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Clipping scrapbook, 1944 March.

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CONTENTS OF [VOLUME XVIII] (Zionist activities)

Part 1 Jan.-Feb. 1944	Wright- Compton Bill, resolution on Palestine open to Jews, introduced, House of Representatives, Jan. 28, 1944; Debate; State Department opinions; Roosevelt's statements.
	Wagner-Taft Bill, Senate, introduced Feb. 1, 1944.
	Opinions of Arab bloc; American Council for Judaism; Leading Zionists testify.
Part 2 March 1944	Continuation of debates in Congress, press comments.
	National Conference on Palestine, Held by Christian leaders in support of Palestine, March 9, 1944.
	Rally for Palestine, Madison Square Garden, March 21, 1944.
	Postponement of Congressional debates on Palestine bills.
Part 3 Apr.-Oct. 1944	Editorials on Palestine.
	Republican National Convention, nominates Dewey, adopts Palestine plank, June 1944. AHS gives prayer at convention.
	Democratic National Convention, nominates Roosevelt, adopts Palestine plank, July 1944. Stephen S. Wise attends.
	Praise for reorganized AZEC.
	ZOA convention, Oct. 1944; both Dewey and Roosevelt endorse Palestine planks; also, William F. Green, AFL leader. see also V.XVIII-a
Part 4 Nov.-Dec. 1944	House Committee approves Palestine Resolution, Nov. 1944.
	American Jewish Conference, December 1944; strengthens Zionist policy.
	Senate Committee shelves Palestine Resolution, Dec. 1944, recommendation of State Dept.
	AZEC controversy, Dec. 1944; AHS, Stephen S. Wise resign; AZEC reorganized, Wise as sole head.

ציון קאונסיל ענטפערט פראטעסט פון עגיפטען וועגען ארץ ישראל

A

Journal 3-1-44

ווייזט אן אז עגיפטישע רעגירונג האט זיך גארניט דיסטערבירט געמאכט ווען ראמעל איז געשטאנען ביי די טויערן פון לאנד. — קאנגרעסלייט סאמערס און סעלער פארדאמען עגיפטען.

וואשינגטאן, דינסטאג. — דער אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישער עמוירדזשענסי קאונסיל האט היינט פאר־דאמט פרעמיער נאכאס פאשא פון עגיפטען פאר זיין פראטעסט קעגען די רעזאלוציעס וואס זיינען איינגעגעבן געווארן אין קאנגרעס צו נעמען דער אנערקענונג פון ארץ ישראל אלס די אידישע קאמאנוועלט און אומבא־שרענקטער קאלאניזאציע פון אידען דארט.

אין אן אפיציעלן סטייטמענט האט דער אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישער עמוירדזשענסי קאונסיל דערקלערט דאס פאלגענדע:

„אין דער צייט ווען דער דייטשער פעלדמארשאל ראמעל האט געקלאפט אן די טויערן פון קאירא און אלעקס־סאנדריא, דערמאנענדיג אפטימיסטען דעם סוף, די לעבענס־ליניע פון דער בריטישער אימפעריע, האבען די אי־דען פון ארץ ישראל אויפגעגעבן זייערע לעבענס און די רייכטן פון די פאלאירטע טרופען. מענער, פרויען און קינדער, און אפילו די עלטערע מענשען, האבען אויך געארבעט אין די פאבריקען, וועלכע האבען פראדו־צירט אלץ, פון מאטעריאל ביז געווער, כדי צו אויסשטעלן די ארמייען פון דער בריטישער אכטער ארמי.

„אין יענער צייט האבען מיר ניט געהערט פון קיין פראטעסטען ניט פון קאירא און ניט פון קיין עגיפטישע רעגירונגס־באאמטע, קעגען דער איי־וואנדערונג פון עגיפטען לאנד דורך דער מעל. דער עגיפטישער פרעמיער מי־ניסטער וואלט זיך בעסער געדארפט אינטערעסירן מיט דעם ביטערן וואס עגיפטען קען נאך אפילו איצט מאכען צו די קריגס באמיהונגען פון די פאראייניגטע פעלקער."

סעלער און סאמערס ענטפערן אויף עגיפטענ'ס פראטעסט

קאנגרעסמאן עמאנועל סעלער פון ברוקלין, האט געמאכט א דערקלערונג, וואו ער פארדאמט דעם עגיפטישען פרעמיער פאר זיין פראטעסט קעגען דער ציון רעזאלוציע אין קאנגרעס. אין זיין דערקלערונג זאגט מר. סעלער, אז דער עגיפטישער פארזען אפיס איז באגאנגען א גרויסע זינד דערמיט, וואס ער האט געשטיצט מוסטערנאלד'ן אין 1939, בעת יענער האט אריינגעגעבן דאס ווייסע פא־פיר.

דער אידישער ישוב אין ארץ ישראל זאגט קאנגרעסמאן סעלער איז גרייט מקריב צו זיין לעבענס פאר ענגלאנד אין דער איצטיגער מלחמה, בעת עגיפטען ווייזט ארויס אפענע סימפ־טיעס צו די עקסיס. קעניג פארוק און זיין פרעמיער זיינען אפען פראר־עקסיס, דאס ווייסט מען, און זיי גיבען ענגלישע מיליטערישע סודות צו די שונאים פון די עלאיס.

קאנגרעסמאן סאמערס האט דער־קלערט, אז דער עגיפטישער פרע־מיער מעג זיך בעסער לערנען רעספעקט פאר די אונג, אידער אונז צו לערנען ווי צו פירען זיך אויף דעם שטעטישער פון זיין אייגענעם לאנד.

וואלאס וועט רעדען אויף דעם קריסט־ליכען באנקעט פאר ארץ ישראל

וואשינגטאן. — וויס פרעזידענט הענרי א. וואלאס וועט ארויסרעדן דעם דינער פון דער אמעריקען פא־לעסטיין קאמיטע אין וואשינגטאן, דעם 9טען מערץ, 1944. דאס דא זיינע אנגעפירט סענאטאר ראבערט ה. וואגנער פון ניו יארק, טשערמאן פון דער קאמיטע.

דער דינער וועט פארזאמלען די פראמינענטע נאציאנאלע לאנדפירער פאר ארץ ישראל, וועלכע וועט אנטשי־דען וועלען דאנקערשאפט דעם נאצי־ענט פאג און אין וועלכער עס וועלען זיך באטייליגן וויכטיגע פארטרעטער פון דער אמעריקאנער קריסטליכער וועלט. די קאנפערענץ וועט צו פאר־בילוירען דעם אמעריקאנער קריסט־ליכען סענטימענט צו גונסטען דער עפענונג פון די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל פאר דער קאלאניזאציע פון די איבערגעבליבענע אידען פון איי־ראפא.

הויך וויס פרעזידענט וואלאס וועי־לען ארויסרעדן דעם דינער די פאל־גענדע באוואוסטע אמעריקאנער: סענאטאר וואגנער און דר. א. פאולינג, רעדאקטאר פון קריסטשען הערעלד; פון דער אידישער זייט וועט ארויס־רעדן דר. אבא הלל סילווער, טשער־מאן פון דעם עקזעקוטיוו קאמיטעט פון דעם אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישען עמוירדזשענסי קאונסיל; דר. דעניעל ל. מארש, פרעזידענט פון באסטאן יוניווערסיטי, וועט זיין דער טאוסט־מאסטער.

די קאנפערענץ איז אונטערגעשטיצט געווארן פון דער אמעריקען פאלעס־טיין קאמיטע און פארבינדונג מיט אנגעזעענע ארבעטער און בירגער־ליכע ארגאניזאציעס, אריינגערעכנט: „די אמעריקען פעדעריישאן אוו לייבאר", „קאנגרעס אוו אינדאסטריעל ארגאניזיישאנס", „קריסטשען קאונ־סיל פאר פאלעסטיין", „די וואירלד אסאסיאיישאן", „יוניאן פאר דע־מאקראטיש עקשאן", „יוניווערסיטעטן פאר לאיערס פאר פאליטישע דיוואסטיס" און „יוניישער קריסטשען קאונסיל פאר דעמאקראסי".

B

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

דער מארגען זשורנאל

אין יידישעס טאגעבלאט

Founded by Jacob Saphirstein

Published every day except Saturday by the Journal-News Corporation

A. L. Malkenson, Pres., I. Kamaiky, Sec'y

Address: 77-79 Bowery, New York 2, N. Y. Tel. CAnal 6-7200

Entered as Second Class Matter at the New York, N. Y. Post Office

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1944. VOL. XLIII NO. 12,9[illegible]

אנטי־אידען פארשווערונג

בעת די ציון־רעזאלוציע וואס איז אריינגעבראכט געווארן אין קאנגרעס, האט באוויזן אז מיר האבען אין וואשינגטאן און איבער'ן לאנד גאר שטארקע פריינט, האט זי אבער אויך ארויסגעבראכט פון באהעלטעניש אונזערע שונאים, אלע כחות וואס זיינען געגען אונז און געגען א אידישער ארץ ישראל, וועלכע איצט מאבילירט אין ניט בלויז דא אין אמעריקע, נאר אויך איבער דער וועלט.

פון איינעם איז קען עס זיך איינזעהן ווי די פארערונג פון א אידישער קאמאנוועלטה אין ארץ ישראל, וואלט מאכען איינגעווידערט די געגנערישע עלעמענטן און אז יענע זיינען אריס איז א קאמף ביז'ן ביטערן סוף. עס איז אבער קלאר, אז די נאנצע אפאזיציע וועט רעזיסירט פון איין האנט און אלץ געהעמט זיך פון איין ריכטונג — די וואס האבען געשווארען מקריב צו זיין אידישע האפנונגען אין אידישע אינטערעסען פאר זייערע אייגענע בייזווילינע צוועקען.

איבער פאר א ווילע האט עס געוואלט הייסען, אז די געגנערשאפט צו דער רעזאלוציע האט זיך גענומען נאר פון געוויסע מיליטערישע פיהרער, און מיט א בוסי־באגרונדעטען חשד, אז הינטער די מיליטער־לייט שטעהען אויך פאליטיקער און דיפלאמאטען וואס ווילען אז איך דעם אופן פארדעקען זייער אייגענע געגנערשאפט. האבען מיר קיין איצט פאר זיך אפענע פאליטישע געגנערשאפט. פון איין זייט, דער ארויסטריט פון דעם עגיפטישען פרעמיער, וועלכער פראטעס־טירט געגען דעם וואס אין אמעריקאנער קאנגרעס זיינען געהאלטען געווארן ווארעמע רעדעס צו גונסטען פון דער רעזאלוציע. פון דער צווייטער זייט, פרעזידענט רוזוועלט'ס "דרייענדער אמבאסאדאר" אין נאהענטען מזרח, פאטריק הורלי, וועלכער זאל האבען אפגעגעבן א באריכט צום פרעזידענט, אז די פארערונג פאר א אידישער קאמאנ־וועלטה קען זיך שלעכט אפרופען אויף'ן אראבער, באזונדערס די אראבישע לענדער און שכנות מיט ארץ ישראל.

עס איז כאראקטעריסטיש, וואס דער פרעזידענט האט נאך דער־וויל ניט געהערט קיין פאזיטיווע שטעלונג צו דער רעזאלוציע. ער האט נאך ניט איינגענומען קיין ציוניסטישע דעלעגאציע, און אפילו ניט קיין קאנגרעס דעלעגאציע, אויסצוהערען די וואס זיינען פאר דער רעזאלוציע. ער האט שוין אבער איינגעהערט די וואס ווילען איהם באאיינפלוסען געגען דער רעזאלוציע.

עס קען קיין ספק ניט זיין, אז מיר האבען דא צו טהאן מיט א באשטימטע אנטי־אידישע פארשווערונג. די ארגאניזירטער פארזוך צושטערען אלע אידישע האפנונגען אויף ארץ ישראל. און בעת אט די פארשווערונג ווערט אינספירירט אינ'ם לאנד פון אונזערע דרויסענדיגע שונאים, שטיצט זי זיך אבער געוויס אויף דער ביטער־דער געגנערשאפט צו די ציוניסטישע צילען אין ארץ ישראל אין אונזער אייגענעם לאנד.

אונזערע אייגענע שונאי ציון ארבייטען נאר אלין אויף טיש און אויף בענק, און די דאזיגע שונאי ציון זייען ניט באגרענעצט בלויז צו רעפארמירטע ראבייס און רייכע אסימילאנטען. מיר האבען זיי אויך אין אנדערע אידישע קרייזען. פון וואשינגטאן קומען נאך אלץ רעפארטען, אז אפילו "ארבאראקטיש" געגנערישע איינפלוסען ווע־רען דארט געפיהלט און דאס אין אנגעזיכט פון דער נאציאנאלער ארטאדאקסישער קאנפערענץ וועלכע האט זיך אנגי פערקלאר ארויס־געזאגט פאר א אידישער קאמאנוועלטה, און פון דער מעלדונג וואס די אגודת הרבנים האט געשיקט... "הצעה" קאמיטע פאר פולשטענדיגע אנגלעכענהייטען, שטיצענדיג פולהארציג די ציון רע־זאלוציע.

מיר הערען אויך וועגען דער לעבליכער איינ מאכע ניט צווייט־פעלהאפטער האלטונג פון "דעם אידישען ארבייטער קאמיטעט. וועל־כער האט קיין ווארט ניט געזאגט פאר'ן ווענען דער רעזאלוציע אין א צייט ווען די אמעריקאנער ארבייטער־שאפט אונטער דער אמערי־קען פעדעריישאן אוו לייבאר און איהר פרעזידענט וויליאם גרין האט זיך קלאר און שארף ארויסגעזאגט פאר דער אידישער קאמאנוועלטה. איז ניט געקומען די צייט אז מיר זאלען צוגרייטן באווייזען די געג־נערשאפט אין אונזער אייגענער מחנה אידער מיר קענען דערגרייכען דעם סוף פון דער אפאזיציע פון דרויסען?

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J T A   D A I L Y   N E W S   B U L L E T I N

Published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency

106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.

VOL. XI. NO. 50 (26th year)   Wednesday, March 1, 1944

IRAQ JOINS IN PROTEST TO U. S. ON PALESTINE RESOLUTION; TRANSJORDAN RULER WARNS BRITAIN

JERUSALEM, Feb. 29. (JTA) -- The government of Iraq today joined the Egyptian government in protesting to the United States against the Palestine Resolution, now before Congress in Washington, which urges free Jewish immigration to Palestine and the ultimate establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth there.

The Iraq protest was submitted to the American Minister in Bagdad, a report from Cairo said. The report added that the Egyptian government is considering calling a special conference of representatives of Arab states for the purpose of voicing a joint protest "against any one-sided settlement of the Palestine problem." A special meeting of the Egyptian cabinet was held yesterday to discuss this question, the report discloses.

Emir Abdullah, the ruler of Transjordan, in an interview with a British correspondent in Jerusalem today, emphasized that he supports Arab opposition to the Jewish claims for Palestine. "Churchill should pay special attention to his friends, the Arabs, in order that they may be of some use to him," he warned. He went on to say that "if the British Government will adhere to the terms of the White Paper, the Jews in Palestine will be assured of a good future and will be able to live peacefully in the country."

Meanwhile, the Arab National Bloc in Palestine today published an appeal in the Arab press here urging intensified political activity on the part of the Arabs. "The Arabs," the appeal reads, "have maintained silence during the tense war days and have abstained from troubling Britain with demands regarding Palestine. They have patiently read the reports of Zionist attempts against their vital interests. Now that the difficulties are over, and Britain is on the way to victory, and now that the Jews have again become more active against Arab interests, silence would be a crime and is no longer a thing to be proud of."

The appeal reveals that since the Arabs in Palestine have been unable to establish a representative body, the Arab National Bloc has decided "to invite all parties to participate in watching over the interests of the country." It was also revealed today that Palestine Arabs have informed the Egyptian Government that in view of the fact that certain Arab leaders are still under detention for their anti-British activities, Arab groups in Palestine are not yet in a position to send a delegation to Cairo to participate in the projected pan-Arab conference there.

American Zionist Council Assails Egypt's Protest to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29. (JTA) -- The American Zionist Emergency Council today rebuked Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt for his protest against speeches made in the Congress of the United States favoring the recognition of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth and the unrestricted settlement of Jews there. In a formal statement, the Council declared:

"At the time that the German General Rommel was knocking at the gates of Cairo and Alexandria and threatening to bottle up Suez, the life-line of the British Empire, the Jews in Palestine were giving their lives as combat troops. Men, women and children, and the aged, were working in factories to supply the British Eighth Army. At that time we heard of no protest either from Cairo or from any Egyptian government official over the invasion of Egyptian soil by Rommel. The Egyptian Prime Minister would do better to concern himself with the contribution which Egypt might make even now to the war effort of the United Nations."

PRESS RELEASE from
AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
Associated Organizations:
A
Zionist Organization of America • Hadassah • Mizrachi • Poale-Zion
342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y. • MU 2-1160

March 2, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

VIRGINIA IS SEVENTEENTH STATE TO DEMAND

FREE JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE

RESOLUTION CALLS FOR JEWISH COMMONWEALTH

New York -- Virginia is the seventeenth state to call for the opening of Palestine's gates to as many Jewish refugees as may need or desire to go there, it was announced today by the American Zionist Emergency Council.

The state's Senate and House of Delegates have adopted a resolution urging that "in pursuance of the underlying intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration there be established such political, economic and administrative conditions as will insure the development of Palestine into a self-governing Jewish Commonwealth, which shall be an integral part of a new democratic world order in accordance with the principles for which we now fight."

Similar resolutions have been passed since the issuance of the British White Paper of 1939, which would prohibit all new Jewish immigration into Palestine after March 31st, by the following states: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Texas.

