they will see what the Jawish people, inspired by the hope of recen-stituting this mational home after the long weaty definition after the long weaty definition ing upon the honor and the ing upon the honor and the piledgeed word of the weild community, has achieved in a few shart pears seators great adds and seemingly insurgments able handlenges. The task was encormount-untrained hands, in-adequate means, our wheelenging them had in their minds 2 was bot Uber idea that a Jewith state should be set up small-state by the peace treaty. On the other band, it was conceptioned that, when the time second for measurements of the time second for according representative statu-linus to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded in the exportantly afforded data MM had become a definite mainfill of the inhubing the party statu-tion methods then become with time would thus become a lewish The notion that Jeach In-The action that seech in-migration." he continued would have to be artificially self-tend in ords, to insure than de Josef would be a permanent sparsity, entroir intered into the ball of entroirs engaged in fragment the policy. That would have peri H-peried, united and an e-mail quate means, meruladming adequate means, were being a stripped and port, neglected through the centures. And the period of building their place he-tween two disastrons world wave

tion live

Polish Delegate to U.N. Likes Night Sessions

tween two disastrons world wars when European Jeury was shal-

in the Problem Room LAKE SUCCESSIL, I. May E. Dr. Juliuss RainStory, arting Polish representative to the United Nations Beverity Council during illness offAmbassador Oscar Lange, readly accepted today the idea oil a Monday night section on Baltan prob-

Dr. Kats-Suchy Beularty told a reporter that humanity had developed "a very bad habit of sleeping at night" Centuries of conditioning, he explained. have led to this happt, with all its waste of time, and he addo get wearier mid wearier until 11 p. m. daily. But by mid-night that fatigue ii shaken off, he said, and "after motingat you can get your best work done."



British to defeat the far-random British statesmanship of earlier years which we condemn. We hope most earbesty that the estimature of inquiry will also visit the displaced persons ramps in Europe and see with likely own eyes the appalling human trapping which marking in membrane site.

human traject which manimum is premitting to continue un-post of the presence of the start of



ATION FOR MEXICO'S PRESIDENT UPON HIS RETURN HOME



Mendes City to prost him. arrival from United States

President Aleman spent the day Sacred Cov. which factor Meman United States envoy is take one with his family.

ent's arrival at the airport as un-include Ambanadic Walter Thurs, weeks, Dr. Baye and Gaist aled in the nation's history. too. and his along mother-Mrs. seler of the embaney, Truman's plane, the John Ernest Thurston, whom the as charge d'affaires

Administration's New Tune GERMAN-JAPAN AID Shifts Stress on Foreign Aid LINKED BY ACHESON

Economic Reconstruction of Western Europe

WARRINGTON, May 8 ... For the what we could not

is increasingly convincof a sound to switch CONSTRUCTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER tive barrier to expand-

Continued From Page 1

SOVIET CALLS TEXT OF STASSEN WRONG

Moscow Radio Objectute Way n Which Translator Employed 'Cooperate' and 'Regulate'

LONDON. May 8 (P----The Mos-cove radio axid today that "a sum-her of deliberate alterations and suppresses points" supported in the text of the recent docerenation of text of the recent desvenation Prime Minister Stalin with Repu-lican leader Harold E. Stassen,

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CLEVELAND, Miss., May 8 GP. CLEVELAND, Miss., May 8 GP. To developer for states and that Mr. Staasen text said that Mr. In gave as the first point in his speaking of sceneous stabilization. In gave as the first point in his speaking of sceneous stabilization. The meaning that the time of sceneous stabilization. In the states of sceneous stabilization of reputation. Interval Conference in the "the regulation of reputation." Interval Conference in the "the regulation of reputation." Interval Conference in the "the regulation of reputation."

Russian V-E Proclamation U. N. WILL CONTINUE **Claims Sole Victory Credit**

By the transit News LONDON. May B.-Russia's Minister for the Armed Foreiss, Nikolai A. Bulganin, proclaimed tenight that two years ago the foreiss and their righting forces had "completely routed Fascial Germany and violation y ended the great patricture way," Meacow said. Its did not mention any other country's perticipation in the war in his V-B Day statement. He observed a D-malow artitlery paints in the chief cities in cele-bertion of the anniversary.

provided by the State Departments in Washington. Most of the United National transmitters and technical services are horevered on a path-fine basis from the State Department as a commercial state of the department of the department a overset breaddail-ing services for budgetary reasons. While United Nations of the decimal to comment at the thread

 Bath of the recent decrementation of the second seco Joseph Contelliano, II years dill, of all Piret Street, Briokhlyn, a Desynboreman with a police recould abouting twenty-free recould about the second restored with the second street and the second intervent from forty years to life in serve from forty years to life in serve from forty years to life in serve from forty pears to life in serve from the server in cosmol-tice with the shaping of Loods Bearedo, 16 on April 7, 1948, fol-lowing a gramment wer ble deriver

ring an argument wer the di n of robbery loot.

Seller"

Thevers by alfredo & irene for Mother's Day a great bear of PRESH FLOWERS! \$5 Join the Flower Clib . . . one ber delivered each week! alfredo & irene 2323 Breadway at 8 EN. 2-9945





'MUST' BROADCASTS

LAKE SUCCESS, May 6-Th United Sutians may seek outside radio facilities for oversees bread cading if it is deprived of outside

by the State Department

Capitolian -

Undertunately, it is not a carry

the mood of and the country. The Administra- son gune

tion has contarted its bringer an





Text of Jewish Agency Representative's Speech Before U. N. RUSSIANS EAGER TO JOIN IN INQUIRY

Gromyko Rejects U.S., British, Chinese Thesis That Big 5 Stay Off Committee

By NANCY MacLENNAN

America in Tan You You Tong Tonin LANK BUCCESS, N. Y., May S Andrei A. Gromyko of the Seviet ion said today that the Hig Five

Bandrei A. Gromyko of the Beriett Union said noday that the Big Five doods doubles that the Big Five doods doubles that the Big Five doods doubles of Palastine through all stages of the United Nations of the United meta-s and Britain's opport on the perilem. He argost that there was 'no justification' opport organizations in The Palastine interview on the perilement of the material intervent in the Palastine interview on the Beriet Army dood of the Beriet Army dood articles and that the United Na-dood of the Beriet Army dood articles and the Beriet Army dood articles and the Beriet Army dood of the Beriet Army dood articles and army and and dood articles and army dood articles and articles

Russia Willing to Join.

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The Problems Bavelyed Presumably, he was referring, many other problems, to the clash filling Three publical interests in the Near and Middle East. the spe-al interests of Britain as the anistory power administering ulestana, the United Statey de-domnant programma for Graece of Turkey, Emssis's desire for armovaler peris, rival of inter-tes and competitions for the favor f the Arab peoples and of Jewish obmanizarian interests throughout a world. d Big

rid. in's position was explained Alexander thus: Government are in rether illar position. They wends consulton, if they were mean-it that committee, at times withese stand, and then had, a moment or two later, resource their seats with the is a principle, of course, w have always—and I think only has -upbedd, that no

LARE SUCCESS, N. Y., May 8 The test of the statement made is the Jewish Approxy for Polo-ne by Dr. Abbs Stilel Sthere be-res the General Assembly's Polo-rial and Berurity Committee ful-ters.

T characterize the same at the part-age that were Mr. David Ben-Guries, chargean of the Jewich Agency for Palestine, have this morning, he would be making this statement. Undertownich, the arrived of Mr. Ben-Guriek has been delayed. He will be here tensoriow, and I hope that to the course of the deliberations he will have an opportunity to participate nero. Permit me to thank the Assem-

Is will have an opportunity to participate here. Prevent me to thank the Assem-by of the United Nettons for granting the Jewish Agency for Palestine a beauty of the quar-tice, which is before this commit-tee, we are graduid for the ap-portunity to take -seesad with you to the marker at ensemiting and instructing a special commit-tudy the public of Palestine and to bring in resonantendations for the future prevention of Palestine and to bring in resonantendations for the future prevention of that troughting in these definitions for the future prevention of that troughting in these definitions will be beipful and will preve to be a contribution to the just solu-tion of this grave international problem which this international community is now earnestly setting. out it y 100

secting: Such a successful solution will prove a bisseling solutionly to Pal-ration and to all itse inhabitants, in the Jowich people, in the acause of world people, in the acause of her in the month antihely to the prestiges of this great arguinta-tion for world justion and pents of matching tow rest.

Authors the United Kingdows and reporting of the facts, build reporting of the facts, build factors and fire Alexander and reporting of the facts, build factor file preliminary investigation factor file preliminary investigation to the Jewash parages and the factor file preliminary investigation to the Jewash parages of Palestins to the Palestins to the Jewash parages of Palestins to the Jewash palestins to the Jewash parages of Palestins to th

definition of the restant the lowest production and subject the interests of the and subject divergents the constru-of the administration. In annion and take part in the lowestopper-of the quantity." Under Astic

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ADDRESSING THE UNITED NATIONS ON PALESTINE

second at living Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, seated at special table in the York Tenne at Lake Success yesterday.

turn back the bands.

the clock of history. Certainly, the United Nations, guided by its great principle, pro-claimed in its Charter. "In ersh-

claimed in its Charter. 'In solub-tion and compact for the obliga-tions arising from treaties and other second of international law each to maintenined.'' can merer mand of intermational law. "Environ the violation of treaties and of intermational law." "Environ this and similar stra-tions in mind, a specific prov-sions in mind, a specific prov-sions in which as the specific prov-sions in the obligate of the Charter of the United Nations which deals with territories which deals with territories which deals with territories which deals with territories which deals which is therefore specificly sh-pionable to territories, and which is therefore specificly sh-

which is theirdure expectation which is the charter, which reads: "Except as may be arrived upon in movies which reads: "Except as may be arrived upon in movies under Article 77. It and 82, placing each territory un-der the trusteening repters, and unit work agreements have been remeduled, ordhing in this stud-ter shall be construed in or 62 fo-self to alter in any mainer the rights whatsoever 62 any states or any postors or the terms of manta in which common the rights whatsoever 62 any states or any postors or the terms of manta in which commons in 60 for manta in which commons of 65 and manta in which is a first of 65 and manta in which commons of 65 and manta in which commons of 65 and manta in which when the first of 65 and manta in which commons of 65 and manta in which commons of 65 and manta in the first of

the parapettive of It is the perspective of prov-remaining of inputty in the en-tries problem which, is nor pulg-mont, will prive decisive, it will give directions and will practly expeditor fig every, and PA tractle-epose, will person of conferences proper paragentive always in view.

presentition ago, the internet, and communicative of the swarth, while the United Stations to while the political stat statistic is the political stat the Jovith derived that the Jovith day is the political and epermed ball, darped chai the Jowith people should be given the tribu-ing densed and the opportunity or revealed and the opportunity to reveal the theory actional house in Palastine. This satisfies to a net per here fully established. No international estamultify his cannoted or ever quastioned that right. The manifettery perve-ing development of the Jewish national house, has unfortunity into the the continuous growth and overlapment of the Jewish national house, has unfortunity in recent years, grienteady infer-fered with and circumstribed in That opportunity must how be fully restored. When with the Jewish national house he an accomplastic fact

When will the Jorvis national from he an accompliants fact? The snarwer to that question may well be given by the man who was Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time when the Bal-four Declaration was insued. I am yuring the testimeny of Mr. Lipped George, given before the Packetine Reyal Commission in 187.

art "There would be no doubt." he ald. "as to what the Calinet hen had in their minds. It was their idea that a Javiah state hould be set up incondinizity by he prace treaty. On the other add. It was contemplated that, then the time average for acoust when the time arrived for accord-ing representative institutions to Paintine, if the Jews had mean-while responded to the opportu-nity affireded them and had be-come a definite majority of the industriants, then Paintines would thus become a Jewish common-wealth." introduction of Jewish common-tion becomes a Jewish common-vents." The notion that Jewish immi-fraction." Is contributed to a sub-traction of the artificially restricted in order to insure that the Jewish work extends into the head of appoint the approximation of the sub-point of the sub-paradie as united and as a final organized as united and and and appoint in the sub-paradie as united and as a final organized as united and and as a organized as an important member of haldway becknesses, by General distribute, who was a member of haldway becknesses, by General distribute and who feoretaid an increase of the poperial Way Cubinst at the time and who feoretaid and increase of a looperial Way Cubinst at the point ling there are not any many and ling there are more many is by a sub-table to be for the state and by many and ling the state and by many and the formation and bar of the point ling there are a member of the looperial Way Cubinst at the state relating there are an organized the state states the state and bar many and the first state and the states of the looperial Way Cubinst at the state states the states and the states of the looperial Way Cubinst and bar many and the states of the states of the states of the state states the states and the states of the looperial Way Cubinst at the state states the states and the states of the states of the states of the states of the state states of the states of the states of the state states of the states of the states of the state states of the states of the states of the states of the state states of the states of the states of the states of the state states of the states of the states of the states of the state states of the sta

states which are new members of the United Nations." "The United States," wroth President Trumms, "which em-tributed its blood and maintrees tributed its bloost and resources to the winning dilibrat war, could not divest insid. -d a certain re-sponsibility for he manner in which the freed certainties were disposed of ar for the tate of the position illustrated at that time. It houd the position, to which it acid asheres, that there position abund be prepared for self-gen-rements, and also fast a field cent for the Jewish putple id he established in Pdes

I am happy to note." during a President, "that most of the restad peoples are now collecte independent countries. The independent, countries, the water as yet been fully divel-

has not as yet been fully divel-pred." It should of course, he closer-and I regret that statements made by certain representatives in recent days have tenden to contuse what should be full that where we spoul of a Jostan any runted state or any theorewake atom, but seen have in stind any runted state or any theorewake atom, but seen have in stind any runted state or any theorewake atom, but seen bare in stind any runted state or any theorewake atom for segments without dealling the all inhabitants without dealling the all response on state and without deamatatom and state atom without dealling in most succincily stated on a resulting adjusted by the Zerein at Latter party in 1965, some rep-resented the thread Researce I are seen at the United Researce I are

PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE The best of a second to be a second Date for

When your committee of guary will come to monider p a for the future provers presils for of Palertin irreducible irreductive factor - the interna-tional utilization to insure the continuous development of the Jewish national house-should be kept, in our polyment, escalably in mind, T. belove is would be extremely helpful to the commit-tor of inquiry if the mandedary decount of its streamolding on the Palacities matcheds to it retrestine, this income Palearine mariation to it relates than wall for the total assessment of the United National II would amint the communication in summing through the problem and at my-ris-ing at halpful recommendations for the follow government of Paleatine. 24 as success

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Those that I have not above are needed by the instantative generation. By Chairman, side the Unified Notions have a distributed of the Unified Notions have and the Unified Notions have and the Unified Notions have and the Unified Notions have a distributed of the Unified Notions have a distributed of the Unified Notions and the second of the second of the second of the second of the Unified State of the Second State traveled have distributed to the second distret to the second distributed to the second distr

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At the close of fir. Silver's state ment the following questions in put to him by: detegates and use asked to propage a reply fo

M. Assif All,

India:

What was the number of Jevra from outside Patentine in 2000, again in 2020, and finally in 2009 when the Whote Paper of 1979 westimut by the Britash Gavern-

quantizes would 34.9 BARKS . which ar Dr. Slover recognizes the fact that thereis a very clear dis-traction between a Journal state and a Journal notices house, which is mentioned in the mandate. Close herales recogniz-fact that even the subreme which ha made a reference, wh was made by the representing of the theoral government-off Labor party-referred not to jewish more but to a Jewish tional home?

tional hours? My third question with Dr. Blowy's European Jewry. kind as to provide idea of the age o torony and periods us idea of the age of 1 communities of nation tring in Europe, who this is Europe, who is Europe; and are t nationalitie in Palerine My fearing the tring are invert He has made a to the effect that of Pe

My fourth question is low: Its has made a sin to the effect that at Peris-an autoenaly contributory ment was made by a greloader whe Palestine. Is there any why the Arabs are resists

My fifth question relates fo th grees from Nazi opt Nazi Government in been completely set has been compositely in new and Nam Germany is new the exercise of the florencity of any rate, the or, at any rate, the



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Quotes Woodney Wilson

Quotes Woodraw Wilson American statemen shared this view of the Jewich national home. Thus, President Wilson, on March A. Bith states: "I am premised that the Aljord nations, with the fulfast constructions of our own spreamments and propie, are spream that in Palestine shall be bad the foundations of a Jewich commencement." The Generational of the Voited Battes does not now con-sist be Generational to find the Jewich national home of the Jewich national home so showing established in clearly stated in the letter of President trumma to King Die Saud of Bastes and Arabitation and people the Generation and people

"The Government and people of the United Status have given support to the concept of the the over since the termination of the first World War, which re-sulted in the freeday of a large eres of the Near East, including Palestine, and the establishment of a number of independent

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any reason why these refrigtes extend German home. when tailor rel German home. when they speak the barguage of the oblithing and when they find themselves for more analy assimilabil?
 My setup they greative would be about the conditions which are correctly prevaiing to beam that Dr. fillyer, on behalf of the Jern-ich Approx, has recognised the node ride which the proposed the barder of the unpart of the Jernish related to the proposed the barder of the unpart of the Jernish conditions of the United the problem servents of the United to settem of the United Kingdom, who are doing their share yourd, who are doing their share yourd, are being picked off taday ty vie-tence?
 Dr. Alfred Fiderklewist.

courts and the Federal courts. My only objection to legislative proposals on this point is that they would set labor unions apart from everyone else and from every kind of organization in the country. This is accomplished by allowing suits in Federal court, regardless of the amount in controversy and in defiance of the constitutional provisions that jurisdiction of such private suits in Federal courts shall be limited to those controversies in which there is a diversity of citizenship between the parties.

Concerning the viial subject of mediation, I am definitely against the creation of a mediation board because I do not believe that device will promote industrial peace. Here are some of the reasons for my conclusion.

The creation of such a board is bound to interfere with and disrupt not only the voluntary mediation of the Conciliation Service, but a much larger area of successful collective bargaining between management and labor. This would send to undermine that broad foundation which the twentlethcentury fund report finds so essential for our economic well-being and for the cause of industrial peace

Given a mediation board, both sides would tend to carry important issues straight to the board without making any real effort to reach a volun:ary agreement among themselves. We saw this perfectly natural human tendency a: work during the war. Time and time again, real negotiations between the parties practically came to a standstill, while the principals got ready for the big show in Washington.

Those who know the work of the Con-ciliation Service realize that last year our Commissioners aided in the peaceful settlement of 13,000 industrial disputes. What's more, in 9 cases out of 10 where commissioners were called in before work had halted. no stoppage occurred. Last year our conciliators also belped to settle 3,400 strikes, Nearly two-thirds of these had begun before either side called upon the Conciliation Service.

In my view, we would be very ill-advised to upset or hypass this highly useful machinery through the establishment of a mediation board.

And now a word se two about compulsory arbitration. To a good many people this looks like an easy answer to the strike problem. But they overlook the fact that if compulsory arbitration is to succeed in eliminating walk-outs and lock-outs, is must at the same time abolish or restrict the right to contract.

Thus the principle of compulsory arbitration does violence to our whole Anglo-Saxon concept of law. For it must be realized that if an arbitrator writes a contract which through a wage in-rease or any other provision, increases the cost to the employer, it will then become necessary for the arbitrator or some Government agency to look into or determine what the manufacturer may charge for his woduct. There is no escaping this chain of events.