The text of the Virginia resolution follows:

"Whereas, on November 2, 1917, His Majesty's Government issued the Balfour Declaration viewing with favor the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people; and

"Whereas, this policy was concurred in by the United States in a joint Congressional Resolution adopted June 30, 1922, and implemented by the Anglo-American treaty of December 3, 1924; and

"Whereas, the sufferings of the Jews of Europe under the heel of the Nazis cry out to the enlightened conscience of the United Nations, and the need for the full implementation of the promise of a Homeland of their own for the stricken and persecuted Jewish masses has become not merely a matter of justice but a dire necessity; now, therefore

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, that the members of the General Assembly of Virginia express their profound sympathy to the victims of Nazi religious persecution and racial hatred; and

"Be it further resolved that we respectfully urge that the gates of Palestine be opened for the entry and settlement of as many Jewish refugees as may need or desire to go there; and that in pursuance of the underlying intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration there be established such political, economic, and administrative conditions as will insure the development of Palestine into a self-governing Jewish Commonwealth, which shall be an integral part of a new democratic world order in accordance with the principles for which we now fight; and

"Be it further resolved that this resolution be spread upon the records of the General Assembly, and the Clerk of the Senate be and he is hereby directed to send copies thereof to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State."

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NEWS RELEASE

AMERICAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

-16th Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C. • MI 4480

March 2, 1944

WE ARE PASSING ALONG TO YOU THE FOLLOWING RELEASE RECEIVED FROM SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER'S OFFICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SENATOR WAGNER REBUKES IRAQ OFFICIALS

WHO URGED HIM TO WITHDRAW PALESTINE RESOLUTION

- - - - -

Washington ---The Congress of the United States has been able, for more than a century "to reach its own conclusions without advice from officials of foreign nations," Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York today advised officials of the Iraq parliament who cabled him urging that he withdraw the Wagner-Taft resolution now pending in the Senate. This measure re-affirms the historic approval of the American government of Palestine as a national homeland for the Jewish people.

Senator Wagner's reply was addressed to Jamil al Madfai, President of the Iraq Senate, and Muhammad Ridha Shabibi, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Senator Wagner expressed confidence that "the Congress will, in due course, act favorably upon my resolution, and such action will be applauded by all freedom-loving peoples."

His reply follows:

"This is to acknowledge your messages to which I have given earnest consideration. First, let me express my deep friendship and that of the American people for the Arab countries and peoples whose national aspirations have not only enjoyed the sympathy of freedom-loving nations but have achieved such generous realization after the last war as the result of the support and sacrifices of the

Allied Armies.

"May I, however, be permitted to express surprise at some of the contentions advanced in your messages. The historic right of the Jews to return to Palestine and to reconstitute their national life in their ancestral homeland seems to me to be no longer a debatable question. That right was recognized by the official Arab Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, headed by the late and noble King Feisal. It was written into international law by the solemn action of fifty-two nations, including our own country. The settlement, since that time, of more than a half million Jews in Palestine does not bear out your fears for the future.

"The Arabs of Palestine have not been forced out. On the contrary, their numbers have greatly increased. The Jews have brought untold benefits to one of the backward areas of the earth, benefits which have been shared by the non-Jewish population.

"Experts of our government have assured me that the continued development of Palestine would enable it to support a much larger population than at present, thus affording haven to those victims of oppression for whom you have so cordially expressed your sympathy.

"The resolution I have introduced into the Senate of the United States simply reaffirms the traditional friendship of this country for the national aspirations of the Jewish people. This is surely in accord with the principles of that great document, the Atlantic Charter, to which you refer. Such an expression on our part is especially timely in view of the horrible events of which the Jewish people has been the victim. It is no more than a just recognition of the great service rendered the war effort of the United Nations by the Jewish community of Palestine. Surely your country which has joined the ranks of the United Nations will not wish to deny the worth of this service. If the spirit of fair-play so dear to us Americans prevails, there need be no enmity between the great Arab lands and the small country reserved by the nations of the world for the

righting of an age-old historic injustice.

"The Congress of the United States, which for more than a century has been able to reach its own conclusions without advice from officials of foreign nations is fully able to reach a wise conclusion in this matter which will be in accord with the wishes of the American people. I am confident that in due course the Congress will act favorably upon my resolution and that such action will be applauded by all freedom-loving peoples."

Leaders Meet for Cause of Homeland

Jewish Advocate 5-7-44

Principal figures at the opening session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's public hearings on the Wright-Compton Palestine Commonwealth resolutions. Seated, from left to right, are House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the executive committee of the American Zionist Emergency Council, and House Minority Leader Joseph Martin. Standing are Congressman Sol Bloom (left), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Rabbi Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America.

פון טאג צו טאג

Journal Mai 3 44

די "אראבישע "פראטעסטן", א דיפלאמאטישע חומרים, איראק און עגיפטען, אמעריקא און ארץ ישראל.

פון י. פישמאן

איראק קאן נים דיקטירען קאנגרעס וועגען קאמאנוועלט רעזאלוציע, זאגט וואגנער

Journal Mai 3 1944

סענאטאר וואגנער מאכט סטייטמענט פאר'ן "מארגען זשורנאל"

NEWS AND VIEWS

2nd Day 2-4-44

A

DR A H SILVER
THE TEMPLE
E 105TH ST & ANSEL
CLEVELAND OHIO 6

The Palest... What To Do ... A Letter Writing ... Do Your Duty.

—By Dr. S. MARGOSH...

The question Zionists and ... generally must ask themselves these days is: Where do we go from here? The resolution pledging the United States Congress to the cause of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, to be preceded by the annullment of the White Paper, already has been introduced in both houses. Senators and Representatives belonging to both major parties have expressed their approval. Some newspapers have taken a favorable stand on the measure. It is to be hoped that public hearings on the resolution will soon begin in the committees of both houses. But there are many phases which the resolution will still have to pass through before its passage is assured. There are possibilities of delay and there is always the danger of some unexpected opposition arising in and outside of Congress to halt the progress of the measure. Must we wait until the entire legislative process is completed and then rejoice or mourn, as the occasion warrants, or can we do something now to hasten the process?

The right of petition is an old American right. Every citizen has a perfect right to bring to the attention of the government, through his own representative in the National Legislature, the need for remedial legislation as he sees it. The voice of the citizenry is to be heard not only on election day, but also on any measure in which any particular citizen has a particular interest. Government officials know the value and wisdom of heeding that voice when it is raised. Nothing that comes into the office of a member of Congress is as carefully read and followed as the mail from back home. Measures of vast importance have often been decided on the basis of letters received from citizens sufficiently interested to notify their Congressmen of their stand. This, after all, is democracy; and if a sufficiently large number of voters take the trouble to write to their representatives about a particular measure that is pending, it cannot but have a decisive effect on the action taken by the members of Congress.

All of which is merely a prelude to the thought that if you want the Palestine Resolution to pass, you had better make ample use of your prerogatives and address your representatives in Congress, petitioning them to see the Resolution through as speedily and as overwhelmingly as possible. The sooner the Resolution is given a public hearing in the committees on Foreign Affairs of both houses of Congress, and the sooner the measure is voted out of committee to be put on the floor of Congress, and the more overwhelmingly it is passed in both houses, the better. But whether this happens exactly that way, or at all, depends very much on what you will do, my gentle reader.

So my advice to you is to get busy immediately and do something that would facilitate the progress of the Resolution through the complicated legislative process. Start a letter-writing campaign in which you and your friends and acquaintances would take part. First write letters to Representatives James A. Wright and Ranulf Compton, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., thanking them for introducing the Palestine Resolution in the House of Representatives, and similar letters to Senators Robert F. Wagner and Robert A. Taft, Senate Building, Washington, D. C., expressing similar sentiments. Second, write to your own Congressmen and U. S. Senators urging them to support the Palestine Resolution when it comes up on the floor of Congress. Finally, be sure to have your friends do the same. And the sooner this is done the better. Time is of the essence.

I am sure no one needs any particular advice on the kind of letter to write. A form letter, sent by many people to many members of Congress, is by far the most inadvisable piece of mail to be used in this campaign. The important thing is that Congressmen receive individual letters written and composed by individual citizens, and not be flooded by the mass output of a propaganda machine. To achieve this individual touch, your letter must be written in an individual style, though it may be based on the general argument that the open door in Palestine now, as well as the ultimate status of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth, is the only hope still left in the world for the rescue of a substantial part of surviving Jewry in Europe. The fact may also be mentioned that the overwhelming majority of American Jews is thoroughly united in support of the Jewish homeland and against the White Paper. These and many more arguments may be cited for the purpose of influencing Congressional action, not the least of them being the one that America has gone on record in 1922 as favoring the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine and that there has never been a departure from this policy. But whatever the argument used, it will do no good unless it is directed where it can have the desired effect, and that means that general Zionist "shmoos" must give way to letter-writing to members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, urging that the Palestine Resolution be passed as speedily as possible.

J T A   D A I L Y   N E W S   B U L L E T I N

Published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency

106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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VOL. XI. NO. 52 (26th year) Friday, March 3, 1944

PALESTINE PROBLEM WILL BE DISCUSSED AT BRITISH-AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC PARLEY IN LONDON

WASHINGTON, March 2. (JTA) -- The question of Palestine will be taken up at an important diplomatic parley between American and British government representatives which is slated to open soon in London with a view of coordinating Anglo-American policy on postwar problems, it was indicated here today.

At the same time several members of Congress charged today that the British Government may have inspired the protests by Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon to the United States Government against the Palestine resolution now before Congress. These protests were rejected yesterday by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York in replies which he sent to the presidents of the Iraq Senate and the Chamber of Deputies who had urged him to withdraw from the Senate the Wagner-Taft resolution which demands free immigration for Jews to Palestine and the ultimate establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth there.

In rejecting the Iraquian protest, Senator Wagner pointed out that Congress "for more than a century has been able to reach its own conclusions without advice from officials of foreign nations" and "is fully able to reach a wise conclusion in this matter which will be in accord with the wishes of the American people." He predicted that Congress would approve the Palestine resolution.

Congressmen Suspect Britain of Stimulating Protests

Congressman Ranulf Compton of Connecticut, co-sponsor of the Palestine resolution in the House, today issued a statement voicing his approval of Senator Wagner's reply. "My first thought upon learning of the protests of the Egyptian, Iraquian, Syrian and Lebanese governments was that these protests may well have been inspired by the British Government which is in control in those countries," he said in his statement.

"I concur in Sen. Wagner's rejection of the Iraqui protest," the statement continued, "although I recognize the right of these legislators to present their views. Such protests, however, should strengthen our own determination to protest to the British Government against the exclusion of the Jews from Palestine and thus assume the obligations we accepted nineteen years ago when we pledged our good faith to the Jews. We have borrowed too much of our foreign policy from other nations in the past and should not now determine a question of national honor on the basis of the attitudes of the legislators of any foreign country -- irrespective of the extent of our regard for those countries."

A similar statement was issued here today by Congressman Emanuel Celler who called the protests of the four Moslem countries an "artful dodge on the part of the British Colonial Office to support the White Paper." Senator Taft, co-sponsor of the Palestine resolution in the Senate, said he would issue a statement after studying the text of the protests.

טשוירטשיל איז פאַר גרינדונג פון אידישען היימלאַנד אין ארץ ישראל, דערקלערט דר. אבא הלל סילווער

The Day 2-4-44

וואשינגטאן, פעב. 3 (אַפּאַ). — פּרעמיער ווינסטאן טשוירטשיל שטיצט נאך אלץ די גרינדונג פון אַ אידישען היימלאַנד אין ארץ־ישראל, — האט דא היינט דערקלערט דר. אבא הלל סילווער, טשערמאן פון דער ציוניסטישער עמוירדזשענסי קאמיטעט, אויף אַ לאַנטשען מיט מיטגלידער פון דער פּרעסע.

דער לאַנטשען איז פאַרזעצט געווארן מיט'ן צוועק צו באַקענען די ציוניסטען מיט דער ווירקונג פון דער רעזאָלוציע, וואָס איז אַריינגעבראַכט געוואָרן אין קאָנגרעס פאַר דער גרינדונג פון אַ אידישער קאָמאָנוועלט אין ארץ־ישראל.

דר. סילווער האט דערקלערט, אז ער ...

ענגלאַנד שווייגט — וואָס אַלץ רעדן

The Day May 4/1944

אַ פּראַגע אין דער ציוניסטישער פּאָליטיק — פון מאיר גראָסמאַן

• • •

א.

אין משך פון די לעצטע צוויי־דריי חדשים האט מען אונז פאַרשפּיליעט די קעפּ מיט כל המינים קלאַנגען און רמזים וועגען דעם, אז „די פּאָליטישע לאַגע פון ציוניזם האט זיך פאַרבעסערט", אז דר. ווייצמאַן איז „זייער אָפּטימיסטיש" און אז „אט באַלד וועט דערשיינען אַ ווירקליכע דערקלערונג פון ווינסטאַן טשוירטשיל". די לופט איז אָנגעפילט געוואָרן מיט האָפנונגען און דערוואַרטונגען. מען איז אַרומגעגאַנגען האָפערדיק.

די אַמעריקאַנער ציוניסטען, נאָך ... פון אָפּטימיזם, האָבן אָנגעגריטעלט די לעגענדע און אָנגעהויבן אַ קאַמפּאַניע ניט נאָר פאַר דער אָפּשאַפונג פון דעם ווייסען בוך, נאָר אויך ...

סטימסאן פאַרלאַנגט, קאָנגרעס זאָל צוריקציען ציו[לוציע]

קרינג - סעקרעטאר שיקט א בריוו צו סענאטאר קאַנעלי, טשערמאַן פון סענאַט־קאָמיטע פאַר אויסלענדישע ענינים, אויסדריקענדיג זיין נעגאַטיוו שטאַנדפּונקט צו דער רעזאָלוציע

וואַשינגטאָן, מערץ 4 (איטא). — אין פּאָליטישע קרייזן איז דאָ היינט באַקאַנט געוואָרן, אַז דער קריגס־סעקרעטאר סטימסאָן האָט זיך געווענדט מיט א שרייבן צו דער סענאַט־קאָמיטע פאַר אויסלענדישע אַנגעלעגנהייטן, אַז זי זאָל צוריקציען די ציוניסטישע רעזאָלוציע [illegible]

[illegible]

קאָנגרעסמאַן סאָל בלום, דעמאָקראַט פון ניו יאָרק, וועלכער איז דער טשערמאַן פון דער „הויז" קאָמיטע, האָט ערקלערט, אַז דער ווייטערדיגער גאַנג פון זיין קאָמיטע וועגן דער ציוניסטישער רעזאָלוציע [illegible]

נאָציאָנאַליסטישע ברעט־ארים אראַבישע פּראָטעסטן געגן ציון־רעזאָלוציע

ציריך, שווייץ, מערץ 4 (איטא). — דאָס דייטשע מיניסטעריום פאַר פּראָפּאַגאַנדע האָט איצט אַנגעהויבן אויסנוצן פאַר נאַציסטישע צוועקן די פּראָטעסטן, וואָס די פיר אראַבישע מלוכות — עגיפּטן, איראַק, סיריע און לבנון — האָבן געשיקט קיין וואַשינגטאָן געגן דער ציוניסטישער רעזאָלוציע, וואָס געפינט זיך איצט אין בײדע הייזער פון אַמעריקאַנער קאָנגרעס.

[illegible]

עמיר אבדולא פּראָטעסטירט צו רוזוועלט

[illegible]

פון טאָג צו טאָג

גענעראַל מאַרשאַל'ס אַפּעליר געגן די צוויי רעזאָלוציעס. ווי עס האַלט איצט. נייע ציוניסטישע פּראָבלעמען.

פון י. פישמאַן

עס וואָלט ניט געקענט [illegible]

[illegible]

גענעראַל מאַרשאַל איז דערשינען פאַר דער סענאַט־קאָמיטע

[illegible]

AN EDITORIAL

A The Army Must Stick to Military Matters

If there is any one firmly established principle of American democracy, it is that the Army is its instrument—not the maker of its policies. And the Army has always scrupulously observed that compact.

It is for that reason that Gen. Marshall's latest intervention before Congress on the problems of Palestine immigration opens up a series of bewildering questions. The most important of these is just what role is the Army playing in the formulation of American foreign policy—a function which, throughout American history, has always been exclusively in the domain of the civilian authorities?

Irrespective of the merits of the Palestine question and the threat of an Arab revolt, the disturbing fact is that once again we are witnessing an effort to make military factors determine political ones instead of the other way about.

This problem is basic. Either we are fighting this war for certain definite, political principles in the accomplishment of which the Army is an instrument, or we are fighting it for purely military considerations in which the Army becomes the be-all and end-all of America's military effort.

Certainly it is hard to believe that the American Army, of its own desire, has taken upon itself the formulation of American foreign policy. If it has, it is a usurpation of power that should not be tolerated, since it contravenes every democratic principle of the supremacy of civilian authority except for actual military operations.

This is no new and startling principle. It is one that has been fought a thousand times in history. It was at the root of the Giraud-de Gaulle fight in North Africa in which we were so badly worsted.

The French are old hands in the republican business, and they have had too many historical examples of the "Man on Horseback" to have any illusions about its importance. The U. S. A. was perfectly willing to set Giraud up as a little military dictator. It was the French Committee that insisted stubbornly and successfully that Giraud must be subservient to the civilian authorities.

What seems a more likely explanation of Marshall's intervention is that the State Dept. and the Administration have discovered a neat little bit of strategy by which unpopular or embarrassing decisions can be shunted off on the shoulders of the Army in the name of "military expediency" or "military necessity." This has a powerful appeal, and at the same time it shuts the mouths of critics who know how easy it is to find themselves labeled unpatriotic.

It is a curious fact that Secretary Hull, for all the fierce jealousy with which he has guarded the authority and prerogatives of the State Dept., has shown a remarkable willingness to shift responsibility for embarrassing problems to the War Dept.