That is why both labor and management are so opposed to such controls. They know that we cannot preserve our free esonomy if Government is to dictate the terms of labormanagement agreements. Such a process does not lend itself to a little compulsion-It forecasts the end of freedom to contract.

Ten years have massed since the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner Act. During that period the ranks of organized labor have increased very rapidly-management attitudes have changed and are still changing. Since the Wagner Act was passed, in 1935 a great body of law has developed in interpreting the act and its meaning. To a comsiderable degree the provisions of this act maye influenced the course of collective bargaining itself, as well as the pattern of union recruitment. Thus it is very difficult to know just how extensive or destructive any given change might prove to be.

For that reason I have repeatedly urged the Congress to make this matter the subject of a special soudy by a commission, as President Truman recommended in his state of the Union message.

And I would strongly recommend that such a study concern itself with the basic causes of labor disputes and industrial peace. Naturally I would recommend the kind of approach that is geared to today's reality and tomorrow's potentiality. I would look forward to the goal which the people of this Nation seek-secure abundance in a world at peace.

Soldiers' Cometeries Overseas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS 07

HON. OWEN BREWSTER

OP MAINE.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, May 16 (legislative day of

Monday, April 21), 1947

Mr. EREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Visits to Our Dead," published in today's Washington Post. The editorial deals with the situation in regard to our cemeteries overseas.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD. as follows:

VISITS TO OUR DEAD

There is something sacrilegious, almost ghoulish, about the practice now going on of disintering our war dead and shipping them back to this country for reburial. We are glad that President Truman has sug-gested an alternative to this painful process in the form of overseas pilgrimages for next of kin. The President's proposal is similar to the procedure advocated editorially by this newspaper on March 13. Mr. Truman expressed aptly the essentially humanitarian and equalitarian considerations involved. "I feel sure," he said, "that if they could see for themselves the care which is devoted to the graves of those who died in the First World War, and to the temporary cemeteries in which their own dead lie buried today, many of the next of kin would prefer that their loved ones should rest forever in the countries where they fell."

Congress has appropriated \$210,000,000, or approximately \$710 per body, for return of war dead to the United States. We do not advocate repeal of this measure since the process is already under way. Possibly there are some families to whom the move would be comforting though the renewed grief adds a masochistic note. We do think, however, that from the standpoint of their own eventual satisfaction, next of kin ough : to be permitted the alternative of an overseas visit to the graves. We hope, therefore that Con-gress will adopt a plan similar to that contained in a bill introduced by Regresentative St. George to make such pilgrimages possible, much in the same way that Government aid was provided for such trips after World War I. Indeed, it is too bad that relatives cannot first make the trips to the neat and inspiring cemeteries where our war dead rest with their comrades, and then decide whether they wish the bodies returned. If this were the case, we are confident that the overwhelming sentiment would be 'or leaving the graves undesecrated.

The Senater Who Walks Alone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OP

HON, W. LEE O'DANIEL

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 16 (legislative day of Mondaz; April 21), 1947

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Senator Who Walks Alone," written by Robert W. Akers, editor of the Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise, and published in the Enterprise of the issue of May 9, 1947.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD. as follows:

THE SENATOR WHO WALKS ALONE

(By Robert W. Ahers, editor, the Effterprise) The Texans in Washington stick together-Congressmen, rewspaper correspondents. Government officials. Any gathering that calls for the presence of the Lone Star delegation finds them all there, all, that is, ex-

cept W. LEE O'DANIEL. The capital Texas colony now takes this situation for granted. To a visitor who inquires, as I did last month, "Where's Sen-ator O'DANIEL?", the reply is a shrug, a hastily spoken, "Oh, he never comes to these things," a change of subject.

Just when this situation started, I don't know, but I judged it must not have been long after the junior United States Sena-tor arrived in Washington in 1941. It appears the rest of the Texans in Congress quickly concluded he didn't care to ."play hall" with them, politically speaking.

It also appears outwardly that this interpretation is all right with Mr. O'DANIEL. He goes his own way and votes his own way. In a large proportion of instances his vote is not cast with that of the Democratic regulars, these who go along with the administration leadership.

These differences of opinion have put O'DANDEL on the back row as far as Federal appointments in the State are concerned. And that, in turn, has led to the recently exhabited antagonism between O'DANHL and Senator CONNALLY, long-time party wheelhorse, who gets first choice in patronage discisions.

It also means that when delegations come to Washington seeking assistance on Federal matters they head for Senator CONNALLY'S office. The senior Senator's long and loyal service as a Democratic Member of Congress has made him a man of great influence.

In 1948 O'DANIEL will ask reelection and that campaign is likely to be the most critical. test ever faced by this unorthodox politician, who has never yet lost a vote contest.

O'DANIEL's political career has been contradictory. He goes after votes on a mass appeal basis-music, entertainment, shirt-seeved appearances before the crowd, demands for benefits for the old folks, flery demunciations that bring the familiar cry, "Pour 11 on "em, Pappy." In the Senate, however, he votes like a

sound, conservative businessman-which is what he is, in fact. His legislative decisions have obviously been made on a basis of personal conviction and not on party regularity. Eccause he is a conservative businessman, by hackground, those personal convictions have geen, time after time, contrary to Democratic, especially New Deal, policies. He is with the Eepublicans on many an issue. A great many Texas businessmen, lifelong

Democrats though they are, will say unhesi-

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MAY 16

tatingly, "O'Dawm.'s doing a good job up there. He has a common-sense attitude and he votes his personal belief)."

So 1948 will bring a dramatic show-down. Will Texans, traditionally insistent upon Democratic regularity, return for another 6 years a Senator who has gaid scant attention to party policies? An O'Daniel victory would be not only a tribute to his personal popularity but an acceptance of senatorial representation that deviates from the strict party line.

Opposing the junior Senator are expected to be Coke Stevenson, also an economic conservative, and LYNDON JOHNSON, who came within a hair's breadth of disfeating O'DANIEL in a special senatorial election in 1941. JOHNSON, who represents the Austin district in Congress, has strengthened his Statewide political fences since his return from war service and obviously hopes to move forward.

State-wide polls indicate that O'DANIEL has lost much strength since he won by a comfortable margin over Junes V. Alired in the regular election of 1942.

The Senator says he is not worried by straw votes; that he is confident of reelection when the balloting really counts, and he continues to be the Senator who walks alone. He is out of the Republican councils, because he is a Democrat, and he is out of the Democratic councils meause of an aggressively independent attitude.

Do I think he'll be reelected in 1945? I wouldn't even guess now. But, just on a basis of his perfect election-winning record, I certainly wouldn't bet against him.

The Palestine Problem

EXTENSION OF BEMARKS

HON. J. HOWARD McGRATH

OF RECOR ISL.IND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, May 16 (legislative day of

Monday, April 21), 1947

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President, at the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly called to consider the Palestine problem, three splendid statements were made by the spokesmen for the Jewish people.

These arguments, presented by Er. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, president of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine; by Mr. Moske Shertok, head of the political department of the agency and by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the chairman of the executive committee of the Jevish Agency, set forth fully the historic right and justification of the Jewish people to establish a homeland and a Jewish state in Palestine.

The three statements comprise a magnificent presentation of the Jewish case and a splendid review of the historic American support of this great cause.

I commend these statements to the attention of all fair-minded people interested in a just solution of one of the world's most pressing problems, and I request their publications in the Cox-GRESSIONAL RECORD for the information of the Congress and the pountry.

Inasmuch as the statements are greater in extent than is permitted under the rule. I have secured from the Public Printer an estimate of the cost of printing them, which will be \$426. There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY DR. ABBA MILLEL SILVER, MAY 8, 1947

I should like to say at the outset that were Mr. David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, here this morning, he would be making this statement. Unfortunately, the arrival of Mr. Ben-Gurion has been delayed. He will be here tomorrow, and I hope that in the course of the deliberations he will have an opp-stunity to participate here.

Permit me to thank the Assembly of the United Nations for granting the Jewish Agency for Palestine a hearing on the question which is before this committee. We are grateful for the opportunity to take counsel with you in the matter of constituting and instructing a special committee of this body, which is to study the problem of Palestine and to bring in recommendations for the future government of that country. We trust that our participation in these deliberations will be helpful and will prove to be a contribution to the just solution of this grave international problem which this international community is now earnestly seeking.

Such a successful solution will prove a blessing not only to Palestine and to all its inhabitants, to the Jewish people, to the cause of world peace, but it will also enhance the moral authority and prestige of this great organization for world justice and peace upon which so many high hopes of mankind now rest.

PLEASED OVER OUTLOOR.

We are pleased that the Palestine problem will now be reviewed by an international body and that the thought and conscience of mankind will now be brought to bear on a situation which heretofore, and for some years now, has been made extremely difficult by unilateral action and by decisions made, presumably within the terms of a mandatory trust, but actually without the sanction or supervision of the international body which established that trust and which defined both its limits and its purposes.

The administration of Palestine has, since the outbreak of the war, been conducted by the mandatory powers as if it were vested with the sovereignty of Palestine; whereas it is assumed to administer that country, of which it was not the sovereign, as a trustee, for carrying out the purposes of the mancate, which clearly defined its rights and its obligations.

The problem of Palestine is, of course, of paramount importance to the Jewish people and that fact, I take it, motivated the Ceneral Assembly of the United Nations to extend an invitation to the Jewish agency of Palestine to present its views. We thank all those who so warmly urged our admission for their good will and their galiant action. The Jewish agency, you will recall, is recognized in the mandate for Palestine as a public body authorized to speak and act on behalf of the Jewish people in and out of Palestins in matters affecting the establishment of the Jewish national home.