He did it in North Africa all through the Darlan-Peyrouton-Boisson affair. Each time that the State Dept. sought to unload itself of some new anti-democratic act, it was Eisenhower who got the blame; it was Eisenhower who found himself under the responsibility of taking political decisions when he had his hands full winning a campaign.

The same thing was, and still is, largely true of American policy in Italy. Here again Eisenhower has had to bear the odium of our deal with Badoglio and Victor Emmanuel. What should have been political decisions of the highest order—made and publicly acknowledged on purely political grounds—were shunted off on to the shoulders of the military.

No one who has attended press conferences in the State Dept. during the past year could fail to note how willing, almost eager, Hull has been to shift political responsibilities to the Army.

"That's an Army matter." "The commanders on the spot will decide that." "You'll have to ask the Army about that," have been the answers scores of times to questions that dealt with purely political problems.

This tendency to inject the Army into purely political matters which are in the domain of civilian control has not been restricted only to Europe. It wasn't so many months ago that Gen. Marshall gave his famous annoymous press conference at which he sharply criticized American labor. Why he took that job upon himself or who pushed him into it has never been revealed, but the fact remains that the Army found itself in a domain where it had no business and where it was bound to be hurt in the long run.

It has always been the strength of the American Army—and one of its most carefully cherished traditions—that it remain absolutely apolitical whether in domestic or foreign affairs.

This business of it pushing itself forward into civilian fields or, worse still, of allowing itself to be used as a shield behind which easy victories may be won by the civilian branches of its government, is dangerous precedent.

—ALEXANDER H. UHL

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New York Post

FOUNDED IN 1801 BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON

The New York Post is owned and published daily except Sunday by Dorothy S. Thackrey, 75 West Street, New York 6. Whitehall 4-9000. Entered as 2d-class matter at Post Office New York

DOROTHY S. THACKREY .... Owner and Publisher
T. O. THACKREY .... Editor and General Manager
PAUL A. TIERNEY .... Managing Editor

Subscription Rates Postpaid

	One Year	Six Months	One Month
UNITED STATES	$16.50	$8.75	$1.50
CANADA	20.00	10.00	1.85
FOREIGN	41.00	20.50	3.50

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The design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects, to inculcate just principles in religion, morals and politics, and to cultivate a taste for sound literature.—Prospectus of the EVENING POST, Nov. 16, 1801

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1944.

The State Department Again

So long as the State Department remains the same, our foreign policy will be the same—negative, ambiguous, always a matter for puzzlement and fear to democrats in this country and abroad. We think the only way to rid our foreign policy of this pall of ambiguity is to get rid of the State Department.

The department has just made its influence felt in the Congressional consideration of a resolution which would put Congress on record as deploring the British White Paper's ban on immigration into——

Palestine

——starting next month.

Mr. Hull communicated with the Senate to express his opposition. Then, Mr. Hull, who is usually jealous of his department's prerogatives to fix foreign policy, sensed a good talking point and shoved forward two stalking horses, Sec'y of War Stimson and Gen. Marshall, to plead his views.

Both of these men went on record as telling Congress that it is a military necessity that our foreign policy toward the Arabs be one of appeasing them. Therefore, any pro-Jewish statement by Congress on Palestine would be unwise.

We won't quarrel with the War Department. We will quarrel with Mr. Hull. He has said and has had it said for him that our foreign policy toward the Arabs must be one of appeasement. That may well be so. But no one said for him that his responsibility stopped there. A reasonable set of men in our State Department, at the same time they helped close the doors of Palestine to the Jews, would have attempted to find them some other refuge.

Our State Department is vigorous enough in securing what it wants. It gets oil wells, takes over ports, reorganizes the police, sets aside local administrations, throughout the Arab Middle East. But when it comes to making some arrangement for a few hundred thousand Jews, it discovers insurmountable obstacles. It even accommodates itself to hatred of the Jews by promising Arabs to keep them out.

We do not insist on Palestine, if an equally good refuge can be found elsewhere. To find it is the problem of those who would close Palestine. We do insist that the largest single group of Hitler's enemies, who have lost more in blood and treasure than any other, be given some consideration by the United Nations.

Diplomats who are so very good at making accommodations with all kinds of unpleasant people—Darlan, Petain, Franco—would have certainly been able to make some accommodation with the Jews. But they have not wanted to.

Britain shares this stigma. For 24 years she has held the mandate over Palestine. In these 24 years she has consistently retreated from the Balfour declaration which promised to make Palestine into a Jewish homeland.

But while she retreated from this position she made absolutely no attempt to find another homeland or at least another place of residence for Jews. Having closed one door of her empire to them, she made no attempt to open another. We, a party to the mandate, have allowed her to do this.

It looks as though the Jews are the last form of international currency. Everybody sells them—from the British Colonial Office to the American State Department.

Senate Expected to Defer Vote On Palestine Immigration Issue

NY Times Mar 6 1944

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Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 5—Indefinite postponement of action by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the resolution that would put the Senate on record as favoring continued Jewish immigration to Palestine appeared tonight as the probable result of objections raised by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, a member of the committee, revealed yesterday that General Marshall had objected to adoption of the resolution at this time when he testified before a recent closed meeting of the committee. It was also indicated that both Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had written letters opposing action at present on the resolution.

Conversations today with leading members of the committee including Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat of New York, co-author with Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, of the resolution, indicated that there was little chance of the committee's reporting the resolution soon.

Although Senator Nye did not reveal any details of General Marshall's objections, the fact that the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration is opposed bitterly not alone by the Arabs of that country but throughout the Moslem world where we and our Allies have vital war stakes makes it appear obvious that the Chief of Staff expressed fear that its adoption would disturb the United Nations' relations with the Arabs to an extent that would hamper prosecution of the war.

The Palestine resolution as introduced by Senators Taft and Wagner would express the sense of the Senate that the country be opened for free entry of Jews who eventually would be permitted to reconstitute their ancient homeland as a democratic commonwealth.

Wagner Resents Iraq Move

That Moslems outside Palestine object to the resolution received further proof yesterday when the Emir of neighboring Trans-Jordan cabled his protest to President Roosevelt and the Iraqi Parliament sent representations to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn and Vice President Henry A. Wallace informing them that the resolution was equal to a "request that the United States of America declare war on the Arabs of Palestine."

While it appeared that the Foreign Relations Committee was willing to accept the judgment of General Marshall on postponement of action, there was some resentment over the communication from the Parliament of Iraq. Senator Wagner repeated today his remark made when a previous and milder protest had been received from Iraq. He said:

"Congress for over a century has decided questions on its own without interference from foreign countries."

Arabic Press Hails Change

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 5—The Egyptian Arabic press welcomed today information reportedly from Washington that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate had suspended advocacy of unrestricted immigration to further the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine.

The evening newspaper Al Balagh, which is the Government organ, claimed credit for the altered policy because of the "measures taken by Egypt and other Arab countries in defending Arab rights and counter-attacking Zionist movements."

Furthermore, the paper urged that Arab countries should have the means to continue their resistance to the Zionist movement. Senator Wagner was inspired "by some Zionist element," the paper contended, charging that his motives were "to destroy the British White Naper."

Hull View Assailed

His Letter to Kean Stirs Backers of Palestine Plea

BY LEONARD WILLIAMS

Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON—The first public intimation of this government's attitude toward the resolution in Congress calling for a Jewish national homeland in Palestine is contained in a letter Secretary of State Hull has written Representative Kean (R., N. J., 12th Dist.).

Supporters of the resolution, who are legion in and out of Congress, have been aroused to loud dissent when they have been shown the interpretation Hull places on the 1924 treaty or convention between the United States and Great Britain. The Secretary points to technical loopholes in the treaty which backers of the Jewish appeal feel may give aid and comfort to the British handling of Jewish immigration to Palestine.

The letter may have international significance. There are rumors here that, regardless of the avalanche being built up in Congress to back the resolution asking the United States to intervene, some elements of this government are alarmed at the possible effect on the war effort of a Congressional demand of this sort. Specifically mentioned are the Arab problem, arrangements with England as to the Middle East war effort and the oil development program we have been negotiating in Saudi Arabia.

Hull's Interpretation

Kean wrote Hull, referring to sections of the treaty and asked for an interpretation. He specifically asked:

"Does it state or affirm in any way that Palestine was to allow free immigration or to become ultimately a Jewish homeland?"

Hull, now in Florida, answered over his own signature under date of February 5. He said:

"You will note that the clause to which you refer reads as follows: 'Nothing contained in the present convention shall be affected by any modification which may be made in the terms of the mandate, as recited above, unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States.'

"In other words, if the terms of the mandate are modified, such modification shall not affect American rights as defined in the convention unless the modification is assented to by the United States.

Cites Treaty's Terms

"You will observe that the terms of the convention do not specifically refer to immigration into Palestine or to the establishment in that country of a national home for the Jewish people, although these matters are mentioned in the terms of the mandate, which is quoted in full in the preamble to the convention.

"I may add that while Palestine is a British responsibility, the department, of course, maintains a close interest in the Palestine problem and follows all developments which might have a bearing upon the tragic situation of the Jewish people of Europe. Every aspect of this general question is a matter of the greatest concern to this government and the department is consequently keeping in touch with the different phases of the situation in Palestine as in other parts of the world and is doing what it can to be of assistance."

The letter has been discussed among members of the House foreign affairs committee, of which New York's Sol Bloom is chairman and Representative Eaton (R., N. J., Fifth Dist.) is Republican leader. It has aroused heated opposition.

Await Hull's Return

Bloom, an ardent supporter of the Palestine resolution, which is now being aired before his committee with overwhelming support, set forth the attitude being taken by those who hope Hull can be persuaded to change his mind when he returns from the Florida rest.

They believe he is legally wrong in holding the mandate and convention separable. They cite terminology in the convention which they say is proof positive that the United States is fully justified in intervening. Thus, Article 1 states that the United States consents to the administration of Palestine by His Britannic Majesty "pursuant to the mandate recited above" (in the preamble), and Article 7 would seem to provide that the United States must assent to any changes. Bloom said:

"Sol Bloom disagrees completely with the letter. I don't believe Cordell Hull read that letter before he signed it. It would destroy the purpose of the mandate. So far as the White Paper is concerned, no authority is given under the treaty to the British to issue any White Paper."

March 31 Deadline

Abrogation of the British White Paper, under which Jewish immigration into Palestine was limited to 75,000 additional settlers and was to cease March 31, 1944, is one of the purposes of the resolution.

An intensive campaign to push the Palestine resolution through Congress is under way. Tens of thousands of telegrams are pouring into Congressional offices, with Jersey contributing a substantial share. Most of the Jersey members in Congress, several of the state's educators and public officials are listed in full page advertisements in newspapers here as members of the American Palestine Committee, supporting the resolution.

There will be a rally here March 9, sponsored by the American Palestine National Conference in cooperation with the CIO and AFL and political groups. Arthur T. Vanderbilt of Newark is listed as a speaker.

J T A   D A I L Y   N E W S   B U L L E T I N

Published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency

106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.

VOL. XI. NO. 55 (26th year)   Tuesday, March 7, 1944

STATE DEPT. SILENT ON ARAB PROTESTS; WALLACE CANCELS PLAN TO ADDRESS PRO-ZIONIST DINNER

WASHINGTON, March 6. (JTA) -- The United States Government has not yet replied to the Arab governments which have made representations to the State Department on the Palestine resolution, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was told by a State Department spokesman today, following the disclosure that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, has also advised the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by letter, that he opposes action at present on the resolution.

It was learned here today that Vice-President Wallace, who was scheduled to deliver a prepared speech on Thursday evening at the dinner of the American Palestine Committee here, has decided not to make the speech. Harold Young, the executive secretary to the Vice-President, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that Wallace would attend the dinner, but is not planning to deliver any address. If he is called upon, he will say a few words, Mr. Young added. The American Palestine Committee had arranged to have the Wallace address broadcast from Washington on a nation-wide hook-up.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were pessimistic today as to the prospects for action by the Committee on the Palestine resolution since the War Department and the State Department oppose its passage. Senate circles expressed resentment over the repeated protests from Iraq and the protest by Emir Abdullah, the ruler of Transjordan to President Roosevelt. The protest from Emir Abdullah is lending strength to the belief that the Arab representations were stimulated by the British Government, since it is well-known here that Emir Abdullah is a puppet of the British resident officer in Transjordan and does nothing without first securing the approval of the British High Commissioner for Palestine.

CHURCHILL'S PERSONAL FEELINGS WILL NOT INFLUENCE FATE OF WHITE PAPER, OFFICIALS WARN

LONDON, March 6. (JTA) -- British official circles today indicated that no matter what Prime Minister Winston Churchill's personal feelings may be with regard to the White Paper, "he will not allow his personal predilections stand in the way of continuity of the decisions of the state."

Churchill had opposed the White Paper prior to becoming head of the British Government. But officials here, in discussing his attitude towards the document, emphasized that in a democracy of the British type successive governments consider that they have collective, as distinct from individual, responsibility.

Britain remains pledged to solve the Palestine problem on the basis of Arab-Jewish compromise and not on the basis of recommendations suggested by "outside parties," the officials commented. The solutions suggested by "outside parties," they said, range from the extreme Zionist demand for unrestricted Jewish immigration and the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in the whole of Palestine and Transjordan, to extreme Arab demand that all further Jewish immigration to Palestine be barred.

NEWS
— AND —
VIEWS

The Day 3-7-44

The Palestine Resolution Deferred?
The Work Goes On.
Have You Written Your Congressman?
Do So Now!

—By Dr. S. MARGOSHES—

The New York Times, which barely found room on page fifteen for a story about the Palestine Resolution while the hearings on the measure went on before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and then gave the lion's share of the space to the opponents of the bill, now fairly screams from a double column headline on its front page that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has as well as decided to shelve the Palestine Resolution for an indefinite period. It would seem that Senator Nye (you remember him?) had spilled the beans to the Times reporter, divulging at the same time that General Marshall had come to testify before the House Committee, at a closed session, against the Resolution and that both Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of State Hull had written letters to the committee in opposition to the measure.

Well, maybe. I never took much stock in the stories that Hull was with us on the Palestine Resolution, and as far as Stimson in concerned, everybody knows he is entirely under the influence of former Secretary of War and present General, Pat Hurley, who, as a roving Minister Plenipotentiary in the Near East, has been much more interested in Arabian oil than in anything else, including justice and fair play and the hopes and prayers of his Jewish compatriots. It is quite possible, then, that The Times got the right dope now and that the Palestine Resolution has been shelved by the Senate Committee.

So what? If any one thinks that this means the end of Jewish endeavors for Palestine or of our efforts to get the help of the American people and Government for a free Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, he is vastly mistaken. If it be true that the Palestine Resolution has been deferred for some time, so has been the end of our campaign to win the American people. The work we have undertaken will go on; more, it will be stepped up. Give up? The word is not in our vocabulary.

Those who took it upon themselves to introduce the Palestine Resolution knew that they will have no easy sledding. They were fully aware of the stumbling blocks on the road. They knew the great strength of the enemy. They realized that he has friends and servants not only in the various branches of our Government but in many governments throughout the world as well. They expected opposition to come from many quarters, high and low. They reckoned on the enmity of the Arab rulers, their readiness to make political capital out of the blind hate of the misled Arab people. They took for granted the machinations of the British Colonial Office, past master in the arts of intrigue and expert in setting up an Arab front for its own guile and duplicity. They even foresaw the stab in the back which the so-called American Council for Judaism was to give the Jewish people at the very moment when the future of the Jewish homeland was trembling in the balance. Nothing came as a surprise, not even the shameful, unfair, unethical, unjournalistic handling of the Palestine Resolution story by The New York Times. Having known the difficulties and still having undertaken the task, the initiators and defenders of the Palestine Resolution will not abandon it now.

We know it will not be fatal to Jewish interests to wait with the campaign for a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine until the war was over. The peace of the world and the new order, on which the peace depends, are being made now while the war continues unabated. The lines are drawn of the forces shaping the peace of the world. The distribution of the earth is on. If we wait much longer for our share, we may be too late. Palestine's fate will be settled soon, and settled for good.

We believe that in this settlement America has a stake. We are convinced that to the extent that America has interests in the Near East, they are safer with a strong and free Jewish Commonwealth flourishing on the shores of the Mediterranean. What's more, we are confident that the heart of the American people goes out to the Jews in their endeavor to reestablish their homeland on their ancestral soil. America said so innumerable times through the lips of her presidents, beginning with President Wilson and including President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Because we believe in the great heart of America, because we believe that American interests in the Near East coincide with those of a free Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, because we believe that the masses of the American people are with us in this critical hour in Jewish history when millions of uprooted Jews are looking to Palestine as to their only remaining refuge and hope in life, we have supported and advocated the Palestine Resolution. We shall continue to advocate and support the Resolution until it is finally adopted. Setbacks mean nothing to Jews; we are accustomed to them. Difficulties only spur us on. Have you sent that letter to your Senator, Congressman, urging them to support the Palestine Resolution? If you have not as yet, do so now. There is great work to do; let's do it, even if it takes us from now to election day.

דינסטאָג, מאַרטש 7, 1944

FORWARD
A JEWISH DAILY

אַמעריקע און פרייע פּאַלעסטינע אימיגראַציע

דער וואַשינגטאָנער קאָרעספּאָנדענט פון דער אַסאָשיאײטעד פּרעס האָט זונטאָג געמעלדעט, אַז עס איז שוין איצט קלאָר, אַז דער יונאַיטעד סטייטס סענאַט וועט ניט איינעהמען די רעזאָלוציע, וואָס די סענאַטאָרען וואַגנער און טאַפט האָבען אײַנגעבראַכט צוגונסטען פון אַ פרייער אידישער אימיגראַציע קיין פּאַלעסטינע מיט דעם אַבזיכט, אַז עס זאָל דאָרט, מיט דער צייט, איינגעבויט ווערען אַ אידישע קאָמאָנוועלט.