It is the only recognized public body in the mandate. It is recognized as such, to quote article 4, "* * for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the administration of Palestine in such economic, social, and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish national home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine and, subject always to the control of the administration, to assist and take part in the development of the country."

Under article 6, the Jewish agency is entitled further to cooperate with the administration in permitting "* * close settlement by Jews on the land"; and, by ar-icle 31, it is given a preferred status in respect to the construction and operation of public works and the development of the natural resources of the country.

The Jewish agency, which we have the honor to represent, therefore, speaks not merely for the organized Jewish community of Palestine, the democratically elected National Council of Palestine Jews, who are today the pioneering vanguard in the building of the Jewish national home; it speaks also for the Jewish people of the world, who are devoted to this historic ideal, for it was charged, by the same article 4 of the mandate. "" " to secure the cooperation of all Jews who are willing to assist in the establishment of the Jewish sational home."

I have spoken of "the Jewish people" and "the Jewish national home." In defining the terms of reference of the committee of inquiry which you are to appoint, and in all the committee's future investigations, these, in my judgment, should be regarded as key terms and basic concepts. They were the key terms and the basic concepts of the Balfour Declaration and of the mandate under which Palestine is, or should be, administered today.

To proceed without relation to them would be to detour into a pollitical wilderness as far as Falestine is concerned. To treat the Palestine problem as if it were one of merely reconciling the differences between two sections of the population presently inhabiting the country, or of finding a haven for a certain number of refugees and displaced persons, would only contribute to confusion.

BALFOUR DECLARATION CITED

The Balfour Declaration, which was issued by His Majesty's Government as a "" " declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspiration," declares:

"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

national home for the Jewish people." The mandate, in its preamble, recognizes "" " the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine" and "" " the grounds for reconstituting"—I call your attention to the word "reconstituting"— "their national home in that country."

Those international commitments of a quarter of a century ago, which flowed from the recognition of historic rights and present needs, and upon which so much has already been built in Palestine by the Jewish people, cannot now be erased. You cannot turn back the hands of the clock of history.

Certainly, the United Nations, guided by its great principle, proclaimed in its Charter, "to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treatles and other sources of international law can be maintained," can never sanction the violation of treatles and of international law.

Having this and similar situations in mind, a specific provision, you will recall, was written into the chapter of the Charter of the United Nations which deals with territories which might become trusteeship territories, and which is therefore especially applicable to territories now under mandate. This is article 80 of the Charter, which reads:

"Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments, to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties."

It is the perspective of your committee of inquiry on the entire problem which, in our judgment, will prove decisive. It will give direction and will greatly expedite its work, and its conclusions will prove of constructive significance, if it will keep the proper perspective always in view.

A generation ago the international community of the world, of which the United Nations today is the political and spiritual heir, decreed that the Jewish people should be given the right, long denied, and the opportunity to reconstitute their national home in Palestine! That national home is still in the making; it has not yet been fully established. No international community has canceled or even questioned that right. The mandatory power, which was entrusted with the obligation to safeguard the opportunity for the continuous growth and development of the Jewish national home. has unfortunately in ricent years grisvously interfered with and circumscribed it. That opportunity must now be fully restored. When will the Jewish national home be

When will the Jewish national home be an accomplished fact? The answer to that question may well be given by the man who was Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time when the Balfour Declaration was issued. I am quoting the testimony of Mr. Lloyd George, given before the Palestine Royal Commission in 1937:

"There would be no doubt," he said, "as to what the Cabine: then had in their minds. It was not their idea that a Jewish state should be set up immediately by the peace treaty. On the other hand, it was contemplated that, when the time arrived for according representative institutions to Palestine, if the Jews had meanwhile responded to the opportunity afforded them and had become a definite majority of the inhabitants, then Palestine would thus become a Jewish commonwealth."

"The notion that Jewish immigration," he continued, "would have to be artificially restricted in order to insure that the Jews would be a permanent minority, never entered into the head of anyone engaged in framing the policy. That would have been regarded as unjus: and as a fraud on the people to whom we were appealing." This same answer could also be given by

This same answer could also be given by Mr. Winston Churthill, who was an important member of the Government which issued the Balfour Declaration; by General Smuts, who was a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at the time and who foretold an increasing stream of Jewish immigration into Palestine and "in generations to come, a great Jewish statz rising there once more"; by Lord Robert Cesll, and by many others.

QUOTES WOODROW WILSON

American statesmen shared this view of the Jewish national home. Thus President Wilson, on March 3, 1919, stated: 'I am persunded that the Allied nations, with the fullest concurrence of our own Government and people, are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish commonwealth."

That the Government of the United States does not now consider the Jewish national home as already established is clearly stated in the letter of Pesident Trumen to King Ibn Saud, of Saudi Arabia, dated October 29, 1946. He wrote:

"The Government and people of the United States have given support to the concept of the Jewish national home in Palestine ever since the termination of the First World War, which resulted in the freeing of a large area of the Near East, including Palestine, and the establishment of a number of independent States which are now members of the United Nations."

"The United States," wrote President Truman, "which conwibuted its blood and resources to the winning of that war, could not divest itself of a certain responsibility for the manner in which the freed territories were disposed of on for the fate of the peoples liberated at that time. It took the position, to which it still adheres, that these people should be prepared for self-government, and also that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Falestine.

ple should be established in Palestine. "I am happy to note," declared the President, "that most of the liberated peoples are now citizens of independent countries. The Jewish national home, however, has not as yet been fully developed."

It should, of course, be clear—and I regret that statements made by certain representatives in recent days have tended to confuse what shoul ' be clear—that when we speak of a Jewish state, we do not have in mind any racial state or any theocratic state, but one which will be based upon full equality and rights for all inhabitants without distinction of religion or race and without distinction of religion or race and without domination or subjugation. What we have in mind by the Jewish state is most succinctly stated in a resolution acopted by the British Labor Party in 1945—new represented by the present Government of the United Kingdom, which requested this special session of the United Nations. I am quoting: "Here we halted halfway, irresolutely be-

"Here we halted haltway, irresolutely between conflicting policies. But there is surely neither hope nos meaning in a Jewish national home unless we are prepared to let the Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war, and there is an irresistible case for it now."

now." When your committee of inquiry will come to consider proposals for the future government of Palastine, this inescapable and irreducible factor—the international obligation to inswre the continuous development of the Jewish national home—should be kept, in ous judgment, constantly in mind. I believe t would be extremely helpful to the committee of inquiry if the mandatory government would present the account of its stewardship of the Palestine mandate to it rather than wait for the next assembly of the United Nations. It would assist the committee in thinking through the problem and at arriving at helpful recommendations for the future government of Palestine,

It is illogical, I fear, to ask the committee of inquiry to consider the future government of Palestine without first making a thorough study of the present government to discover what was faulty in the present administration, what neglect and what deviations occurred to have brought about a condition so dangerous and explosive as to necessitate the convoking of a special session of the United Nations to deal with it. I believe that the committee of inquiry

I believe that the committee of inquiry should most certainly visit Palestine. Written documents are important, but infinitely more instructive are the living documents, the visible testimony of creative effort and achievement. In Palestine they will see what the Jewish people, inspired by the hope of reconstituting this national home after the long weary centuries of their homelessness, and relying upon the honor and the pledged word of the world community, has achieved in a few short years against great odds and seemingly insurmoun able handicaps.

The task was enormous—untrained hands, inadequate means, overwhelming difficulties, The land was stripped and post, neglected through the centuries. And the period of building took place between two disastrous world wars when Eŭropean Jewry was shuttered and impoverished. Nevertheless, the record of pioneering achievement of the Jewish people in Palestine has received the acclaim of the entire world. And what was built there with social vision and high human idealism has proved a blessing, we believe, not only to the Jews of Balestine but to the Arabs and to other non-Jewish communities as well.

That the return of the Jews to Palestine would prove a blessing not only to themselves but also to their Arab mighbors was envisaged by the Emir Feisal, who was a great leader of the Arab pecples, at the Peace Conference following the First World War. On March 3, 1919, he wrete:

War. On March 3, 1919, he wrwte: "We Arabs look with the deep-st sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist organization to the Peace Conference, and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best insofar as we are concerned, to help them through. We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home. I look forward, and my people with me look forward, to a future in which we will help you, and you will help us, so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their places in the community of civilized peoples of the world." Your commitize of inquiry will conclude,

Your committee of inquiry will conclude, we are confident, that if allowed to develop uninterruptedly the standards of life which have been developed in Palestine, the concepts of social justice and the modern scientific method will serve as a great stimulus to the rebirth and progress of the entire Near East with which Palestine and with which the destines of the Jewish national home are naturily bound up.

Your committee of inquiry should also consider the potentialities of the country, which, if properly developed, can, according to the expert testimony of those most qualified to speak on the subject, sustain a population much greater than the present one. Many more projects which will result in great economic and social improvement, not alone in Palestine but in all the neighboring countries, are awaiting development pending a satisfactory political solution.

WOULD INVESTIGATE VIOLENCE

The committee of inquiry should, while in. Palestine, also look into the real, the funda-mental causes of the iragic unrest and Vialence which today mar the life of the Holy Land to which our Jewish pioneers came, not with weapons but with tools. They will inquire, I am sure, why a peace-loving community, whose sole interest was in building a peaceful home and future for themselves and their children, is being driven to the pitch of resentment and tension and lamentably driving some of its members to actions which we all denlore.

which we all deplore. They will ask themselves, I am sure, why shiploads of helpless Jewish refugees—men, women, and children who have been through all the heils of Nazi Europe—are being driven away from the shores of the Jewish national home by a mandatory government which assumed, as its prime obligation, to facilitate Yewish immigration into that country.

They will also investigate, I hope, how the mandatory government is carrying out another of its obligations, which was to encourage also settlement of the Jews on the land; when, in actual practice, it is today severely restricting free Jewish settlement to an area less than 6 percent of that tiny country, and is enforcing today in the Jewish national home discriminatory racial laws which the mandate, as well as the Charter of the United Nations, severely condemns.

By way of digression let it be said—if it need be said at all—that we are not engaged nor shall we be engaged in any criticism or condemnation of the people of the United Kingdom. We have no quarrel with them. On the contrary, we have the highest regard and admiration for that people and for its monumental contributions to democratic civilization; and we shall never forget that it was the United Kingdom which, first among the nations, gave recognition to the national aspirations of the Jewish people. It is only a wrong and unjustifiable policy which contradicts and tends to defeat the far-visioned British statesmanship of earlier years which we condemn.

We hope most earnestly that the Committee of Inquiry will also visit the displaced persons camps in Europe and see with their own eyes the appalling human tragedy which mankind is permitting to continue unabated 2 years—it is exactly 2 years today since VE-day—after the close of the war in which the Jewish people was the greatest sufferer. While committees of investigation and study are reporting on their and plight, and while intergovernmental discussions and negotiations are going on, these war-ravaged men and women are languishing in their misery, still waiting for salvation. They ask for the bread of escape and hope; they are given the stone of inquiries and investigations. Their morale is slumping terribly. A spiritual deterioration, I am afraid, is setting in smoog them. It is only the hope that tomorrow — perhaps tomorrow — redemption may come that keeps their spirit from breaking utterly.

Most of them are desperately eager to go to the Jewish national home. I hope that the conscience of mankind, speaking through you and through your committee of inquiry, will make it possible for these weary men and women to find peace at ast and healing in the land of their fondest hopes, and that their liberation will not be delayed until the report of the committee is finally made and the action of the Assembly is finally taken, but that, pending ultimate decisions and implementations, these unfortunate people will be permitted forthwith to migrate in substantial numbers to Palestine.

There is a desperate urgancy about this tragic human problem, my friends, which brooks no delay. An immediate relaxation of the restrictive measures on immigration into Palestine and a return to the status which prevailed before the white paper policy of 1939 was imposed will not only be a boon to these suffering humans, but will greatly relieve the present menacing tensions in Palestine, will wash out much of the bitterness and will enable the deliberations of your committee of inquiry and of the next Assembly to be carried on in a calmer spirit, in an atmosphere of moderation and good will, We are all eager for peace. We must all make a contribution to achieve it. But the decisive contribution can only be made by the mandatory government.

I hope that I have not abused your patience. Mr. Chairman, and the patience of the representatives of the United Nations here assembled. Permit me to conclude with this observation:

The Jewish people place great hope upon the outcome of the deliberations of this great body. It has faith in its collective sense of justice and fairness and in the high ideals which inspire it. We are an ancient people, and though we have often, on the long, hard road which we have traveled, been disillusioned, we have neves been disheartened. We have never been disheartereignty and the ultimate triumph of great moral principles.

In these last tragic years, when the whole household of Israel became one great hostelry of pain, we could not have built what we did build had we not preserved our unshakable trust in the victory of truth. It is in that strong faith and hose that we wish to cooperate with you in this task which you have undertaken.

The Jewish people belongs in this society of nations. Surely the Jewish people is no less deserving than other peoples whose national freedom and independence have been established and whose representatives are now seated here. The Jewsh people were your allies in the war and pined their sacrifices to yours to achieve a sommon victory. The representatives of the lewish people of Palestine should sit in your midst. The representatives of the people and of the land which gave to mankind spiritual and ethical values inspiring human personalities and sacred texts which are your treasured possessions-we hope that that people, now rebuilding again its national life in its and homeland, will be welcomed before long by you to this noble fellowship of the United Nations. 習書

STATEMENT BY MOSHE SHER-OK, MAY 12, 1947

I am here to reply to the questions which were put to Dr. Sliver after the conclusion of his address to the committee. In so doing, I hope I may be permitted also to clear up some of the underlying issues, in order to bring out the meaning of my replies a little more clearly.

little more clearly. I would begin with a question asked by the representative of Poland as to the organization, composition and functions of the Jewish Agency for Falestine. In the mandate, it was the Zionist organization which was recognized as the Jewish agency, with powers to advise and cosperate with the mandatory administration in matters concerning the Jewish national home and to take part in the country's development.

At the time, the World Zionist Organization, founded 50 years age, was already 25 years old. Subsequently, certain non-Zionist groups joined in forming an enlarged Jewish agency, but the Zionist organization has remained the main driving force. The World Zionist Organization has teday local organizations in more than 60 countries—with a few exceptions, in every country where Jews live.

Within the Zionist movement, as in any democratically organized society, there are parties: the labor party and other labor groups, the center or general Zionists, the Mizrachi or the orthodox religious Zionists, and the revisionists. This party division is reflected in our congresses, which are held once in every 2 years after a general election in all countries. The congress elects our executive, the present executive was elected by the S60 delegates to the twenty-second Zionist congress in Basie last December, who, in turn, were elected by nearly 2,000,000 Zionist voters throughout the world. The executive has headquarters in Jerusalem and branches with resident members in New York, London, and Paris.

AGENCY'S DUTIES OUTLINED

Two things must be stressed. First, the agency is the spokesman, not merely of Jewa already settled in Palestine but of all Jewa throughout the world who are devoted to the idea of the Jewish national home. The entire Jewish people, I might say, hold the Jewish agency responsible for the success of that great enterprise. Secondly, the agency is not merely an organ of national representation, but an instrument of nation-building, an institution of immigration, development, and settlement. It mobilizes the energies and resources of our people for national seconstruction, and in Palestine it directs large-scale practical development work. It has been responsible for bringing hun-

It has been responsible for bringing hundreds of thousands of Jews to Palestine and settling them there. It has carried out an extensive program of s, ttlement on the land. It has stimulated major industrial development. It has supplied guidance and coordination to the vast volume of free initiative and enterprise in the work of Jewish settlement. Our Jerusalem headquarters is divided into departments: political, financial, immigration, agricultural settlement, trade and industry, labor, etc.

During the war the Jewish agency acted, in a way, as a recruiting authority. It mobilized the Jewish war effort in Palestine in the cause of the United Nations. It has supplied 33,000 volunteers for armed service within the British forces. They defended Palestine, served in most middle eastern countries and fought in the campaigns of Africa and Europe. All industrial, technical, and scientific resources of Jewish Palestine were harnessed to the war effort.

So much for the Jewish agency as such. Politically, its primary function has been to uphold and defend Jewish rights uncer the mandate. Immigration is the cruz of the problem and several of the questions put to Dr. Silver bear on that issue. In answering these questions, I must make one basic point clear by way of baskground.

If it is granted that the Jewish people are in Palestine as of right, then all the implications and corollaries of that premise must be accepted. The foremost is that Jews must be allowed to resettle in Palestine in unlimited numbers, provided only they do not displace or worsen the lot of the existing inhabitants who are also there as of right. If that basic premise is not granted, then there is very little to discuss.

It may sound quite plausible to argue that if the right of the Jews to return to Palestine is admitted on the grounds of ancient history, then the whole map of the world would have to be remade and chaos would ensue. But does the question really arise? Do the descendants of the Romans, for example, claim entry into England? Do they need England? Does their future, their very existence, depend on settling there? Or do the Arabs, for that matter, press to return to Andalusia in Spain? Is it a matter of life and death for them? The analogy is fallacious and misleading.

JEWISH POSITION UNIQUE

The great historic phenomenon of the Jewish return to Palestine is unique because the position of the Jewish people as a homeless people, and yet attached with an unbreakable tenacity to its birthplace, is unique. It is that phenomenon that has made the problem of Palestine an issue in international affairs, and no similar issue has ever arisen.

Were it not for the presence in Palestine today of over 600,000 Jews who refuse to be left in the minority position under Arab domination; were it not for the urge to setule in Palestine, of hundreds of thousands of homeless and uprooted Jews in Europe, in the Orient, and elsewhere: were it not for the hopes and efforts of millions of Jews throughout the world to reestablish their national home and build it up into a Jewish state, then the United Nations would not be faced with the problem of Palestine as it is now. The problem is real and pressing. It cannot be made to disappear by conjuring up nonexistent difficulties alleged to be involved in its solution.

When the distinguished representative from India asks how many Jews from outside there were in Palestine at certain dates the operating words being "from outside"— I must confess I am somewhat baffied. I can give him the round figures for the Jewish population in those years—50,000 in 1900, 165,800 in 1930, 475,000 in 1939. Now it is about 630,000. Incidentally, there are more Jews in Palestine today than there were Arabs at the end of the First World War. But as is "Jews from outside," I cannot say. In s way, they are all from outside: they are wractically all immigrants.

they are practically all immigrants. There was but a tiny Jewish community in Palestine prior to 1800. In the early 1880's, the return started, almost simultaneously from Russia and Rumania, from Morocco and southern Arabia, and since then it has been practically continuous.' It started because the Jews had always pelieved it to be their knallenable right to resettle Palestine. That right was subsequently internationally secognized and enshrined in the mandate. But quite spart from the hearts of Jews, the conviction that it is their right to return. So in that deeper sense, they are from not outside at all but sons of the country.

¹⁰By the way, my Arab countrymen make much of the fact that Palestine has already taken in so many immigrants. These immigrants, they said, were received by the Arabs.

CONGRESSIONAL F.ECORD-APPENDIX

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The Jews did the score as guests of anyone. They came is their own right. They received themselves and their brothers; and they did so by their own efforts and at the expense of no one else. Every acre of land we tilled was bought and had to be wrested from wilderness and desolation. Nothing was taken away—not one house, not one job. A tremendous amount of work, wealth, and well-being was presented to the Arab population.