דער קריגס-דעפּאַרטמענט און אויך דער סטייט-דעפּאַרטמענט האָבען זיך אַרויסגעזאָגט געגען איינעהמען איצט די רעזאָלוציע, ווייל דאָס קאָן אויפהעצען די אַראַבער און דאָדורך שעדיגען דעם קריג.

ווי באַוואוסט, זיינען וועגען דער דאָזיגער רעזאָלוציע אָפּגעהאַלטען געוואָרען אַ רייהע פאַרהערען אין וואַשינגטאָן, אויף וועלכע עס זיינען אויפגעטראָטען פראָמינענטע פערזענליכקייטען, אידען און ניט-אידען, פון פאַרשיידענע אידישע און ניט-אידישע אָרגאַניזאַציעס. אַ טייל פון זיי זיינען אַרויסגעטראָטען געגען דער גאַנצער רעזאָלוציע; אַנדערע האָבען זיך אַרויסגעזאָגט פאַר דעם ערשטען טייל פון דער רעזאָלוציע, אין וועלכען עס ווערט געפאָדערט פרייע אימיגראַציע קיין פּאַלעסטינע, אָבער געגען דעם צווייטען טייל פון דער רעזאָלוציע, דאָס הייסט, געגען דער פאָדערונג פון אַ אידישער קאָמאָנוועלט. די גרויסע מעהרהייט, אָבער, פון די אידישע, ווי אויך ניט-אידישע פאַרשטעהער, האָט געשטיצט די וואַגנער-טאַפט רעזאָלוציע אַזוי ווי זי געהט און שטעהט, און אין די אידישע קרייזען האָט מען געהאָפט, אַז די רעזאָלוציע וועט דורכגעהן מיט אַ גרויסער מאַיאָריטעט. איצט איז די דאָזיגע האָפנונג צונישט געוואָרען.

סענאַטאָר נאַי, וועלכער איז אַ מיטגליד פון דער סענאַט-קאָמיטע איבער אויסלענדישע אַנגעלעגענהייטען, האָט עהרענטליך באַקאַנט געמאַכט דעם פאַקט, אַז דער הויפּט פון דעם אַמעריקאַנער שטאַב, גענעראַל מאַרשאַל, האָט אויסגעדריקט די מורא, אַז אויב די רעזאָלוציע וועט אָנגענומען ווערען, קאָן זי שטערען די פאַראייניגטע פעלקער אין דער מלחמה. גענעראַל מאַרשאַל'ס וואָרנונג האָט געהאַט די געווינשטע ווירקונג. באַלד נאָכדעם האָבען סאַי סענאַטאָר וואַגנער און סאַי סענאַטאָר טאַפט ערקלערט, אַז אונטער די איצטיגע אומשטענדען זיינען ניטאָ קיינע אויסזיכטען, אַז די רעזאָלוציע זאָל קאָנען דורכגעפיהרט ווערען.

די גרויסע מעהרהייט פון דעם אָרגאַניזירטען אמעריקאַנער אידענטום, וואָס איז געווען פאַר דער רעזאָלוציע, פיהלט זיך, נאַטירליך, שטאַרק אַנטוישט. אָבער, לויט אונזער מיינונג, איז ניטאָ קיין שום גרונד פאַר פּעסימיזם. די ציוניסטישע פיהרער האָבען זעהר קלוג געהאַנדעלט ווען זיי האָבען באַשלאָסען צו רעכענען זיך מיט דער מיינונג פון דעם הויפּט פון אונזער גענעראַל-שטאַב און ניט זוכען אויסצואוויכען איצט אַ וועלכען עס איז דרוק אויף די סענאַטאָרען און קאָנגרעסלייט, אַז די רעזאָלוציע זאָל באַלד אָנגענומען ווערען. מען דאַרף ניט פאַרגעסען, אַז אפילו גענעראַל מאַרשאַל האָט ניט געפאָדערט, אַז די רעזאָלוציע זאָל צוריקגעצויגען ווערען. ער האָט בלויז פאַרלאַנגט, אַז זי זאָל אָ פּ גע לע גט ווערען אויף אַ מעהר געאייגענטע צייט. און דאָס איז אויך דער וואונש פון דעם סטייט-דעפּאַרטמענט.

ניט נאָר פּרעזידענט רוזוועלט און די מיטגלידער פון זיין קאַבינעט, נאָר אויך די מאַיאָריטעט מיטגלידער פון סענאַט און קאָנגרעס זיינען אין פּרינציפּ פאַר דער רעזאָלוציע. דאָס האָט מען געקענט זעהן פון די אונטערשריפטען אונטער דער דעקלאַראַציע פון דער אַמעריקאַנער פּאַלעסטינע קאָמיטע, וואָס איז מיט אַ פּאָר וואָכען צוריק פאַרעפנטליכט געוואָרען אין די גרעסטע אמעריקאַנער צייטונגען. עס איז קיין שום צווייפעל ניט, אַז ווען ניט גענעראַל מאַרשאַל'ס וואָרנונג, וואָלט די רעזאָלוציע דורכגעגאַנגען אין ביידע הייזער פון קאָנגרעס מיט אַ ריזיגער מעהרהייט.

נאָר אויב די רעזאָלוציע האָט צוליב מיליטעריש-דיפּלאָמאַטישע אורזאַכען דערווייל געמוזט אָפּגעלעגט ווערען אויף אַן אומבאַשטימטער צייט, מיינט עס נאָך ניט, אַז די אַמעריקאַנער רעגירונג און פּרעזידענט רוזוועלט קאָנען ניט אויסאיבען אַן איינפלוס אויף ענגלאַנד, אַז דער „ווייסער פּאַפּיר" זאָל דעם ערשטען אַפּריל ניט אַריינטרעטען אין קראַפט. דאָס איז דער וואונש פון אַלע אידען, ווי אויך פון אַלע ליבעראַלע ניט-אידען פון אַמעריקע, און האָפענטליך וועט אונזער רעגירונג ניט פאַרפעהלען צו טאָן איהר פליכט.

HOME MAGAZINE
CLEVELAND NEWS
Tuesday, March 7, 1944

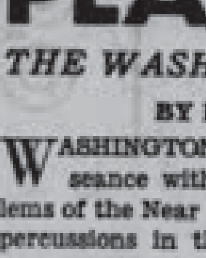
PEARSON . . . .

Palestine Migration Problem Aggravated

THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Patrick J. Hurley's long seance with the president on the problems of the Near East is continuing to have repercussions in the War Department and on Capitol Hill.



PEARSON

Especially, it has thrown a monkey wrench into Senator Taft's and Senator Wagner's resolution in favor of lifting restrictions on Jewish migration to Palestine and creating a commonwealth of Palestine.

Major General Hurley, who has had conferences with Arab ruler Ibn Saud regarding Saudi Arabia's vast oil reserves, reported to the president that the Arabs would revolt if further Jewish migration into Palestine were permitted. Arab-Jewish riots, he indicated, would cause trouble for British troops and might cause the British to be diverted from the second front.

The president suggested that the ex-secretary of war report on this situation to the present secretary of war, Henry L. Stimson.

Hurley Tells His Story to Stimson

HURLEY did. Apparently, there was a prompt meeting of minds between the two secretaries of war. Stimson already had sent a letter to Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, regarding Jewish migration and, after Hurley's call, he sent Chief of Staff Marshall himself to testify secretly before Connally's committee.

General Marshall was most emphatic in opposing the Taft-Wagner resolution. He contended that its passage would be a calamity, basing this opinion on the reaction of the Arabs and the possibility that British troops would have to be used to quell riots. He failed to tell the senators that the British had so many troops in the Palestine area that he personally had been peeved with them last summer for transferring so many troops out of England at a time when he wanted to concentrate on western Europe.

However, the net result of the Hurley-Marshall-Stimson maneuvers will probably be to kill the resolution regarding Palestine. Senator Taft is reported to be somewhat irked, because he took great pains to ascertain in advance that the resolution would meet no administration objection.

Before it was introduced, Taft sent a letter to Secretary Hull asking his views. Since the secretary of state has been appointed by F. D. R. as chairman of a special committee to help get Jewish refugees out of Axis countries, Taft felt that matters."

Meanwhile, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland called on Hull and asked for his views. Hull read the proposed resolution with painstaking care, then cagily replied:

"I cannot tell you that I favor it, because the State Department can take no position in these matters.

So, finally, Senator Taft asked his brother Charles, who works in the State Department, to ascertain Hull's views.

Charlie Taft took the matter up in a State Department meeting and got word that the department had no objection to the resolution, whereupon Senator Taft went ahead.

But subsequently, Assistant Secretary of War McCloy let the cat out of the bag to Rabbi Silver that the War Department was supposed to carry the ball for the State Department because Hull did not want to take a public stand against the resolution.

Leaders Object To Run Around

ALL of which has made almost everybody mad. While Jewish leaders are by no means unanimous regarding Palestine, they are unanimous in not liking government run-arounds. And the current State Department run-around has got under the skin of both Jewish and congressional leaders.

In Congress, there is a strong feeling that, inasmuch as the bars against Jewish refugees have been let down in this and many other countries, homeless Jews should not be barred from their original home, especially in view of the money they have poured into it for irrigation and reclamation projects. These projects probably have made it possible for Palestine to support around 4,000,000 people, yet there are only 60,000 Jews in Palestine today.

Furthermore, the Jewish Refugee Committee, of which Hull is chairman, has recommended that, because of difficult transportation, Jews in Europe be sent to Mediterranean areas rather than across the Atlantic.

אַפּיזמענט פֿון אַראַבער אויפֿן חשבון פֿון אידען פֿאַרדאַמט אין קאָנגרעס

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Journal May 8 1944

קאָנגרעסמאַן קאַמפּטאַן זאָגט אַמעריקע׳ס נאַציאָנאַלער כבוד פֿאָדערט אַקצעפּטירן ציון רעזאָלוציע, וואָס ער האָט פֿאָרגעשלאָגן.—זאָגט אַז מיר טאָרן זיך ניט לאָזן דיקטירן פֿון ענגלאַנד און אַראַבער.

וואַשינגטאָן, דינסטאָג. — דער אַמעריקאַנער קאָנגרעס האָט היינט געהערט די שאַרפֿסטע פֿאַרדאַמונג אויף דער פּאָליטיק פֿון אַפּיזען די אַראַבער אויפֿ'ן חשבון פֿון דער אידישער היימלאַנד אין ארץ ישראל.

די פּאָליטיק אַרום דער רעזאָלוציע, וואָס איז איינגעבראַכט געוואָרן אין ביידע הייזער פֿון קאָנגרעס, איז פֿאַרדאַמט געוואָרן פֿון קאָנגרעסמאַן ראַנדאָלף קאַמפּטאַן, דער פֿאַטער פֿון דער רעזאָלוציע אין הויז, אין די שאַרפֿסטע ווערטער. האָט קאָנגרעסמאַן קאַמפּטאַן גערעדט וועגען דער אַפּיזערישער פּאָליטיק פֿון דעם קריגס־דעפּאַרטמענט, — א פּאָליטיק, וואָס ווערט דיקטירט פֿון ענגלאַנד און עטליכע רייכע אַראַבער.

מיט באַזונדערע פֿאַרביטערטקייט האָט דער קאָנגרעסמאַן געקריטיקירט דעם געדאַנק, וואָס אַמעריקא פֿאַרקויפֿט איהר נאַציאָנאַלען כבוד צוליב אַן אַראַבישער מינאָריטעט, וואָס ווערט דיקטירט פֿון ענגלאַנד.

קאָנגרעסמאַן קאַמפּטאַן האָט זיין היסטאָרישע רעדע געהאַלטען אין קאָנגרעס ערב דער גרויסער קריסטליכער קאָנפֿערענץ, וואָס עפֿנט זיך דאָנערשטאָג אין וואַשינגטאָן און וואו די אידישע פֿאָדערונגען אויף ארץ ישראל וועלען קומען צום שטאַרקסטען אויסדרוק.

אין וואַשינגטאָן איז מען ווייניג אָפּטימיסטיש וועגען דער ציון רעזאָלוציע, ווי אין א סך ציוניסטישע קרייזען. עטליכע צייטונגען האָבען געשריבען, אַז אין קאָנגרעס ווערט אפילו געפֿאָדערט וועגען אַן אונטערזוכונג וועגען דער האַלטונג פֿונ'ם סטייט און קריגס דעפּאַרטמענטס, וואָס האָבען אויסגעדריקט זייער געגנערשאַפֿט צו דער רעזאָלוציע.

אין זיין רעדע פֿאַר דעם קאָנגרעס האָט מר. קאַמפּטאַן געזאָגט:

„עס איז שוין געוואָרען א צו אָפֿטע דערשיינונג, וואָס פֿרעמדע און גע־וויסע עלעמענטען דא אין לאַנד באַשטי־מען זיך צו דיקטירען אונזער קאָנגרעס. מיר האָבען ביי געלעגענהייטען זיך אַנטשולדיגט אויסלענדער פֿאַר אונזערע באַציהונגען, און אַנטשולדיגט. איצט שיינט עס אַבער, אַז עלעמענטען אויך אינערהאַלב אַמעריקא זיינען דעקטאָרירט געוואָרען צו פּראָבירען דיקטירען דעם קאָנגרעס פֿון די פֿאַראייניגטע שטאַאַטען, געבענדיג אונז עצות וועגען פֿראַגען, וואָס צו דיסקוטירען און וואָס ניט צו דיסקוטירען.

„איך רעד אַז נאַטירליך, איוף דעם געזעלשאַפֿטליכען דרוק, וואָס ווערט אויסגעאיבט ניט צו דערלאָזען, אַז די אויסלענדישע קאָמיטעס פֿון הויז און פֿון סענאַט זאָלען באַשטעטיגען רעזאָלוציעס פֿון ביידע פּאַרטייען וועגען ארץ ישראל, וואָס זיינען איינגעבראַכט געוואָרען אין הויז פֿון מיר און פֿון דעם קאָנגרעסמאַן פֿון פּענסילוועניע, מר. רייט.

„דער דרוק קומט ביז איצט פֿון צוויי באַקאַנטע קוואַלען — פֿון אַראַבישע געזעצגעבער אין די לענדער, וואָס זיינען אונטער בריטישען קאָנטראָל, און פֿון קריגס דעפּאַרטמענט, וואָס באַווייזט א ווילען צו „אַפּיזען" די אַראַבישע מינאָריטעט, הגם אַזאַ אַפּיזונג מיינט אַז אויסמעקונג צו אונזער נאַציאָנאַלער עהרע.

„איך רעכט, אַז עס איז רעכט צו פֿרעגען: ווער אינספּירירט אָט דעם דרוק פֿאַר אַפּיזמענט צווישען אונזערע קריגס־פֿיהרער?

תוצאה׳דיגע דיקטירונג זייענדיג איינפֿלוסרייכע געזעצגעבערישע הייזער פֿון צוזאַמענגעבונדענע וועלט, און צוזאַמענגעבונדענע ווערען איינשטימיג. אונזער לאַנד איז פֿאַרפֿליכטעט מיט זיין עהרע ניט צו דערלאָזען, אַז ענגלאַנד זאָל שליסען ארץ ישראל פֿאַר די ליידענדע אידען פֿון אייראָפּאַ, ווי עס ווערט געפּלאַנירט צו טאָן נאָך דעם 31טען מערץ, 1944.

„איך פֿאַרשטעה אויך אויף צו באַצויגען זיך מיט דער לאַנגע דורך לייענען דעם אַטמאַר, וואָס מיר האָבען געשלאָסען מיט ענגלאַנד אין 1925.

„אויב מיר האָבען ניט קיין איינענע אויסלענדישע פּאָליטיק, ביז מיר געגען דעם מיר זאָלען זי באָרגען פֿון אַנדערע לענדער. א פֿראַגע פֿון נאַציאָנאַלער עהרע קען ניט פֿאַרלאָזט ווערען אויס׳ן גרונט פֿון דער האַלטונג פֿון געזעצגעבער. מיר זאָלען עס איין אַנדערען נאָכגעבן, און אויך ניט קיין פּאָליסי פֿון אַפּיזמענט. מיר דאַרפֿען זיין גוטע שכנים און גוטע פֿאַרבינדעטע, אַבער מיר דאַרפֿען זיך ניט נאָכשלעפּען נאָך זיי".

מאָרגן עפֿנט זיך קריסטליכע קאָנפֿערענץ פֿאַר ארץ ישראל

וואַשינגטאָן. — מאָרגן, דאָנערשטאָג, דעם 9טען מאי, עפֿנט זיך דאָ אין האָטעל סטאַטלער די קריסטליכע קאָנפֿערענץ פֿאַר ארץ ישראל, וועלכע איז צוזאַמענגערופֿען געוואָרען פֿון אַמעריקאַן פּאַלעסטיין קאָמיטע צוזאַמען מיט דער „אַמעריקאַן פּראָ־פֿעטיק ליגע", „קאָנגרעס פֿון אינדוסטריאַל אָרגאַניזיישאַנס" (סי. אַי. אָ.), „קריסטען קאָונסיל פֿאַר ארץ ישראל", „פֿרי וואָרלד אַסאָסיאיישאַן", „יונאַיטעד פֿאָר דעמאָקראַטיק עקשאַן", „יוניאָניסטען פֿלאַנס פֿאַר סאָציאַלער געטלעכקייט" און „יונייטעד קריסטען קאָונסיל פֿאַר דעמאָקראַסי".

די קאָנפֿערענץ, וועלכע וועט אָפּהאַלטען דריי זיצונגען, וועט זיך ענדיגען אין אָוונט מיט א גרויסען באַנקעט, אין וועלכען עס וועלען זיך באַטייליגען פֿאַרשטייער פֿון די ווייכטיגסטע פֿאַרשטעהער פֿון דער אַמעריקאַנער וועלט.

צו דער קאָנפֿערענץ קומען איבער 150 דעלעגאַטען פֿון 31 שטאַאַטען און 35 שטעט פֿון אַזעלכע ווייטע ערטער ווי: קאַליפֿאָרניע, וואַשינגטאָן־סטייט, אַריזאָנאַ, אָקלאַהאָמאַ, וויסקאָנסין, אילינאָי, טעקסאַס, דזשאָרדזשיאַ, א. א. וו. צווישען די דעלעגאַטען געפֿינען זיך עטליכע באַקאַנטע בישאָפּס, פּרעזידענטען פֿון עטליכע אוניווערסיטעטען, פּראָמינענטע ריכטער, הויכע רעגירונגס באַאַמטע און נאַציאָנאַלע.

דאָנערשטאָג אין דער פֿריה, 10:30, וועט זיך עפֿנען די קריסטליכע זיצונג אונטער׳ן פֿאָרזיץ פֿון דר. הענרי א. אַטקינסאָן, סעקרעטאַר פֿון דער „טשורטש פּיס יוניאָן". אויף דער זיצונג וועט פֿאָרער ריידען יונייטעד סטייטס אַסיסטענט אַטוירני דזשענעראַל נאָרמאַן מ. ליטעל, וועגען דער נויטיגקייט פֿון ארץ ישראל פֿאַר אידען; און דר. וואַלטער ס. לאָודערמילק, וועט ריידען וועגען דער איריגאַציאָנס־טעכניק פֿון ארץ ישראל.

1.00 אזייגער ביינאַכט, וועט פֿאָרקומען א לאַנטשאָן, אונטער דעם פֿאָרזיץ פֿון גאָווערנאָר אָלין ד. דזשאָנסטאָן, פֿון סאַוט קאַראָליינאַ. ביים לאַנטשאָן וועט ריידען וויליאַם זיף וועגען ארץ ישראל אין איסטאָרישען קרייז. די לעצטע זיצונג וועט פֿאָרקומען 2:30 ביינאַכט, אונטער דעם פֿאָרזיץ פֿון פּראָפֿ. ס. ראַלף האַרלאָו, פֿון יעיל אוניווערזיטעט. אויף דער זיצונג וועלען ריידען: פּראָפֿעסאָר וויליאַם פֿ. אָלברייט, פֿון דזשאָן האָפּקינס אוניווערזיטעט, וועגען די אידיש־אַראַבישע באַציהונגען; און פּראָפֿ. קאַרל פֿרידריך, פֿון האַרוואַרד אוניווערזיטעט, וועט ריידען אויף דער טעמע: „די פֿאַראייניגטע שטאַאַטען און דאָס אידישע היימלאַנד".

אויף דריטער זיצונג וועלען פֿאָרקומען דיסקוסיעס און צום סוף וועלען אָנגענומען ווערען רעזאָלוציעס און אַפּשר אויך א רוף צו אַמעריקא.

דער באַנקעט אין אָוונט, אין דעם סטאַטלער האָטעל, וועט זיין נאָר א גרויסע געזעלשאַפֿט. הונדערטער פֿאַרלאַנגען פֿאַר רעזערוואַציעס זיינען צוריקגעוויזען געוואָרען צוליב מאַנגעל אין פּלאַץ.

צווישען די געסט וועלען זיין די סענאַטאָרען פֿון וואַשינגטאָן, אייניגע 40 סענאַטאָרען און איבער הונדערט קאָנגרעסלייט און אויך א סך סיגנאַלירער פֿון דער רעגירונג. די הויפּט רעדנער אויפֿ׳ן באַנקעט וועלען זיין: וויצע־פּרעזידענט וואָלאַס, סענאַטאָר וואַגנער, סענאַטאָר טאַפֿט, מינ. דר. ראַניעל א. פּאָלינג, רעדאַקטאָר פֿון קריסטליכען העראַלד, און דר. אבא הלל סילווער.

קאָנפֿערענץ פֿון קריסטען היינט אין וואַשינגטאָן וועגן דער א״י פֿראַגע

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הייכּסטע פּאָליטיקער, געזעלשאַפֿטליכע און אַרבייטער פֿירער וועלען נעהמען טייל.—וויצע־פּרעזידענט וואָלאַס און סענאַטאָר וואַגנער צווישען די רעדנער.— רעפּאָרט וועגען קאַבינעט זיצונג וועגען ארץ ישראל.

(ספּעציעלע טעלעגראַמע צום „מאָרגען זשורנאַל")

Journal May 9 1944

וואַשינגטאָן, מיטוואָך. — בעת עס טראָגען זיך דאָ אַרום אַלערליי קלאַנגען וועגען שוועריגקייטען מיט דער ציון רעזאָלוציע, וואָס ליגט איצט פֿאַר׳ן קאָנגרעס און געגען וועלכע אַלע אַנטי־ציוניסטישע כחות האָבען זיך פֿאַראייניגט איהר צו באַקעמפֿען, איז אין איצטיגען מאָמענט דער צענטער פֿון אינטערעס די קאָנפֿערענץ פֿון אַמעריקאַנער קריסטליכע אָרגאַניזאַציעס וואָס וועט (היינט, דאָנערשטאָג) דאָ געהאַלטען ווערען אין סטאַטלער האָטעל און זיך ענדיגען מיט א פֿייערליכען באַנקעט אין אָוונט.

די דאָזיגע קאָנפֿערענץ, אויף וועלכער עס וועלען זיין פֿאַרטראָטען די ווייכטיגסטע פֿירער פֿון אַמעריקאַנער פּאָליטיק, געזעלשאַפֿטליכען און אַרבייטער לעבען, וועט געבען אויסדרוק צו דעם וואָס די אַמעריקאַנער קריסטליכע וועלט דענקט וועגען די אידישע צילען אין ארץ ישראל און אויך וועגען דער רעזאָלוציע וואָס פֿאָדערט א אידישע קאָמאָנוועלט אין ארץ ישראל.

אין דער קאָנפֿערענץ וועלען זיך באַטייליגען די אַמעריקאַן פּאַלעסטיין קאָמיטע, פֿון וועלכע סענאַטאָר וואַגנער איז דער פֿירער; די אַמעריקאַן פּראָ־פֿעטיק ליגע, די סי־אַי־אָ, די „קריסטען קאָונסיל פֿאַר פּאַלעסטינע", „פֿרי וואָרלד אַסאָסיאיישאַן", „יונאַיטעד דעמאָקראַטיק עקשאַן", „יוניאָניסטען פֿלאַנס פֿאַר סאָשעל רעפֿאָרמס" און „יונייטעד קריסטען קאָונסיל פֿאַר דעמאָקראַסי".

א רייהע סענאַטאָרען, אַרבייטער פֿיהרער, גייסטליכע און אַנדערע ווייכטיגע פּערזענליכקייטען וועלען נעהמען טייל אין די זיצונגען און ביים באַנקעט.

צווישען די רעדנער וועלען אויך זיין וויצע־פּרעזידענט וואָלאַס, סענאַטאָר וואַגנער, און א רייהע אַנדערע ווייכטיגע פּערזענליכקייטען.

עס איז שוין באַוואוסט, אַז די קאָנפֿערענץ וועט דערהערען א פּראָגראַם וועגען ארץ ישראל קאַמפּאַניע וואָס וועט אָרגאַניזירען די אַמעריקאַנער קריסטליכע וועלט צו שטיצען די אידישע פֿאָדערונגען אין ארץ ישראל. עס איז די איבערצייגונג פֿון די פֿיהרענדיגע פֿיגורען פֿון דער קאָנפֿערענץ, אַז די אידישע פֿראַגע קען און מוז געלייזט ווערען נאָר דורך ארץ ישראל.

אין דער וואַשינגטאָנער ציוניסטען פֿאַרן באַזונדערע אונטערהאַנדלונגען מיט קאָנגרעס־פֿיהרער און מיט פֿיהרער פֿון דער אַדמיניסטראַציע צו קומען צו א פֿאַרשטענדיגונג וועגען דעם גורל פֿון דער ציון רעזאָלוציע.

אין ציוניסטישע קרייזען וואָלט מען שוין וואַהרשיינליך שלום געמאַכט מיט׳ן געדאַנק, אַז די רעזאָלוציע זאָל אָפּגעלייגט ווערען צוליב מיליטערישע סיבות. אויב מען וואָלט געקענט זיין זיכער, אַז די דאָזיגע „מיליטערישע סיבות" זיינען אין דער אמת׳ן נאָר

„בונד" טרעט אַרויס געגען ציון רעזאָלוציע

וואַשינגטאָן, מיטוואָך. —

א פֿיינדליכער איינדרוק האָט דאָ געמאַכט די ידיעה, אַז די רעפּרעזענטאַנטען פֿון אידישען „בונד" אין פּוילען האָבען געשיקט א טעלעגראַמע צו דער קאָמיטע פֿאַר אויסלענדישע אַנגעלעגענהייטען פֿון קאָנגרעס, אַרויסזאָגענדיג זיך געגען דער ציון רעזאָלוציע. דער „בונד" האָט זיך דאָ געשטעלט אין דעם זעלבען לאַגער מיט דעם „קאָונסיל פֿאַר דזשודאַאיזם" און די אַנדערע שונאי ציון.

וואָס מען וויל באַזייטיגען דעם קאָנגרעס דורך די אַראַבישע לענדער באַזונדער ווען מען ווייסט, אַז הינטער די אַזוי גערופֿענע פּראָטעסטען פֿון די אַראַבישע לענדער שטעהט נאָר דער ענגלישער קאָלאָניאַל אַמט.

אנדערש וואָלט מען געקענט אויב עס וואָלט באַשטעטיגט געוואָרען, אַז עס איז נויטיג צוליב מיליטערישע אורזאַכען וואָס מען וויל אָפּלייגען די רעזאָלוציע און אַז מען האָט דערביי ניט קיין אַנדערע פּניות.

א פֿאָרשלאָג ווערט גלייכצייטיג געמאַכט איינצוגעהן צו ענדערען די רעזאָלוציע און איהר צו באַפֿרייען פֿון דעם פּונקט וועגען א אידישער קאָמאָנוועלט. עס זאָל הייסען, אַז די רעזאָלוציע דאַרף לייטען, אַז מען זאָל עפֿענען די טירען פֿון ארץ ישראל פֿאַר אידישער איינוואַנדערונג.

די פֿראַגע איז אַבער אויב אפֿילו אַזאַ רעזאָלוציע וואָלט ניט געשטערט געוואָרען מצד די פֿאַרשידענע געגנער און באַזונדער ענגלאַנד.

באַריכט וועגען א קאַבינעט זיצונג

פֿון פֿאַרטרויענסווערטע קוואַלען ווערט איבערגעגעבען, אַז עס איז אָפּגעהאַלטען געוואָרען א זיצונג פֿון פּרעזידענט רוזוועלט׳ס קאַבינעט ספּעציעל וועגען דער ציון רעזאָלוציע. דערוויל ווייסט אַבער קיינער ניט וואָס פֿאַר א באַשלוס עס איז אַרויסגעטראַגען געוואָרען, אויב עס איז אין גאַנצען אַרויסגעטראָגען געוואָרען א וועלכער עס איז באַשלוס.

מען האָט דאָ היינט אויך געהערט וועגען דער מעגליכקייט, אַז א ציוניסטישע דעלעגאַציע זאָל אויפֿגענומען ווערען פֿון פּרעזידענט רוזוועלט.

אמעריקע איז געגען ווייסן פאפיר, זאגט רוזוועלט

Forward Mar. 10, 1944

A

פרעזידענט מאכט ערקלערונג וועגען דער שטעלונג פון דער אמעריקאנער רעגירונג צו א אידישער היים אין ארץ ישראל. — זאגט, אז אלע פלענער וועגען נאהענטען מזרח שליסען איין האפנונגען פון די וואס ווילען אויפבויען א אידישע נאציאנאלע היים. — גרויסע קריסטליכע קאנפערענץ אין וואשינגטאן שטורעמט מיט פראטעסט געגען „ווייסען פאפיר“. — פראמינענטע פיהרער פארערען א רעטונגס-פלאן פאר אידען אין פאלעסטינע.

וואשינגטאן, מארטש 9 (איטא). — דר. סטיפען ווייז, צוזאמען מיט דר. אבא הלל סילווער, האבען זיך היינט געטראפען מיט פרעזידענט רוזוועלט און האבען מיט איהם געהאט א געשפרעך, וואס האט געדויערט א שטיקעל צייט.

נאך דעם געשפרעך האבען זיי ארויסגעגעבען דעם פאלגענדען זעהר וויכטיגען סטייטמענט אין דעם נאמען פון אמעריקאנער פרעזידענט.

רוזוועלט האט צו זיי געזאגט:

„די אמעריקאנער רעגירונג האט קיינמאל נישט געגעבען איהר צושטימונג צום ענגלישען „ווייסען פאפיר“, פון יאהר 1939, וואס וויל פארמאכען וויטערע אידישע איינוואנדערונג קיין פאלעסטינע“.

דער פרעזידענט האט ווייטער אזוי געזאגט צו די צוויי אידישע פארשטעהער:

„איך אויטאריזיר אייך צו זאגען אין מיין נאמען, דאס איך בין גליקליך וואס די טירען פון ארץ ישראל זיינען איצט אפען פאר די אידישע ליידענדע פליכטלינגע. ווען די צוקונפטיגע באשלוסען וועלען אנגענומען ווערען, וועט געטאן ווערען פולע גערעכטיגקייט צו די, וואס זוכען אויפצובויען א אידישע נאציאנאלע היים, פאר וועלכע אונזער רעגירונג און דאס אמעריקאנער פאלק האט שטענדיג געהאט די טיפסטע סימפאטיע, היינט נאך מעהר ווי פריהער, נעמענדיג אין אכט דעם טראגישען גורל פון די הונדערטער טויזענטער אידישע פליכטלינגע“.

קאנפערענץ שטורעמט געגען „ווייסען פאפיר“

וואשינגטאן, מערץ 9 (איטא). — א פארזאמלונג, פון דער אמעריקאנער קאנגרעס צו דורכפיהרען די ציוניסטישע רעזאלוציע פאר פרייער אידישער איינוואנדערונג קיין ארץ-ישראל, וואו עס זאל מיט דער צייט געגרינדעט ווערען א אידישע קאמאנוועלט, איז דא היינט אינטערנאציאנאל געווארען אויף א גרויסער קאנפערענץ פון קריסטליכע פיהרער אויף פארשידענע געביטען פון רעגירונג, בילדונג, ארמיי, אינדוסטריע און רעליגיע.

די קאנפערענץ איז ארגאניזירט געווארען דורך דעם אמעריקאנער פאלעסטינער קאמיטעט און וועט זיך ענדיגען מיט א באנקעט היינט ביינאכט, וואס וועט, ווי מען ערווארט, אדרעסירט ווערען פון וויצע-פרעזידענט וואלאס און די סענאטארן טאפט און וואגנער.

דר. הענרי עטקינסאן, סעקרעטאר פון דעם קריסטליכען ראט וועגען ארץ-ישראל, האט אין זיין ערעפנונגס-רעדע געזאגט אזוי: „מיר קריסטען טרעטען ניט אריבער אונזערע רעכט, ווען מיר ערקלערען צו אונזער רעגירונג אונזער איבערצייגונג, אז דער „ווייסער פאפיר“ איז געגענזעץ צו די אמעריקאנער סענטימענטען און די אמעריקאנער אינטערעסען. מיר זיינען זיך דא צוזאמענגעקומען צו פארלאנגען דעם דורכפיהר פון די רעזאלוציעס, וועלכע געפינען זיך איצט אין קאנגרעס“.

„די דאזיגע רעזאלוציעס“, האט ער געזאגט, „פארלאנגען פאקטיש די אפשאפונג פון דעם „ווייסען פאפיר“ און די דורכפיהרונג פון דער באלפור דעקלאראציע“. דר. עטקינסאן האט באטאנט, אז ער רעדט אין נאמען פון טויזענטער גייסטליכע, וועלכע האלטען, אז „אין דעם נאמען פון מיליטערישער נויטווענדיגקייט פארשווארצען מיר פארשפרעכענס, וואס די רעגירונגען פון דער וועלט האבען געגעבען צום אידישען פאלק“.

צווישען די אנדערע רעדנער אויף דער פארזאמלונג זיינען געווען פראפעסארן, שטאטסמענער און רעגירונגס-באאמטע, צווישען זיי וואלטער לאודערמילק, אגריקולטור עקספערט פון דער רעגירונג, און אסיסטענט אטוירני דזשענעראל נארמאן ליטעל, וועלכע האבען אלע אפעלירט, אז אייראפעאישע אידען זאלען באקומען א מקום-מקלט אין ארץ-ישראל.

מען ערווארט, אז די פארזאמלונג וועגען די אידישע רעכט אין ארץ ישראל און וועגען דער רעטונג פון אידען וועלען איינגעשלאסען ווערען אין א רעזאלוציע, וואס די קאנפערענץ וועט אננעמען.

רוזוועלט האט איינגעלאדען ציון פיהרער נאך א געשפרעך מיט סענאטאר וואגנער

Forward Mar. 10, 1944

G

דעם פרעזידענט'ס ערקלערונג געגען „ווייסען פאפיר“ און וועגען אמעריקע'ס סימפאטיע פאר א אידישען היימלאנד ווערט באטראכט ווי א שטארקער ענטפער צו די אראבער. — א שפאנענדע דעבאטע אויף דער קריסטליכער קאנפערענץ פאר ארץ ישראל וועגען דער ציון-רעזאלוציע אין קאנגרעס און דעם קריגס-דעפארטמענט.

ספעציעל צום „פארווערטס“ פון אונזער קארעספאנדענט

לעאן קריסטאל

וואשינגטאן, מארטש 9. — פרעזידענט רוזוועלט'ס ערקלערונג צו דר. סילווער און דר. ווייז האט צוגעגעבען א נייע קראפט און באדייטונג צו אלץ, וואס איז געזאגט געווארען אויף דער קאנפערענץ פון אמעריקאנער קריסטען פאר א אידישען היימלאנד אין ארץ ישראל.