The honorable representative from India also asked what was the age of the Jewish communities in Europe: and whether, since the Hitler regime had been crushed, the Jewish displaced persons would not be better advised to stay in Germany.

As to the age of European Jewry, it is on the whole quite venerable, but age has not made for security. Three-quarters of that Jewry-6,000,000 people-are no more. But let us go back into the past. Jews had lived in Spain for a whole millennium when, in 1492, they were dispoiled and expelled, and only those who gave up their Jewish identity and became Christians were allowed to re-main. Jews have lived in Poland since the eleventh or tweifth century, but in the seventeeth they were the victims of ferocious massacres. Then there were pogroms under the Russian czars in the ninetcenth and twentieth centuries; and in the last war, as we have just heard, came the final catastrophe. Nearly all of Polish Jewry-3,000,000 men, women, and children-were wiped out by the Maste.

In Germany, the beginnings of Jewish settlement are traced back to the fourth century. But just six centuries ago, most of the Jews in Germany were destroyed in a wave of frenzied persecution which swept Europe. Then, by the twentleth century, German Jews had resched the pinnacle of emancipation and were largely assimilated. Yet they were hurled down into the abyes of degradation and desth. Even converts to Christianity were not spared.

ANTI-SEMITISM FURVIVES MITLER.

It is true that Hitler is gone now, but not anti-Semitiam. He was the product, not the source of German Jew-hatred. Anti-Semitism in Germany and in many other parts of Europe is as sife as ever and potentially militant and there. Some governments tried their best to keep it down, but they have a very hard job in doing so. The very age of European Jewry serves only to accentuate the basic historic insecurity of Jewish life in the dispersion.

The honorable representative of Insia has also asked whether the Jewish displaced persons would be assimilable in Palestins. The answer is "Yes." They would be perfectly assimilable in the Jewish community there the one Jewisi community in the world with a self-contained economic system and an independent cultural like which is eager and able to receive and alsorb them. He asked whether they would not be better assimilable in Germany. The answer is "No." You cannot settle in a graveyurd, nor can yos build a dwelling out of heaps of rubble.

Actually, most of the Jewish displaced persons are not from Germany itself, but from other countries. They are today in camps, or they otherwise continue as refugees because they cannot be resetiled in Europe. They have now waited for 2 years, and in all this time no one has come forward with i solution to their problem. The clear recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee have remained on paper, and, to them, they have proved a nuckery. No one has offered an alternative to Palestine. But even if there were an alternative, they refused to be treated as mere chattels. They appeal to the world to realize that they form part of a people which has a national will of its own. They want to go to the only country where they will feel at home, both individually and collectively. Their problem is inseparable from the problem of Palestine. It is the problem of Palestine.

To treat the issue of Palestine in isolation from the immigration issue would make as much sense as to study the beating of a heart in disregard of blood circulation. A solution for the problem of Palestine which would ignore the Jewish claim and the need for immigration would solve nothing. Whoever undertook to implement such a solution would be driven back by the sheer impact of reality to face the problem of immigration.

I may perhaps interpose here an answer to the question put by the honorable representative of the Unicn of South Africa. He asked whether we wanted the question of the DP's in Europe examined solely in connection with Palestine, or in its general aspect. Our answer is that we believe that only in Palestine can the problem of these people be permanently and constructively solved, for only there can their lives be rebuilt on secure foundations and their homes become part of the home of the entire people.

The immigration issue is not confined to that of the Jewish displaced persons and unsettled refugees in Europe. Various Jewish communities in Europe are involved, as well as the Jews of the Arab and oriental countries. With regard to these, members of the United Nations have heard during the present session idylile accounts of the conditions of complete equality and true brotherhood under which they live. The Jewish agency is naturally very intimately acquainted with the position, and the picture as we know it is totally different.

In most of these countries Jews are treated as second- or third-rate citizens. They live in perpetual fear of eruptions of flerce fanaticism, of which there have been tragic examples both in recent years and in the more remote past. Their lot ranges from precarious sufferance to active persecution. All formal statements under duress notwithstanding, their hopes and dreams are centered on Zion, and their youth has no other idea but to join its builders.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNITIES UECED

We very strongly urge that the position of these communities should form a part of the committee's investigations. Eut the most urgent problem is, of course, that of the displaced persons in Europe who are now on the brink of despair.

The present political crisis in Palastine is nothing but a clash between the dise needs of Jewish immigration and the current antiimmigration policy of the mandator" power. We were asked by the representative of India why public servants of the British Government in Palestine are today the victims of terrorist activity. The answer is because the white paper of 1939 is still in force. Terrorism is a pernicious outgrowth of a disastrous policy.

The Jewish agency has unreservesly condemned terrorist bloodshed, and in that attitude it is supported by the large majority of the organized Jewish community. Its harm to the Jews and to the Jewish future is far graver than to the government and people of the United Kingdom. But Jewish efforts to resist and check terrorism are continually frustrated because government action, in pursuance of the white paper, adds fuel to the fire. Our efforts will continue, but the representative of India will no doubt agree that Palestine is not the only country which has been afflicted with this most hateful disease.

Another question was why, in contradiction to the Emir Feisal's (Arab leader at 1919 peace conference) attitude, the Ealestine Arabs were now opposed to Jewish immigration. Since that question was put, we have heard a very able exposition of the Palestine-Arab case which fully covered the point. All I would add is that the uncompromising opposition to immigration now voiced does not invalidate the broader conception and bolder vision expressed in the Feisal-Weizmann agreement, which indicated a way of harmonizing Jewish and Arab aspirations within a wider framework, fully taking into account the independence then promised and now achieved by the Arabs in vast territories.

While I am on the point of promises, may I be permitted to recall that Sir Henry Mo-Mahon (British High Commissioner in Egypt during World War I) himself stated that Palestine was never included in the promises made by him to the Arabs, and that this was well understood at the time by the late King Hussein (King Hussein of Hedjaz, Sherif of Mecca in 1915); also that Trans-Jordan, which was originally included in the Balfour Declaration, is today an Arab state.

Finally, the distinguished representative of India asked whether we recognized the distinction between a Jewish state and a Jewish national home. The answer is that we do, but perhaps not quite in the sense in which the question was meant. The establishment of the Jewish national home is a process. The setting up of a Jewish state is its consummation. That such consummation had been intended by the authors of the Jewish national home policy and that a way was definitely left open for its achievement was conclusively proved by the Palestine Royal Commission. The point was fully understood by those responsible for the 1944 statement on Palestifie of the British Labor Party executive.

The Indian representative drew attention to the use in that statement of the term "Jewish national home" and not "Jewish state." But may I recall the words of Mr. High Dalton, the present Chancelor of the Exchequer, when reporting on that statement of the executive to the Labor Party Conference. He urged common support, in consultation with the United States and Soviet Governments-and now I quote-"for a policy which will give us a happy, free, and prosperous Jewish state in Palestine." That was only 2 years ago.

The matter has a most vital bearing on the question of Palestine's independence. Unlike other mandates of category A, the declared object of which was to prepare the country for independence, the Palestine mandate has no such clause. Its primary purpose in the words of the Royal Commission, is the establishment of the Jewish national home. But, of course, the ultimate goal must be independence and the mandate must be terminated.

Sc if, upon the termination of the Palestine mandate, its original purpose is to be fulfilled, if the future of the Jewish National Home is to be permanently secured, if the national interest of the Jewish people is to be harmonized with other interests and not sacrificed for their sake, then a Jewish State must come into being. A home, in the words of a British statesman, in the debate on the white paper for Palestine, is a place to which one is always free to come back. How is the national home to fulfill its primary functions of being open to Jews in need of it, if it is to remain forever subjected to non-Jewish sovereignty?

WOULD SECURE ARAB MINORITY

An Arab minority in a Jewish state will be secure. If for no other reason, because the state will forever remain surrounded by Arab countries with which it will be most vitally interested to be at peace; also because there will always be Jewish minorities in other lands.

Bat a Jewish minority in an Arab State will have no such security at all. It will be at the mercy of the Arab majority, which would be free from all restraints. To pro-

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vide boldly, if I may put it that way, for the independence of Palestine as a country, without placing an equal emphasis on safeguarding the independence of the Jews as a people, is to tear the problem out of its real context and load the dice heavily against the Jews. The whole issue is likely to be vitiated in advance by such an approach.

The question of our living with the Arab peoples and the relationship of a Jewish State with them is, of course, the dominant question of the future. The distinguished representative of Poland has asked, in his second question, whether there have been attempts at collaboration between Jews and Arabs. The answer is, yes, there have been, on both aides. Arabs and Jews have cooperated and are cooperating successfully in the wide and varied fields of municipal, commercial, and labor affairs. Arabic is taught in all Jewish secondary

Arabic is taught in all Jewish secondary schools and in a large number of primary schools. The Jewish agency is particularly active in spreading knowledge of Arabic in the Jewish settlements and promoting friendly relations between them and their Arab neighbors. From personal observation and direct experience accumulated over a period of 41 years' residence in Palestine, I can affirm that there is nothing inherent in the nature of either the native Arab or the immigrant Jew which prevents friendly cooperation. On the contrary, considering the admitted great difference of background, they mix remarkably well.

mix remarkably well. By mixing I do not mean assimilation, for the Jew does not come to Palestine to assimilate to the Arab, but to develop his own distinctive individuality. Nor does he expect the Arab to assimilate to himself. What I mean is cooperation between a self-respecting Jew and a self-respecting Arab, and between the two communities.

Today the issue is overshadowed and practical cooperation is hampered by the political conflict over the ccuntry's future. The present official leaders of the Arab States, having achieved practisally all they wanted with so little sacrifice, refuse to admit the legitimacy of the national aspirations of another people. At the head of the Arab Higher Committe of Palestine stands a man who, apart from other well-known aspects of his activity, was directly involved during the war in the Nazi policy of extermination of the European Jews.