פון א העכסט באגלייבטען קוואל האב איך איצט אויסגעפונען, אז דער פרעזידענט האט בעשלאסען צו רופען צו זיך די צוויי ציוניסטישע פיהרער נאכדעם ווי ער האט געהאט א לאנגען געשפרעך מיט סענאטאר ראבערט וואגנער, פון ניו יארק, וועלכער איז שוין לאנג באקאנט אלס אן איבערצייגטער און טיכטיגער אנהענגער פון ציוניזם.

די ערקלערונג, וואס דער פרעזידענט האט באפולמעכטיגט אין זיין נאמען, איז אויף דער קאנפערענץ אויפגענומען געווארען אלס אמעריקע'ס ענטפער צו די אראבער.

פון דעם, וואס די אראבישע פרעסע האט געשריבען ביז היינט, האט ארויסגעוויזען, אז די אראבער האבען געגלויבט, אז זיי האבען געוואונען די ערשטע שלאכט פון זייער נייער אפענסיווע געגען ציוניזם.

שוין דער סאמע ערשטער פונקט פון דעם פרעזידענט'ס ערקלערונג, אז אמעריקע האט קיינמאל נישט גוטגעהייסען דאס „ווייסע פאפיר“, ווייזט אז די אראבער האבען אפילו די ערשטע שלאכט נישט געוואונען.

דער צווייטער פונקט איז פון נאך גרעסערער וויכטיגקייט. דארט ווערט געזאגט אין פרעזידענט'ס נאמען, אז ער איז גליקליך, וואס די אידישע אימיגראציע קיין פאלעסטינע איז נישט אפגעשטעלט געווארען.

דאס איז אן אנצוהערעניש, אז אפילו נאכדעם ווי די 30 טויזענט אידען, וואס קאנען אריינקומען אין ארץ ישראל נאך דעם 31טען מערץ, טראץ דעם ווייסען פאפיר, וועלען שוין זיין אין לאנד, וועלען די טירען פון ארץ ישראל אלץ נישט פארמאכט ווערען פאר אידען.

דאס ווענדט זיך, נאטירליך, אן ענגלאנד. אבער אזא וואונש פון פרעזידענט רוזוועלט איז געוויס פון דער גרעסטער באדייטונג.

דער דריטער פונקט איז פיליכט נאך וויכטיגער — איך באציה זיך צום ציוניסטישען ענדציל. דער פרעזידענט האט באפולמעכטיגט, אז עס זאל געזאגט ווערען אין זיין נאמען, אז ווען די אנטשיידונגען פון דער צוקונפט וועלען געמאכט ווערען, וועט געטאן ווערען פולע גערעכטיגקייט צו די וואס ווילען גרינדען א אידישע נאציאנאלע היים אין פאלעסטינע.

דער פרעזידענט גייט נאך ווייטער. די ערקלערונג שליסט זיך מיט די ווערטער, אז די אמעריקאנער רעגירונג און דאס אמעריקאנער פאלק האבען שטענדיג געהאט די שטענדיגסטע סימפאטיע פאר דער גרינדונג פון אזא נאציאנאלער היים. און אז היינט איז אט די סימפאטיע נאך גרעסער ווי איידער, צוליב דער טראגישער לאגע פון הונדערטער טויזענטער היימלאזע אידישע פליכטלינגע.

א שפאנענדער מאמענט ביי דער קאנפערענץ איבער דער ציון רעזאלוציע

די קריסטליכע קאנפערענץ פאר א אידישען היימלאנד אין ארץ-ישראל איז איינע פון די אינדרוקספולסטע קאנפערענצען, וואס מען קען זיך נאר פארשטעלען.

80 פראצענט פון די איבער 150 דעלעגאטען זיינען גייסטליכע. מען זעהט צווישען זיי א גאנץ היבשע צאל אין שווארצע קליידער און ווייסע קראגענס פון קאטוילישע גלחים.

די אנדערע צוואנציג פראצענט דעלעגאטען באשטעהען פון ליבעראלע קאלעדזש פרעזידענטען, פראפעסארן און יוניווערסיטעט-לערער. זייערע רעדעס און דעבאטען מאכען א גאנץ אנדער אינדרוק, ווי די רעדעס און דעבאטען אויף ציוניסטישע קאנפערענצען.

א גאר באזונדערע איבערראשונג איז געווען ציהען צו זיך צוויי הויכע רעגירונגס-באאמטע, אסיסטענט אטוירני דזשענעראל נארמאן מ. ליטעל און דר. וואלטער לאודערמילק, אסיסטענט טשיף פון „סאיל קאנסערוועישאן סערוויס“ אין יונייטעד סטייטס דעפארטמענט פון אגריקולטשור.

איינער פון די שפאנענדסטע מאמענטען ביי דער קאנפערענץ איז געווען, ווען עס איז דעבאטירט געווארען די היסטארישע רעזאלוציע. די רעזאלוציע הייבט זיך אן דערמיט, וואס די פארטאג אויף אן אינטערנאציאנאלע פאליטיק, און די היסטארישע פאליטישע דרייסות בנוגע אידען.

דערנאך קומט דער ציוניסטישער טייל, וואו עס ווערט געפאדערט די אפשאפונג פון ווייסען פאפיר און די באשאפונג פון א אידישער קאמאנוועלט. דא איז פארגעקומען אן אינטערעסאנטע דעבאטע.

דר. קארל י. פרידריך, פראפעסאר פון מלוכה-וויסענשאפט אין הארווארד אוניווערסיטעט, וועלכער האט ערקלערט, אז ער איז אויף הונדערט פראצענט פאר דער ציון רעזאלוציע, וואס איז אריינגעבראכט געווארען אין קאנגרעס און סענאט, האט אבער אנגעוויזען, אז דער קריגס-דעפארטמענט האט ערקלערט, אז מ'קען אזא זאך איצט נישט פארדערען צוליב מיליטערישע אורזאכען. די דעבאטע וועגען דעם איז געווען אזוי הייסע, אז עס איז שיער נישט געקומען צו א שפאלטונג אויף דער קאנפערענץ. א גרויסער טייל פון די דעלעגאטען האבען געפאדערט, מען זאל די רעזאלוציע גאר אננעמען.

מען האט ענדליך זיך בעאיינינט אויף א פארמולירונג פון דער רעזאלוציע, וואס דר. פרידריך האט פארגעשלאגען: די רעזאלוציע פארלאנגט, אז דער קאנגרעס זאל אננעמען די רעזאלוציע ווי נאר דאס וועט זיין מעגליך.

א דראמאטישער מאמענט איז פארגעקומען אין אנהייב פון דער צווייטער זיצונג. די זיצונג האט זיך געעפענט מיט א תפילה פון א אראבישען קריסטליכען גייסטליכען, וואס שטאמט פון סיריע. ער האט די תפילה געזאגט אין א ליטעראַרישען אראביש, וואס האט געקלונגען אויסטערגעוועהנליך ענליך צו העבראיש.

אין אוונט איז פארגעקומען א באנקעט, אויף וועלכען די רעדנער זיינען געווען: סענאטאר ראבערט פ. וואגנער, דר. דאניעל פאלינג, סענאטאר ראבערט טאפט, ה. סעקונדא, ראבאי אבא הלל סילווער און וויצע-פרעזידענט הענרי א. וואלאס.

NY Post 3-10-44

Full Explanation Of Palestine Stand Demanded of Army

By OLIVER PILAT

Washington, Mar. 10—U. S. military authorities were faced today with a demand for fuller information as to how keeping Palestine open to Jewish immigration would interfere with the war effort.

RABBIS Abba H. Silver (left) and Stephen S. Wise, after conferring with President Roosevelt.

The demand came from Sen. Taft (R-O.) co-sponsor of a resolution protesting the cessation of Jewish immigration to Palestine, three weeks from today, under the terms of the British White Paper of 1939. Speaking last night at the annual dinner here of the American Palestine Committee, Sen. Taft noted that a "high authority" had told Senators that serious consideration of the resolution would antagonize the Arab peoples.

Sen. Wagner (D-N. Y.), the other sponsor of the resolution,

Washington Bureau Special to The Post

declared that the White Paper "must be torn to bits in order that the hopes of the Jewish people and of humanity may have a new birth of freedom."

At the afternoon session, William B. Ziff, author of "The Rape of Palestine," accused the British Colonial Office of an official anti-Jewish policy in Palestine.

Pointing to the economic and military importance of a Jewish Palestine to the Allies, Ziff said, "while Jewish Palestine was operating in a solid phalanx, contributing its heroes and workers in the African campaign, the Arabs made no bones of the fact that they were violently against the United Nations.

"The identical Jewish industry and agriculture which the government had been making such strong efforts to conscript, supplied Montgomery's army with a wide variety of essential products and solved a problem of logistics which otherwise might have proved insuperable.

"The great trouble with this situation is not the Arabs. It is the professional anti-Semite who is determined that the Jews shall get off the earth and who, by one specious reasoning or another, attempts to justify his attitudes."

F. D. R., Willkie for "Open" Palestine

WASHINGTON, March 9—(AP)—Those who wish to keep Palestine open to Jewish immigration received words of encouragement from President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie today at a rally aimed to mobilize American sentiment behind modification of Britain's 1939 white paper.

Mr. Roosevelt sent no direct message to the meeting but two leaders who visited him said he authorized them to say the American government had never approved the 1939 paper which would halt Jewish immigration into Palestine after this month.

Willkie, the 1940 Republican presidential candidate, telegraphed:

"For the past quarter of a century, the Jewish people of Europe have loked on the Balfour Declaration (which opened Palestine to the Jews) as covenant of hope. We must insure by every means at our disposal that the opportunity remains. The doors of Palestine must be kept open for the present."

The president's callers were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York and Dr. Abba H. Silver, Cleveland.

Roosevelt Backs Palestine Plan As Homeland for Refugee Jews

By NANCY MacLENNAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 9—President Roosevelt gave encouragement today to the movement to establish in Palestine a Jewish commonwealth by authorizing two Jewish leaders to announce at a conference that "when future decisions are reached full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba H. Silver, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, spent about half an hour in conference with the President and after leaving made this statement:

"The President has authorized us to say that the American government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939.

"The President is happy that doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees and that when future decisions are reached full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home, for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy and today more than ever in view of the tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees."

A few hours later the National Conference on Palestine, sponsored by the American Palestine Committee, resolved to press for passage "at the earliest opportunity" of the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton resolutions in Congress recommending that the United States go on record as favoring opening of Jewish immigration into Palestine and establishment of a Jewish democratic commonwealth.

The phrase, "at the earliest opportunity," was written into the resolution to show the conference's acknowledgment of recently announced War Department policy. This policy opposes the currently proposed Congressional legislation on grounds of military exigency. It is reported that Army authorities have cited to Congressional committees the possibility of an Arab revolt if such measures were enacted.

In its resolution, the conference called for abrogation by the United Kingdom of the White Paper on the grounds of "justice, mercy and in the interests of common humanity"; considering it "a breach of covenants in contravention of international law and a violation of the terms of the Mandate as well as of the Anglo-American agreement of 1924 under which no change materially affecting the character of the Mandate could be made without the consent of the United States."

A Palestine Jewish homeland would contribute significantly to the United Nation's task of rehabilitating Jewish victims of Nazism, the resolution stated. "The 1939 Chamberlain - MacDonald White Paper on Palestine" represented "a policy of appeasement," it asserted.

"The doors of Palestine must be kept open for the present," Wendell L. Willkie wired the conference in a telegram read at the opening of the all-day meeting. "For the past quarter of a century the Jewish people of Europe have looked upon the Balfour declaration as a covenant of hope. We must insure by every means at our disposal that the opportunity remains which will enable an equitable program to be developed."

William P. Ziff, author and publisher, accused the Western World of "indifference, apathy and silence" toward the Jewish Palestine problem. He said that Arabian sympathy for the Near East oil pipeline, which would run through Arabia, was bought at the price of anti-Jewish policy in Palestine.

"A Jewish national home in Palestine is a risky policy but only by it can we escape the greater risk of failure to solve the Jewish problem in Europe," Dr. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard said.

"Jews need the Arabs and the Arabs, far more, need the Jews," Dr. William F. Albright of Johns Hopkins University declared. "You cannot get rid of minorities without placing the future prosperity of the majority in acute jeopardy." (The Arabs number about 1,000,000 in Palestine; the Jews about 550,000.)

Vice President Wallace said that he could not add to the splendid statement authorized by President Roosevelt. He said he believed that the Jews would be able to live with the Arabian people to their mutual benefit.

Mr. Wallace said that he hoped some day to see a "Jordan Valley Authority" which will "make the desert blossom in terms of the common man."

The dinner was attended by more than 800. Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the American Palestine Committee, paid tribute to the late Senator Charles L. McNary, co-chairman.

Senator Robert A. Taft urged passage of the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton legislation by Congress and said he questioned the military reason for opposing the measure.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, called Palestine "a very real symbol of the democracy for which we are fighting today."

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 9—President Roosevelt nominated several persons as United States Ministers or Ambassadors, including Gen. Thomas Holcomb as Ambassador to Iran. His visitors included Col. Everett Cook and Dr. A. M. Silver with Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

The Senate passed the War Department Civil Functions Appropriations Bill, received the conference report on soldier-vote legislation, passed the Treasury-Postoffice Appropriation Bill and recessed at 4:26 P. M. until noon tomorrow; the Appropriations Committee approved the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill.

The House heard Representative Dies' charges against CIO's political action committee and adjourned at 4:54 P. M. until noon tomorrow; its Military Affairs Committee approved legislation which would give compensation and disability benefits to service men contracting venereal diseases.

Roosevelt's Statement is Set-Back For Anti-Zionists, Dr. Silver Says

WASHINGTON, March 10. (JTA) -- "The conspiracy of silence which existed in connection with Palestine has been definitely ended by the statement authorized by the President yesterday indicating that the Zionist cause will be dealt with justly," Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Committee, said today.

"The sense of bewilderment on the part of American Jewry has been removed," Dr. Silver declared. "The statement showed that our Government is not tied to the policy of the Colonial Administration in London and that it is eager to cooperate in the just solution of the Jewish problem in keeping with international covenants."

Those who want to thwart the resolution and stifle Zionism, he said, have received a decisive set-back. "It is significant," Silver continued, "that the President made the statement after the protests from the Arab governments. There will be little jubilation when the statement reaches them. It is the first time in the five-year history of the White Paper, that the leader of this country mentioned the White Paper by name. It seemed to have been the official policy up to now that everything that happened in Palestine was of no concern to the American Government except insofar as it concerned American nationals."

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

דער מאָרגען זשורנאַל

און יידישעס טאַגעבלאַט

PRICE 4 CENTS | NEW YOR[K] ...[MAR]CH 10, 1944. | MAIL. | 12 PAGES | VOL. XLIII. NO. 12,876 | 12 זייטען | פרייז 4 סענט

קויפט רעגעלמעסיג מלחמה באַנדס און סייווינג סטעמפס
FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
העלפט געווינען די מלחמה

4 סענט

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פּרעזידענט פאַר פרייער אידישער אימיגראַציע אין ארץ ישראל באַלד און פאַר אידיש היימלאַנד

קאָנפערענץ פאָדערט אויף קאָנגרעס אָנצונעמען די קאָמאַנוועלט רעזאָלוציע

רוזוועלט נעהמט אויף דר. ווייז און דר. סילווער און אויטאָ־ריזירט די צו מאַכען סטייטמענט וועגען אימיגראַציע און היימלאַנד. — זאָגט אמעריקע האָט ניט גוטגע־הייסען דעם „ווייסען פּאַפּיר".

באַטראַכטען עס ווי א נס פורים

(ספּעציעל דורכ'ן טעלעפאָן פון ד. ל. מעקלער)

ווילקי'ס טעלעגראַמע

די קריטיש ... סעסיע

גרויסע קריסטלעכע קאָנפערענץ אין וואַשינגטאָן הערט די פאָדערונג דורכצופירן די ציון-רעזאָלוציע

A

Morning Freiheit 3-10-44

ראַבּאַי א. הלל סילווער

פון אונזער ספּעציעלן קאָרעספּאָנדענט
אַבּרהם משאַמאַן

וואַשינגטאָן, מערץ 9. — ראַבּאַי סטיפען ס. ווייז און ראַבּאַי אַבּאַ הלל סילווער האָבן זיך היינט געזען מיט פּרעזידענט רוזוועלט און געהאַט מיט אים אַ געשפּרעך וואָס האָט געדויערט אַ שעה צייט. זיי האָבן דערנאָך אַרויסגעגעבן די פאָלגנדע דערקלערונג:

„דער פּרעזידענט האָט אונז באַפולמעכטיגט צו זאָגן, אַז די אַמעריקאַנער רעגירונג האָט קיינמאָל ניט געגעבן איר צושטימונג צו דעם ווייסן פּאַפּיר פון 1939. דער פּרעזידענט איז גליקלעך וואָס די טירן פון פּאַלעסטינע זיינען איצט אָפן פאַר אידישע פליכטלינגען. ווען צוקונפטיגע באַשלוסן וועלן אָנגענומען ווערן וועט געטאָן ווערן פולע גערעכטיגקייט צו יענע וועלכע זוכן אַ אידישע נאַציאָנאַלע היים פאַר וועלכער אונזער רעגירונג און דאָס אַמעריקאַנער פאָלק האָבן שטענדיג געהאַט די טיפסטע סימפּאַטיע און היינט, נאָך מער ווי פריער, געשטאַנען אין באַטראַכט דעם טראַגישן גורל פון הונדערטער טויזנטער אידישע פליכטלינגען".

די דערקלערונג איז ענטוזיאַסטיש באַגריסט געוואָרן פון רעגירונגס־פירער, בילדונגס־טוער, אַרבעטער־פירער, אינדוסטריאַליסטן און רעליגיעזע פירער־שטייער פון אַלע טיילן פון׳ם לאַנד, וואָס האָבן זיך פאַרזאַמלט צו דער איינטאָגיגער נאַציאָנאַלער קאָנפערענץ וועגן פּאַלעסטינע אין האָטעל סטאַטלער, וואַשינגטאָן, ד. ק. די קאָנפערענץ איז צוזאַמענגעקומען דורך די באַמיאונגען פון דעם פּאַלעסטינער קאָמיטעט אין קאָאָפּעראַציע מיט דער א. פ. אָוו ל., סי־איי־אָ, „פרי וואָרלד אַסאָסיאיישאָן", „קריסטשיען קאָונסיל אָן פּאַלעסטאַין", „יוניאָן פאַר דעמאָקראַטיק עקשאָן", „יוניטאַריען פעלאָושיפּ פאַר סאָשעל דזשאַסטיס" און „יונאַיטעד קריסטשיען קאָונסיל פאַר דעמאָקראַסי".

דער פאָרזיצער פון דעם אַמעריקאַנער פּאַלעסטינער קאָמיטעט, סענאַטאָר ראָבּערט פ. וואַגנער, האָט צעשמעטערט טשעמבערליינס „ווייסן פּאַפּיר" און אים אָנגערופן „דער פּאַלעסטינער מינכען" ביי דעם שלוס־דינער פון דער קאָנפערענץ און אויסגערופן, אַז דאָס „ווייסע פּאַפּיר" מוז צעריסן ווערן אויף פּיצעלעך, כדי די האָפענונגען פון׳ם אידישן פאָלק און פון דער מענטשהייט זאָלן האָבן אַ נייעם געבורט פון פרייהייט.

דאָס „ווייסע פּאַפּיר", וואָס האָט באַצוועקט צו פאַרמאַכן די טויערן פון דער אידישער אימיגראַציע קיין פּאַלעסטינע און וואָלט אַרויסגעלייגט דיסקרימינירנדע באַשרענקונגען נעגן 600 טויזנט אידן אין פּאַלעסטינע, איז באַשטימט געוואָרן אַריינצוגיין אין קראַפט צום סוף פון דעם חודש. יעדע איינציגע אידישע אָרגאַניזאַציע אין אַמעריקע, די נאַציאָנאַלע קאָנווענשאַנס פון דער סי־איי־אָ און פון דער א. פ. אָוו ל. און גרויסע טיילן פון דער אַמעריקאַנער געזעלשאַפטלעכער מיינונג, האָבן געפּראָטעסטירט אַנטקעגן דעם „ווייסן פּאַפּיר" וועגן פּאַלעסטינע.

די נאַציאָנאַלע קאָנפערענץ וועגן פּאַלעסטינע האָט אויסגעדריקט דעם פּראָטעסט פון די ניט־אידישע אַמעריקאַנער קעגן דעם „ווייסן פּאַפּיר" און אויך אויסגעדריקט דעם פאַרלאַנג צו שטיצן די פּאַלעסטינער רעזאָלוציע, וואָס געפינט זיך איצט פאַר די קאָמיטעטן פון אויסלענדישע ענינים אין קאָנגרעס און אין סענאַט. די דאָזיגע רעזאָלוציע, וואָס גייט אָן דעם „ווייסן פּאַפּיר" האָט געטראָפן ווייטגייענדע שטיצע ווי די רעזאָלוציע, וואָס פאָדערט אָפּצושאַפן דעם „ווייסן פּאַפּיר", דערפאַר ווייל זי פאָדערט אויך אַ אידישע קאָמאָנוועלט אין פּאַלעסטינע.

סענאַטאָר וואַגנער האָט אויסגערופן...

באַריימטע אידישע קינסטלער פונם דייטשן און אַמעריקאַנער טעאַטער וועלן זיך באַטייליגן אין דעם גרויסן קאָנצערט צו פייערן די באַפרייאונג פון אוקראַינע, וואָס וועט דורכגעפירט ווערן זונטאָג, דעם 12טן מערץ, ביי... ביימאַג, אין קופּער יוניאָן, 8טע גאַס און דריטע עוועניו.

די פייערונג ווערט צוגעגרייט פון דעם קאָמיטעט פון אוקראַינישע אָרגאַניזאַציעס ביים אידישן קאָנסיל פאַר ראַשען וואָר רעליף. הרב אברהם ביק איז פאָרזיצער פונם קאָמיטעט. 40 אוקראַינישע אָרגאַניזאַציעס זיינען שוין ביז איצט געוואָרן די פאַרטרעטערס פון דער פייערונג.

עס וועט דורכגעפירט ווערן די באַרימטע רינג־סצענע פון לעסינג׳ס גרויסער אידישער דראַמע „נאַטאַן דער וויזער" (נתן החכם), וואָס וועט געשפּילט ווערן (אין ענגליש) פון דעם באַרימטן דייטשן שוישפּילער הערבערט בערנהאָלד און דזשאַני וויליאַמס פון ערווין פּיסקאַטאָר׳ס סטודיאָ טעאַטער. מען וועט אויך זען אַן איינאַקטער „אויף אַ נייער דירה", וועגן אַ סאָוועטיש־אידישער פאַמיליע, וואָס געשפּילט ווערן (אין אידיש) פון דער באַרימטער אידישער שפּילערין ... וואַראָן, סאַמועל קאַרסאָן און פיגורער.

INDEPENDENT
JEWISH PRESS SERVICE, Inc.   207 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N.

    B   Release: Friday, March 10, 1944

SPECIAL EDITORIAL

HOAX?

A cruel hoax has been perpetrated against the Jewish people; the impetuous blame those close to the administration; and while not sharing their views, who can blame the impetuous? The hoax was not brought about by design, but the results bear fatal potentialities. We refer to the big guns aimed at the House and Senate resolutions calling for the lifting of the White Paper ban on Jewish immigration into Palestine and for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth.

General Marshall, Chief of Staff, has declared himself against the resolution in testimony in executive session before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Secretary of War Stimson has written a letter to Senator Connally, declaring himself similarly, and so has Secretary of State Cordell Hull, according to reports. "Military expediency" is the reason given.

Without going into the merits of "military expediency," and with all deference to the Chief of Staff, we wonder why Zionist leaders were not told of this in the many months of probing opinion in the Capital before the resolutions were introduced? Why were Zionist leaders led to believe that the Administration favored the resolutions? Why did Secretary of State Hull, now reported opposed, give his tacit approval when his opinion was asked before the resolutions were brought up?

What is the answer? The impetuous call it a hoax. We do not. But we do feel that it was thoughtlessness bordering on callousness, especially in view of the fact that Congress was overwhelmingly in favor of the resolutions. So much pressure would not have been brought to bear for their demolition had the resolutions little chance of passage. The Jewish case is strong in Congress, which means that public opinion is with us. The opposition has arisen in the executive branch of the Government.

The Palestine resolutions are closely linked with the issue of rescue and with the results sought by the War Refugee Board. The War Refugee Board has just concluded negotiations with the Government of Turkey to the effect that Turkey will admit a definite number of those rescued every week, provided the Jewish Agency undertakes to transfer them to Palestine. Shall we accept, pointblank, the implied reversal of American policy and the tacit approval of the White Paper (not by Congress, but by the administration)? The ban on Jewish immigration to become effective April 1 (Continued on Page 1[illegible])

would mean that the Jewish Agency could not undertake its end of the bargain with Turkey. It would negate the work of the War Refugee Board.

It is painfully confusing. On the one hand -- the creation of the War Refugee Board, on the other -- the negation of the Palestine resolutions. The administration should feel obligated to clear up the confusion. The administration owes an answer to American public opinion, to world public opinion, to the Jews in the ghettos who had already been given hope. They expected rescue. That has kept them going. Shall the word now be passed to them by the underground that "military expediency" requires that they die in the gas chambers of Treblinka, in the electrocution chambers of Oswiencia? Shall we tell them that they should feel proud, dying that appeasement may live?

And what shall our reply be to the Jewish volunteers from Palestine who sealed with blood, not with bakshesh and with oil, their alliance with the free world? What shall we tell the dead and the maimed of Tobruk, Crete and of Greece?

Americans: it is your duty to your country, to its Chief Executive and to the cause of justice to speak up. Write the President

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J T A DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency

106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.

VOL. XI. NO. 58 (26th year) Friday, March 10, 1944

ROOSEVELT RECEIVES ZIONIST LEADERS; SAYS U.S. NEVER APPROVED WHITE PAPER

WASHINGTON, March 9. (JTA) -- President Roosevelt today received Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, the co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, and told them that the Government of the United States have never approved the White Paper.

The two Zionist leaders were received by the President while an all-day conference of Christian leaders was taking place at the Statler Hotel here, called by the American Palestine Committee for the purpose of "mobilising American Christian sentiment in favor of free entry of Jews into Palestine and the reconstruction of that country as a free and democratic commonwealth." Following their meeting with the President, the two Zionist leaders issued the following statement;

"The President authorized us to say that the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939. The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees, and that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home for which our government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy, and today more than ever in view of the tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of Jewish refugees."

White Paper Conflicts With American Interests,Conference Hears

Leaders in the field of government, education, labor, industry and religion who came from all over the country to attend the conference of the American Palestine Committee, were told by Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, who presided, that "we are not going beyond our rights in stating to our government our conviction that the White Paper conflicts with American sentiment and American interests."

Emphasizing that as chairman of the Christian Council for Palestine, he represented "the mature judgement of more than 1,000 clergymen," Dr. Atkinson continued: "We are here to urge the passage of the bills now before Congress, which in effect call for the withdrawal of the White Paper and the complete fulfilment of the original intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration. We are thoroughly appreciative of the responsibility of the military and naval authorities in efforts to win the war, but we are equally determined not to lose the peace after we win the war."

Resolution Asks Maximum Immigration, Jewish Commonwealth

After hearing several speakers, including Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littel, Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Dr. William F. Albright, president of Johns Hopkins University, the conference adopted the following resolution;

"We reaffirm our faith in the spirit as well as the letter of the Balfour Declaration and ask for a maximum Jewish immigration into Palestine and full opportunity for colonization and economic development.

"We reaffirm the traditional policy of our government and ask for all

effective measures to the end that Palestine may be reconstituted by the Jewish people as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth.

"We urge passage at the earliest opportunity by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton Resolution now under discussion in committee so that these objectives may be the more speedily realized."

U. S. Agricultural Expert Speaks of Jewish Progress in Palestine

Dr. Lowdermilk, demonstrated with colored slides the progress made by Jewish settlers in Palestine. "Palestine," he said, "may serve as a demonstration for the whole Near East how land may become restored." He outlined a project for developing the Jordan Valley which, if carried out, would enable the absorption by Palestine of four million people.

Assistant Attorney General Littal appealed to Americans for "candid, realistic recognition" of the fact that Jews face persecution. "Americans must fight Jewish persecution at home the way Americans traditionally fight everything - with a head-on attack. We've got to stop this thing in its tracks," he said.

Dr. Albright told the conference that he regards the continued development and expansion of the Zionist program for Palestine as by far the most promising factor in the future economic and cultural development of the Arab world as a whole. "Planted in the midst of the Arab world, Jewish Palestine cannot fail to be a most potent source of benefit to all surrounding lands," he said.

Dr. Silver Assails Arab Protests Against Palestine Resolution

Speaking at a dinner which climaxed the conference, and which was attended by many members of the House and the Senate, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver assailed the protests by Arab countries against the Palestine resolution. He expressed the hope that U. S. military authorities "will soon find it possible, consistent with the realities of the situation, to withdraw their objections to the resolution, so that the Congress of the United States may be given the opportunity to speak its mind on this tremendously important question."

"To those who say that the Jewish people should wait for the end of the war before they raise the question of the abrogation of the White Paper, the answer must be given that vital political decisions affecting many countries are even now being made, and Palestine and the Near East are quite definitely today within the field where political activities looking towards ultimate arrangements are being vigorously prosecuted," Dr. Silver continued. He charged that the "White Paper is not a product of the war and the return of peace will not automatically abrogate it. It is clear that unless there is a revision of attitude and change of heart, the Colonial Office of Great Britain will be able to discover after the war as many insurmountable difficulties in the way of fulfilling the clear intent and purpose of the mandate as they discovered before the war."

Senator Robert Wagner, speaking at the dinner, asserted that there was a greater need for Congressional action now than in 1922. The Jewish people have long been denied their rights, he said, adding that "Europe today is a vast graveyard for their dead. They have a right to ask us that they be counted in the ranks of tomorrows society of free nations."

(Vice-President Henry A. Wallace was scheduled to deliver a brief extemporaneous address at the dinner late in the evening, as were Senator Robert F. Taft, of Ohio, co-sponsor of the Palestine resolution, and Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission.)

BRITISH DECISION ON PALESTINE IS NOT TO BE EXPECTED SOON, NAHUM GOLDMANN SAYS

LONDON, March 9. (JTA) -- The British Government is not likely to make any decision on the Palestine question shortly, although responsible British circles are becoming convinced that the present state of affairs cannot continue and that a fundamental solution must be found, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, head of the Washington office of the Jewish Agency, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today prior to returning to the United States.

The postponement of action on the Palestine resolution by the Congressional committees in Washington is no major political blow to the Zionist demands, Dr. Goldmann said. In their consultations in London, the Zionist leaders have achieved unity with regard to the Biltmore Declaration, he added. He said that during his stay in London he conferred with representatives of the British, Soviet and other Allied governments with regard to the rescue of Jews from Europe and that "practical schemes have been evolved with the help of these governments."

JEWISH AGENCY PREPARES MEMORANDUM TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT; 12-POINT PROGRAM FORMULATED

JERUSALEM, March 9. (JTA) -- A 12-point program based on the Biltmore Declaration was drafted by David Ben-Gurion, upon resuming his post as chairman of the executive of the Jewish Agency this week, it was learned here today. This program will be included in a memorandum which the Jewish Agency in London will submit soon to the British Government, it was stated here.

It is understood that since Ben-Gurion and Dr. Weizmann have reconciled their differences, the former will not proceed to London. The reconciliation was reached on the basis that Dr. Weizmann's sphere of action is in London and Ben-Gurion's remains in Jerusalem. The delegation sent to London by the executive of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem is expected to return to Palestine at the end of this month.

A convention of Jewish ex-servicemen held in Tel Aviv today adopted a resolution supporting the Biltmore Declaration which demands the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. The convention also addressed an appeal to the United Nations to speed the rescue of Jews from Europe. It called upon Jewish institutions to take better care of ex-servicemen and asked the Palestine administration for government land to be given to Jewish war veterans for colonization.

EGYPT, ENCOURAGED BY WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS, ASKS ARABS FOR MORE ANTI-JEWISH ACTION

JERUSALEM, March 9. (JTA) -- Encouraged by the opposition of the War and State Departments in Washington to the Palestine resolution, the Arab press in Egypt calls for further Arab action against Jews. The newspaper Al Balagh, organ of the Egyptian Cabinet, says that "the shelving of the Palestine resolution in the American Congress should stimulate the Arab countries to further solidarity," especially in the field of economic activities, "in order to prevent the Zionists from dominating any markets in the Middle East."

The Arab press in Palestine continues to feature reports on the developments in Washington with regard to the Palestine resolution. The Husseini faction, which represents the Palestine Arab Party, submitted a memorandum to U. S. Consul-General Lowell C. Pinkerton in Jerusalem declaring that the Palestine resolution "threatens the existence of the Palestine Arabs and prejudices their interests."

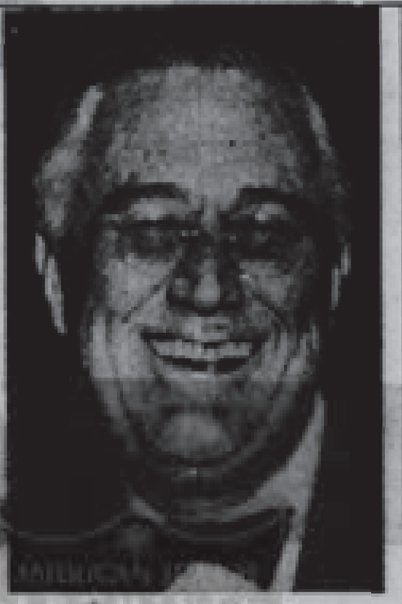
The Hebrew press in Palestine also comments extensively on the Washington developments. Haarets, one of the leading Hebrew newspapers, points out that "the discussions have been postponed, but the problem remains and constitutes part of the international problems facing the world after the war."

אַמעריקע האָט קיינמאָל נישט צוגעשטי[...]
צום „ווייסען פּאַפּיר”, זאָגט פּרעז. רוזוועל[...]

„רעפּרעזענטאַנץ פון בונד” שיקט טעלעגראַמע צום קאָנגרעס געגען רעזאָלוציע פאַר פּאַלעסטינע

Forward 3-11-44

אין פאַרלויף פון די לעצטע עטליכע טעג האָט מען זיך דערוואוסט, אַז די „רעפּרעזענטאַנץ פון אידישער אַרבייטער בונד אין פּוילען” האָט אין מיטען פעברואַר געשיקט א טעלעגראַמע צו דער קאָמיטע פון אויסלענדישע אַנגעלעגענהייטען פון קאָנגרעס, אין וועלכער זי האָט אויסגעדריקט איהר אָפּאָזיציע צו דער ציוניסטישער רעזאָלוציע וואָס די קאָנגרעס־קאָמיטע האָט דאַמאָלס פאַרהאַנדעלט. אין דער טעלעגראַמע שטעלט זיך די „רעפּרעזענטאַנץ” פאַר אַלס די פאַרשטעהערין פון דער אידישער אונטערערדישער אַרבייטער באַוועגונג אין פּוילען. [...]