Novertheless, the Jews do not lose heart. They come to Palestine not to fight the Arab world, but to live at peace with it. They are not an outpost of any foreign domination. Their ambition is to ntegrate themselves into the modern structure of reviving Asia. They are an old Asiatic people returning to their home. At the same time, they are anxious to make their contribution to the great work of bridge building between modern Asia and the rest of the world.

PARTNERSKIP OF BQUALITY ASKED

Their intense experience in develogment within the narrow comfines of Palestine is yielding results which may be of value to all who are interested in-social and economic progress in the diddle East and beyond. But their true partnership with their neighbors can only be based upon equality of status and mutual effect. They claim what is the natural right of any people on the face of the earth—that as many of them as possible should live together in their own country, freey develop their civilization, make their contribution to the common stock of humanity, and be selfgoverning and independent. They cannot possibly surrender that claim, and for its attainment they appeas for the assistance of the entire family of nations. In conclusion, may I answer the question

In conclusion, may I answer the question of the distinguished celegation from Colombia on our views regarding the composition of the special committee. We would not differentiate between blg and small powers, nor would we suggest the exclusion of any government merciy because it happens to have or may develop a policy on Palestine. Having a policy does not necessarily mean being directly concerned as an interested party. But we believe that parties directly concerned should not serve on the committee. That should exclude the United Kingdom, for reasons put, if I may say so, with unanswerable cogency by the distinguished representative of the United Kingdom himself. We would also definitely exclude the Arab States, unless it were agreed that the committee 'should contain one Arab and one Jewish member.

STATEMENT BY BEN-GURSON, MAY 12, 1947

I am grateful for the opportunity afforded to me to make a few supplementary remarks to the statement made by my colleague. Dr. Silver, on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

First of all, I would like to try to clarify further the nature of the problem which the mandatory power has placed before the United Nations, as this is essential for defining properly the terms of reference of the special committee. Last Friday, the representative of the United Kingdom, on behalf of his Government, declared that they tried for years to settle the problem of Palestine and had failed. They have, therefore, brought the problem to you in the hope that the United Nations would find a just solution.

This statement is open to misunderstanding. The mandatory power was not charged with discovering a solution to the Palestine problem and its failure was not in its inability to find the right solution. The mandatory power was charged by the Langue of Nations with the carrying out of a definite settlement. That settlement was set out and determined originally by the United Kingdom herself and subsequently confirmed by all the Allies and associated powers in the First World War, as well as by the Arabe through Emir Felsal and the Syrian Arab Committee. It was later embodied in the mandate approved by 52 nations and made international law.

The terms of that settlement, as decreed by the conscience and the law of nations, are common knowledge. It is the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people.

At the time the United Kingdom took over the mandate, the problem of Palestine had been clearly adjudicated and settled. The failure of the mandatory government as admitted by the British representative was a failure to carry out the settlement agreed upon and entrusted to it by the nations of the world. The failure became manifest with the introduction of a policy set forth in the while paper of 1939, which violated the most essential terms of the mandate and vitlated its entire purpose.

The white-paper policy, as you know, was condemned by the permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations as incompatible with the mandate and with the pledges repeatedly given by the masdatory government itself. It was also denounced by the most eminent political leaders of the United Kingdom itself, including all the prominent members of the present Covernment of the United Kingdom, as a breach of faith. Only recently the white paper was again unanimously condemned by the-Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The whitepaper policy is responsible for the misery and deaths of a large number of Jews and for cruel acts of expulsion of Jewish refugees.

It is responsible for establishing im Palestime a police state without parallel in the civilized world. It is responsible for the introduction in Palestine of racial discrimination against Jews in land legislations. This is the real nature of the failure of the mandatory power. Therefore, I venture to suggest that the first problem facing the United Nations is how to set right that failure and to insure that international obligations toward the Jewish population in Falestine are faithfully fulfilled.

The second point to which I would like to invite the attention of your committee is the fact that in Palestine you are faced not merely with a large and growing number of Jews, but with a fistinct Jewish Nation. There are Jews and Jewish communities in many countries, but in Palestine there is a new and unique phenomenon—a Jewish Nation, with all the attributes, characteristic resources, and aspirations of nationhood. This nationhood springs from a long history and an uninterrupted connection for 3,500 years with its ancestral soil.

CANNOT ALLEST PROGRESS

Palestine, which for the Jewish people has always been and will always remain the Land of Israel, was in the course of centuries conquered and invaded by many alien peoples, but none of them ever identified its national faith with Palestine. The Jewish Nation in Palestine is rooted not only in past history but in a great living work of reconstruction and rebuilding, both of a country and of a people.

The growth of this nation and its work of reconstruction must not and cannot be arrested—and this, for two reasons. One is the existence of large numbers of homeless Jews for whom there is no other salvation in the future except in their own national home. The second is that more than twothirds of the land in Palestine is still wasteland, uncultivated, unsettled, and believed by the Araba to be uncultivatable. The history of our settlement in the last 70 years has shown that this land can be and is being cultivated by us.

This is not because we are more skilled or more capable than others, but because this is the only soil in the world which we call our own. We are not, like our Arab neighbors, in possession of vast underpopulated territories, like Iraq, Syria, Arabia, etc. We must therefore make use of every bit of free land in our country, even desert land.

Another observation is this: We are told that the Arabs are not responsible for the persectation of the Jews in Europe, nor is it their obligation to relieve their plight. I wish to make it quite clear that it never entered our minds to charge the Arabs with solving the Jewish problem, or to ask Arab countries to accept Jewish refugees. We are bringing our homeless and persecuted Jews to our own country and settling them in Jewish towns and villages. There are Arab towns and villages in Palestine—Nablus, Jenis, Ramich, Narnucka, Libia, Terachicha. You will not find a single Jewish refugee in any of them. The Jews who have returned to their country are settled in Petah Tiqva, Rishen le Zion, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem, Dagania, the Negev, and other Jewish towns and villages built by us.

The return of the Jews to their country is a work of self-liberation and self-reconstruction, which is contributing to the reconstruction and liberation of the country as a whole.

My fourth and last remark is this. We have no conflict with the Arab people. On the sontrary, it is our deep conviction that historically the interests and aspirations of the Jewish and Arab peoples are compatible and complementary. What we are doing in our country, in Palestine is reclaiming the land, increasing the yield of the soil, developing modern agriculture and industry, science, and art, raising the dignity of labor, insuring woman's status of equality, increasing men's mastery over nature, and working out a new civilization based on human equality, freedom and cooperation in a world which we believe is as necessary and beneficial for our Arab-neighbors as for ourselves.

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A Jewish-Arab partnership, based on equality and mutual assistance, will help to bring about the regeneration of the entire Middle East. We Jews understand and deeply sympathize with the urge of the Arab people for unity, independence, and progress, and our Arab neighbors, I hope, will realize that the Jews in their own historic homeland, can under no conditions be made to remain a subordinate, dependent minority as they are in all other countries in the Diaspora. The Jewish nation in its own country must become a free and independent state with a membership in the United Nations. It is cager to cooperate with its free Arab neighbors to promote economic development, social progress, and real independence of all the Semitic countries in the Middle East. I most earnestly suggest to your committee that the neal hour and betting schution of

I most earnestly suggest to your committee that the real, just, and lasting solution of the problem before you is a Jewish state and a Jewish-Arab aliance.

The Situation in Palestine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. OWEN BREWSTER

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, May 16 (Legislative day of Monday, April 21), 1947

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Stealing a March," published in this morning's Washington Post. The editorial deals with recent developments in Palestine and the Soviet attitude.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STRALING & MARCIE

It is ironical that while the State Department has been counseling neutrality about Palestine the Soviet should have come out with a clear expression of its policy. It is a policy of alternatives. If a dual, democratic Arab-Jewiah state proves impossible to bring about, them says Mr. Gremyko, Russia would back a partition of Palestine between Arab and Jew This was, of course, the conclusion of the famous British Peel report of 1937, and we curselves have seen no plan that could improve upon it. Discarded at the time by he British, the report has gained more weight as time has gone on, particularly in view of the intervening Arab-Jew bitterness. Certainly there could be no settlement along the lines of the centonization of Palestine heading up to a British Raj which was fathered by Britair's Mr. Morrison and our Mr. Grady. The British no less than the Americans must have been stunned by Mr. Gromsko's desertion of the sidelines.

Neutrality has hitherto been commended on the grounds that mothing must be done to injure the susceptibilities of the Arabs leat we thrust them into the arms of Russia. The whispers in Whitehall and the State Department have been working overtime on this theme. If the Ambs were left earaped, it is said, they would promptly embrace communism, and the Russians at a stroke would extend their sway even to the Moslems of India. The one wasn't even plausible. A united Arab world is more of an invention than a fact, even about Falestine, with the Lebanese stranger to the Saudi Arabians than to New Yorkers. Besides, they are run by pishas, landlords, and feudalists who would shudder at the thought of leaning on Moscow. They know more about the Russians than their apologists. If Russia were to bestride the Middle East, the men who are now running the Arab League would be the first to be liquidated, perhaps on the ground that they had taken the place of the oid Zionists as British agents. Mr. Gromyko exposes the hollowness of these whispered warnings of Arab-Soviet flirtations.

Actually the Busslans in recent years have felt they had more in common with the Palestinian Jews. This is natural enough. In the first place, it is obvious now that the Zionisis are no longer what the old Bolshevists used to charge, viz, "the lackeys of British imperialists." Secondly, the advanced and progressive Jews of Palestine hold out much more promise to the Soviet Government than the backward Arabs controlled by the feudal cliques of kings and effendis. Moscow cannot forget the contribution that Jewish Palestine made to the war effort of the Allies. It was an invaluable workshop and Russia has a profound respect for the kind of technician that manned it.

But, aside from the fruits of Palestine industry, Palestine occupies a position of the strategic importance. It is singular virtual link between the three continents, lying on the Mediterranean within close touch of the Sucz Canal, and it serves as the outlet and inlet for the trade of that area, chiefly Arabia's oil. Moreover, Zioniat leadpredominantly Russian in naership 15 tional origin. It seems to us, therefore, that there is nothing surprising in the Russian gambit at Flushing Meadow. Aside from Aside from gamost at Frinning Meadow. Assoc from discomfiting America and Britain, Russia may be disclosing where her interests really lie. At any rate, it is the kind of affirmative-ness that long ago should have been forth-coming out of the State Department,

Resignation From Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THOMAS D'ALESANDRO, JR.

OF MARTLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, May 15, 1947

Mr. D'ALESANDRO. Mr. Spesker, on May 6 last, I was honored by my fellow townsmen of the great historic city of Baltimore by being elected their mayor. As I am to be inaugurated nex; Tuesday, I, therefore, arise to tender my resignation as a Member of Congress, in which distinguished body I have had the honor to serve since 1938. Last Novemher the voters of the Third Congressional District of Maryland elected me for the fifth consecutive time by an overwhelming majority. Naturally, I am deeply grateful to them as I am to the men and women of Baltimore who have chosen me to serve as their chief executive for the next 4 years.

Baltimore is a historic city filled with a rich heritage and a lofty tradition which entwines and threads about the Bation's early history. It is a thriving, presperous municipality of more than 1,000000 inhabitants. Situated on the Patapsco River, with the commanding Chesapeake Bay right off the city, a figurative stone's throw of Washington, the Nation's Capital, it is the gateway between the North and South. It has had a glorious past in the realm of culture, business, education, and patriotism. With the realization of the planned improvements scheduled during the next 4 years. I am confident that it will have a wonderful future. In the character of its people and I-know it well—there is no room for prejudice, bigotry, hatred, or malice. There is, however, a fierce pride in the glory and achievements of the matchless contributions which many of its sons and daughters have made in the formation, preservation, and tuture greatness of our country.

My native city of Baltimore was in-corporated in 1797, a decade before our founding fathers struck off at Philadelphia that immortal document-the Constitution; a little more than two decades when the immortal Jefferson was inspired to write the Declaration of Independence, and George Washington set forth as the head of the Continental Army to wrest independence for 4,000,-000 people who were destined 171 years later to assume the leadership of the world. Now, I propose to return to my native city, humble in spirit, fully appreciating the magnitude of the task in this postwar era, but determined with strong resolution to devote all my time and talents to help make Baltimore one of the preeminent cities of the Nation.

It has been my pleasure, while a Member of Congress, to serve under two great Presidents, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman; and three eminent Speakers, Messrs. Bankhead, Rayburn, and Martin. I have been the recipient of much kindness at their hands. I shall always cherish to my dying day the strongest sentiments of deep and abiding friendship made while a Member of this body. Since I have been a Member of this distinguished body. I can truly say that I have never questioned the motives or integrity of any Member who may have differed with me on any political, economic, or social question of the day. And I can say, in all candor, that I have never favored any colleague except with gladness nor have I ever opposed any except with sadness.

As I leave here, I think of the critical problems which face our country in this hour. Our Nation, the guardian of demoeracy, is ascending the watchtower of the world in order to be prepared to safeguard the rights of free peoples. Two opposing philosophies are battling for the sours of modern map, democracy versus communism. This communistic assault upon mankind would chain, bind, and strap the bodies, minds, and souls of men and women while the forces of democracy, as we practice it, would give dignity to the human personality, endow it with rights which no government can take away, because God and not a human institution has bestowed them.

Sumner Welles, a fellow Marylander of mine, recently said;

The American people have entered the Valey of Decision. If the United States makes full use of the opportunity allorded by its position, its power, and its resources, it can determine the destinies of humanity. It can save western civilization.

With all my heart, I am convinced that divine providence has shaped our destiny so that we can become the liberator of mankind. It is no easy task. It is an uphill struggle. I am sure that wise

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leadership here in Congress, in the State Department, and in the White House will bring about the high destiny that America must fulfill. It would be helpful if every American were to daily recall the words of Thomas Jefferson:

I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the minds of men.

And now I close with the fervent wish that we shall never give away the secrets of our atomic bomb until and unless security for us and the world is established. It was the product of the genius of our scientists, our engineers, our industrialists. We must be the guardians of its safety if we and our children are to live in this world. The future of the world and of ourselves lies within our grasp. We can deleat the much-discussed recession which economists so glibly talk about. We can do it by work, by production for the more we produce, the less will be the cost of living; the more things we can buy, the easier will be the building of our reserves-spiritual, financial, and physical.

Fellow Congressmen, I return to my city of Baltimore, earlched by my service and experience in this Chamber. I leave the pyramid of government to return to its base—the city. When the base, or the city, is strong, sound, and durable, the government at the top will be stable and enduring. There, in Baltimore, the metropolis city of Maryland, I shall labor in the interests of its people, confident that you will labor with vision and courage to set our Nation's problems aright.

The Persistent Dream

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, May 16 Cogistative day of

Monday, April 21), 1947

Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Persistent Dream," which appeared in the Washington Sta: on Friday, May 16, 1947. I think it is sne of the best editorials on the subject of a United States of Europe within the framework of the United Nations that has been written, that has come to my attention, this year.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE PERSISTENT DREAM

It is not a new idea that Winston Churchill preaches in calling for a United States of Europe. His latest address, formally hunching a campaign in Britain to that end, is simply an eloquent afirmation of faith in an ancient dream. More important, it is a somber warning that the time is at hand when the peace of the Continent and the world demands that the dream take on substance: that it be translated into scality; that action be started on it now; not 10 years from now, or a century from now,

Nothing could be easier, of course, than to raise the usual realistic objections to this dream. It has had great and brilliant sponsors, off and on, for centuries past, but still the nations of Europe have seemed to cling more jealously than ever to their separate sovereignties. Folitically, economically, historically, they have developed among themselves such rivalries, such antagonisms, such hates that the thought of uniting them has the appearance sometimes of being a wholly unsitainable ideal for practical men in a hard and per erse world.

Yet it is a fact that the dream is persistent and that the movement to realize it is stronger today, and more videspread. than at any time in history. Mr. Churchill is not the only voice srying in the wilderness of unconnected and clashing sovereignties. His successor, Prime Minister Attlee, is on record as warning that the Continent must federate or perish. in France, in Italy, in the Lowlands, and elsewhere the same note is being sounded in mounting volume. The Government of Russia may be flatly against the idea, but Europeans are for it in ever-increasing numbers. Indeed, even in the New World, here in our cwn country, there is a great and growing sentiment for it, a sentiment summed up in the pending Fulbright-Boggs resolution to have Congress declare for a United States of Europe within the framework of the United Nations.

This dream persists for a good reason. In Mr. Churchill's words, divided Europe, because of its fragmentation into lands pulling against each other instead of together, has led itself and much of the outside world "into the pit of squalor, slaughter, and ruin." Today, as never before, there is a compulsion to unite, politically and economically, for common survival. The realistic objections are, in 'act, unrealistic; worse, they add up to a defeatist invitation to catastrophe. A federated continent may be long in the making, tut men with faith, every friend of a civilized and lasting peace, will keep on striving for it against all odds.

State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary Appropriation Bill, Fiscal Year 1948

SPEECH

HON. WALTER H. JUDD

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, May 15, 1947

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The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3311), making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1548, and for other purposes.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment to continuc for a year Federal operation of the control towers at the 148 designated airports. I wish the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Porcign Commerce which has been investigating the whole matter of air safety and control had been able to complete its study and bring before us a well-comsidered over-all plan for development of airports, coordination of air traffic and proper allocation of costs among the rederal Government, States or municipalities, and those who use the airports, such as military planes, commercial planes, and private planes.

The subcommittee reports that it will be able to complete its work and report out basic legislation in the next few months. Until we have enacted such legislation, I believe we must continue the present Federal support of the program as it has been developed by the Government during the war.

For instance, in my district is Wold Chamberlain Airport, which serves the Twin Cities and is already one of the busiest and most important in the country. As traffic to Asia expands, it should become the major port for air traffic to and from Alaska, Russia, and the Orient. Obviously, uniformity in signals and control is as essential for international air traffic as it is for sea navigation. lighthouses, and so forth. For Congress to reject the pending amendment would leave municipalities with the impossible task of making other arrangements in the 6 weeks between now : nd June 30. the end of the facal year. Some municipalities could take over the support of control towers; many could not. The net result would be disruption of the present efficient air-control system of the Nation. From the standpoint of our national defense alone, I cannot believe such action would be the part of wisdom or of economy, and I hope the amendment to continue the program for 1 year will be adopted.

Completion of Veterans' Temporary Reuse Housing Program

SPEECH

HON, JOHN J. RILEY

OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 15, 1947

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2780) to amend section 502 (a) of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes."

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, this bill, H. R. 2780, as reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency would authorize the appropriation of funds to complete all suspended units covered by remittent contract with educational institutions and local agencies except those on which the Government has expended no funds, an estimated 1,622 units, and those on which the Government expenditures have been incurred only in dismantling or transportation, an estimated 2,108 units. This amendment would restore the funds for those 2,108 units. There is still no provision for the 1,622 units.

These 2,108 housing units have been dismantled. Parts of them are in one place and parts in another. The various colleges and communities have prepared the land and provided the utilities—on the sites—they have made their plans to use these houses. The housing, which this amendment would provide, is largely for the use of veterans who wish to complete their education at either high school or college. With the married veterags, time is of the essence. They have to obtain their education now or forego the opportunity. They cannot wait a