פּרעזידענט רוזוועלט

ווייכטיגע דערקלערונג פון פּרעזידענט ווערט געמאַכט ביי קאָנפערענץ פון קריסטען, וואָס האָט זיך געכטען געעפענט אין וואַשינגטאָן.

The Day 3-10-44

אידישע היים אין א״י האָט סימפּאַטיע פון אַמעריקאַנער רעגירונג און פאָלק

וואַשינגטאָן, מערץ 9. — די דעלעגאַטען אויף דער נאַציאָנאַלער קריסטליכער קאָנפערענץ פאַר א״י אין האָטעל סטאַטלער זיינען אויפגעשפּרונגען פון פרייד און האָבען לאַנג אַפּלאָדירט א סטייטמענט, וואָס דר. אבא הלל סילווער און דר. סטיפען ס. ווייז האָבען פאַרעפענטליכט מיט דער דערלויבעניש פון פּרעזידענט רוזוועלט.

דער סטייטמענט איז געלייענט געוואָרען פון דר. הענרי א. עטינגער, וועלכער האָט אַנגעפירט מיט דער דעבאַטע אויף דער צווייטער זיצונג, און ער לייענט זיך ווי פאָלגט:

„דער פּרעזידענט האָט אונז אויטאָריזירט צו זאָגען, אַז די אַמעריקאַנער רעגירונג האָט קיינמאָל נישט געגעבען איר צושטימונג צו דעם „ווייסען פּאַפּיר” פון 1939.

„דער פּרעזידענט איז גליקליך, וואָס די טויערן פון ארץ־ישראל זיינען איצט אָפען פאַר אידישע פליכטלינגע, און וואָס ווען די צוקונפטיגע אָנטשיידונגען וועלען קומען וועט געגעבען ווערען פולע גערעכטיגקייט צו די, וואָס זוכען א אידישע נאַציאָנאַלע היים, פאַר וועלכער אונזער רעגירונג און דאָס אַמעריקאַנער פאָלק האָט תמיד געהאַט די טיפסטע סימפּאַטיע [...]”

[...]

די וועלט וועט אנגיבן ארויסגעבן נאך א וויכטיגע ערקלערונג וועגן פאלעסטינע

Forward Mar. 11, 1944

די אינפארמאציע קומט פון באגלויבטע קוואלן אין וואשינגטאן. — די באנקעט־זיצונג פון דער קריסטליכער קאנפערענץ פאר ארץ־ישראל. — וויס־פרעזידענט וואלאס לויבט דר. ווייצמאן פאר הילף אין דער איצטיגער מלחמה אלס בעמיקער. — א באזוך אין ווייסן הויז ביים פרעזידענט׳ס פרעס־קאנפערענץ.

לעאן קריספאל

[illegible]

בייס פרעזידענט רוזוועלט׳ס פרעסע־קאנפערענץ אין ווייסן הויז

[illegible]

ביים באנקעט פון דער קריסטליכער קאנפערענץ וועגן ארץ־ישראל

[illegible]

דאס אידישע פאלק וועט לעבן, זאגט אמעריקאנער געלערנטער

[illegible]

„ווייסער פאפיר" דארף צוריסן ווערן, רופט אויס וואגנער

[illegible]

פאלעסטינע קען אריינעמען נאך מיליאנען אידן, זאגט וואלאס

[illegible]

א נייע ערמוטיגונג פאר די פריינט פון ציון

[illegible]

Confer With President

Plain Dealer 3/11/44

Rabbi A. H. Silver of The Temple, E. 105th street and Ansel road, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York are shown, above, after they left a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House on the "white paper of 1939." They said Mr. Roosevelt authorized them to say the American government never gave approval to the paper. Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise are co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

קאנגרעס פירער צוטיילט אין זייערע מיינונגען וועגן גורל פון דער קאמאנוועלט רעזאלוציע

Journal 3-12-44

„מארגען זשורנאל" פירט דורך ספעציעלע אויספארשונג צווישען פירער פון קאנגרעס. — יאנגער האלט אז די רעזאלוציע האט דעם בעסטען שאנס אנגענומען צו ווערען נאך דעם פרעזידענט'ס סטייטמענט. — וואס עס האט געפירט צו פרעזידענט רוזוועלט'ס דערקלערונג וועגן ארץ ישראל.

B

(ספעציעלע טעלעגראמע צום „מארגען זשורנאל" פון ד. ל. מעקלער)

וואשינגטאן, שבת נאכט. — נאך פרעזידענט רוזוועלט'ס דערקלערונג דורך די צוויי ציון פירער, וואס איז פארעפענטליכט געווארען דאנערשטאג אויף דער נאציאנאלער קריסטליכער קאנפערענץ, איז איצט אין היגע ציוניסטישע און אלגעמיין אידישע [illegible] נים אידישע קרייזען דער הויפט אינטערעס, וואס עס וועט זיין דער גורל פון דער רעזאלוציע וואס ליגט איצט פאר ביידע הייזער פון קאנגרעס און וועלכע עס ווערט זיך אויסגעזאגט פאר א אידישער קאמאנוועלט אין ארץ ישראל. נאכדעם ווי די ראוינג רעזאלוציע האט ארויסגערופען א שטארקע אפאזיציע מצד די אידישע שונאי ציון און מצד די אראבישע לענדער און באזונדער מצד די מיליטערישע פיהרער, פרעגט מען זיך איצט, וואס וועט זיין די ווירקונג פון פרעזידענט רוזוועלט'ס דערקלערונג אין שייכות מיט דער רעזאלוציע און צו מיינט עס, אז אין קאנגרעס וועט מען פיהלען, אז דער פרעזידענט האט מיט זיין דערקלערונג באזייטיגט דעם [illegible] גרונט אויף וועלכען מען האט די רעזאלוציע געשטעלט צוריקגעהאלטען, [illegible] איבער די אינגאנצען פארווארפען?

די דאזיגע פראגען זיינען אייגענטליך געשטעלט געווארען נאך ביי דער קאנפערענץ. קיינער האט אבער דאן נים געקענט געבען קיין גענויע תשובה. דאס האט די אנגעזעהענע קריסטליכע פירער [illegible] געמאכט וויסען ווי מען האט געטראגען [illegible] אינפארמאציע וועגען דעם באזוך פון דער ציוניסטישער דעלעגאציע אין ווייסען הויז, ד"ר. סטיפען ס. ווייז און ד"ר. אבא הלל סילווער.

אין שייכות מיט דעם באזוך, דערוויסט מען זיך, אז אייגענטליך האט געדארפט אויפגענומען ווערען א אידישע דעלעגאציע פון פרעזידענט נאך מיט וואכען צוריק, די גאנצע ארץ ישראל פראבלעם האט געזאלט דיסקוטירט ווערען מיטן פרעזידענט.

עס איז אבער געקומען דער פארלאנג פון ווייסען הויז, אז די דעלעגאציע זאל באשטיין, נים בלויז פון ציוניסטען נאר אויך פון נים־ציוניסטען און אפילו פון די באוואוסטע אנטי־ציוניסטען. די ציוניסטען האבען נים געוואלט, אז דאס וואלט געפיהרט ברענגען פאר'ן פרעזידענט די גאנצע צעטיילונג וואס הערשט אין אידישען לאגער און מעגליך מאכען, אז דער פרעזידענט זאל קריגען דעם איינדרוק, אז די מינאריטעט וואס באקעמפט דעם ציוניזם, שפילט באמת א פירענדיגע ראל אין אידישען לעבען.

די ציוניסטען האבען גענומען די שטעלונג — און מיט רעכט — אז ווען עס האנדעלט זיך וועגען דער אידישער פאדערונג בנוגע ארץ ישראל קענען נים זיין [illegible]. [illegible] אויך שטארקע [illegible] פון די שונאי ציון און די האבען זיך געמאכט צו איינ[illegible] אויך איצט באזונדער אין ווייסען הויז.

די ציוניסטען זיינען באשטאנען, אז די צייט איז געקומען, אז דער פרעזידענט דארף זיך ארויסזאגען א פאזיטיווע שטעלונג צו ארץ ישראל און זיך ארויסזאגען קלאהר וועגען די אידישע אספיראציעס אין ארץ ישראל.

און די „עקספערטן" [illegible] די ציוניסטען וואס האבען קלאהר [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] און [illegible]. און וואס מאכען האבען אפילו באווירקט אלס רעזאלוציע [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. דאס [illegible] הויז. דאס איז דעם ציוניסטישע [illegible] אין דאס מאכט. ווי דעם פרעזידענט'ס דערקלערונג ווייזט, זיך ארויסגעזאגט

קלאהר פאר דעם וואס ציוניסטען פאדערען — אפענע טויערן פאר אידישע איינוואנדערונג אין ארץ ישראל און א אידישע היימלאנד.

אבער דעם פרעזידענט'ס דערקלערונג איז דערווייל נאך נים קיין דירעקטע כאטש אן אפיציעלע [illegible]. דער טעקסט פון דער דערקלערונג קומט פון פרעזידענט, כאטש נים אין זיינע אייגענע ווערטער.

וויכטיג אבער פאקטיש — און דאס איז איבערגעגעבען געווארען צו מיר פון נים קיין אנדערען ווי פון סענאטאר וואגנער, מיט וועלכען איך האב גערעדט א נעכטען, אז באלד וואס קומען א נייע דערקלערונג פון פרעזידענט איז מאכט א דירעקטע און מעהר ספעציפישע.

וואס איז נוגע דעם פרעזידענט'ס שטעלונג צום ציוניזם איז גענוג אנצואווייזען אויף דעם וואס ד"ר. סילווער [illegible] און דערקלערט אז דער פרעזידענט זאל צוזאמען [illegible]. אז אין [illegible] פון דעם לאגער, [illegible] וואס ער און ד"ר ווייז האבען געהאט מיט'ן פרעזידענט, האט ער רוזוועלט אויסגעדריקט וועגען יענע וואס ווילען פארלייקענען אמעריקא'ס אינטערעסע אין א אידישער ארץ ישראל [illegible] אמעריקא'ס רעכט זיך צו מישען אין אזעלכע, לויט יענע, דארף עס נאר געהערען צו אן אנדער לאנד — ענגלאנד: „יענע מענשען זיינען צו פארגעסען", — האט דער פרעזידענט געזאגט, — „אז מיר האבען אינדארסירט די באלפור דעקלאראציע און דעם מאנדאט איבער ארץ ישראל".

דער פרעזידענט אנערקענט, אלזא, אז אמעריקע האט שוין אנגענומען א פאזיטיווע שטעלונג צו ארץ ישראל און אז די אנערקענונג פון דער באלפור־דעקלאראציע און דעם מאנדאט וואס פארזיכערט דעם אויפבוי פון א אידישען היימלאנד אין ארץ־ישראל איז די באשטימטע אמעריקאנער פאליטיק.

ד"ר. סילווער איז מיט דער מיינונג, אז דעם פרעזידענט'ס דערקלערונג עפענט באשטימט דעם וועג פאר דער ציון רעזאלוציע אין קאנגרעס און אז דאס וועט באזייטיגען די אפאזיציע, וואס האט דארט מעגליך געהערשט.

עס דארף אפילו [illegible], אז איצט, נאכדעם ווי דער פרעזידענט האט גערעדט און זיך אויסגעזאגט פאר אפענע טויערן פון ארץ ישראל און פאר א אידישער היימלאנד, [illegible] די [illegible] פון די מיליטערישע פיהרער, וועט די מורא, אז מען דארף די רעזאלוציע נים אננעמען צוליעב מיליטערישע סיבות, אינגאנצען פארשווינדען. באזונדער גוט [illegible] קאנגרעס פיהרער ווי סענאטאר וואגנער [illegible] סענאטאר וואגנער און אומצאהליגע אנדערע, האלטען בכלל נים, אז מען דארף זיך רעכענען אין פאליטישע ענינים מיט דער מיינונג פון מיליטעריסטען.

סענאטאר וואגנער האט מיר פארזיכערט, אז איצט וועט די רעזאלוציע דורכגעהן.

פון צוויי לאנגע געשפרעכען מיט קאנגרעסמאן סאל בלום, דער פארזיצער פון דער קאמיטע פאר אויסלענדישע אנגעלעגענהייטען [illegible] האב איך אבער ארויסבאקומען, אז דאס איז נאך ווייט

נים זיכער און אז די [illegible] שטרויכלונגען, וואס זיינען [illegible] אין [illegible] וועגן פון דער רעזאלוציע זיינען נאך איצט אויך דא.

מר. בלום, פארזיכערט מיר, אז ער אליין איז פאר דער רעזאלוציע. דאס אבער מען [illegible] צו פארשטעהן, אז עס זיינען נאך דא שוועריגקייטען איהר דורכצופיהרען און אז דער וועג איז נאך נים קיין אויסגעפלאסטערטער [illegible] עס וועלען פארקומען אנדערע אנטוויקלונגען.

א דריטע מיינונג, וואס קומט פון נאך א הויכען קוואל אין קאנגרעס, אבער וואס קען צוליעב געוויסע טעמים נים אנגעגעבען ווערען, איז, אז נאך דעם פרעזידענט'ס דערקלערונג איז אינגאנצען מעהר נים נויטיג, אז דער קאנגרעס זאל אננעמען די רעזאלוציע. עס דארף הייסען, לויט דער דאזיגער מיינונג, אז ווייבאלד דער פרעזידענט האט גענומען דעם גאנצען ענין אין זיינע הענט, [illegible] אין זיינע הענט און די רעזאלוציע זאל נאר מיט דער [illegible] פון די ענינים, אינגאנצען צוריקגעצויגען ווערען פון קאנגרעס.

אזא שריט, לויטעט די דאזיגע מיינונג ווייטער, וואלט געווען דער בעסטער אויסוועג און [illegible] פאר די ציוניסטען באזונדער איצט, אז פרעזידענט רוזוועלט האט גענומען א פאזיטיווע שטעלונג.

א פערטע מיינונג אין קאנגרעס איז דא, אז [illegible] דארף דער קאנגרעס זיך ארויסזאגען פאר א אידישער קאמאנוועלט און דווקא דערפאר וואס עס ווייזט זיך ארויס, אז די גאנצע מעשה וועגען מיליטערישער נויטווענדיגקייט שטאמט נאר פון געוויסע דיפלאמאטען, הויכע רעגירונגס פיהרער. אבער פאר וועמעס מיינונגען און האנדלונגען דער פרעזידענט איז נים פאראנטווארטליך. און האט, אפילו, [illegible] נים געוואוסט.

אן אנדער פאקטאר, וואס מ'מיינט דארף אויך זאל שפילען א ראל אין באוועגען דעם קאנגרעס אנצונעמען די ציון רעזאלוציע איז, דאס וואס עס [illegible] זיך דער טערמין ווען דאס ווייסע פאפיר דארף אריין אין קראפט און, אויב אפילו דער פרעזידענט האט זיך ארויסגעזאגט קעגען דעם, האט אבער ענגלאנד נאך דערווייל זיך נים אפגעזאגט פון ווייסען פאפיר. דאן הייבען זיך אין לאנדאן איצט אן פארהאנדלונגען צווישען אמעריקא און ענגלאנד וועגען נאך מלחמה פראבלעמען איינשליסענדיג די פראבלעמען פון נאהענטען מזרח, וואו די ארץ ישראל פראבלעמען [illegible] א וויכטיגע ראל.

עס איז אלזא [illegible], וואס מען [illegible], אז דער קאנגרעס זאל זיך ארויסזאגען קלאהר [illegible] אמעריקא פיהלט וועגען ארץ ישראל כדי דאס זאל מאכען האבען געוויכט פאר די אמעריקאנער דיפלאמאטען. וואס [illegible] אין [illegible] וועלכע [illegible] [illegible] זיך, נעמענדיג [illegible] נאך [illegible] שונאי ציון און [illegible] וואס זיינען נאר [illegible] פאר דער גאנצער [illegible] איז ענגלאנד [illegible] אין [illegible] כדי צו [illegible] די ציון [illegible] אין קאנגרעס.

A

דער טאג — The Day

Saturday, March 11, 1944. Vol. XXX. No. 10,631

דער פרעזידענט און ארץ־ישראל

דעם פרעזידענט'ס סטייטמענט צו דער קריסטליכער קאנפערענץ וועגען ארץ־ישראל איז זעהר א דערפרייענדער אקט. ווען דער פרעזידענט פון די פאראייניגטע שטאטען דערקלערט, אז די אמעריקאנער רעגירונג האט קיינמאל נים אנערקענט דעם „ווייסען פאפיר" און אז אמעריקע שטיצט און וועט שטיצן די פאדערונגען פון יענע, וועלכע ווילען באשאפען א אידיש היימלאנד, איז דאס באמת א צוזאג פון דער העכסטער אויטאריטעט — א צוזאג, וואס איז אין הסכם מיט די בלוטיגע אינטערעסען און נאציאנאלע באגערען פון אונזער פאלק.

איז דעריבער קיין וואונדער נישט, וואס ביי דער דערמאנטער קריסטליכער קאנפערענץ איז די באקאנטמאכונג פון דעם פרעזידענט'ס סטייטמענט, דורך ראבאי ווייז און ראבאי סילווער, אויפגענומען געווארען מיט א סך פרייד.

און עס איז אויך קיין וואונדער נישט, וואס אין אידישע קרייזען איז מען זעהר צופרידען.

עס קומט, אהן ספק, די פולסטע אנערקענונג דעם פרעזידענט פאר אט דער דעקלאראציע.

ספעציעל ווען זי קומט נאך דעם ווי די אראבער און די אנדערע קעגנער פון דעם אידישען היימלאנד האבען איינגעהייצט אזעלכע פראטעסטען און ווען דער איינדרוק איז, אז זיי האבען אריבערגעוואויגען די סימפאטיעס צו אונז אידען.

אויך איז גוט צו הערען דעם פרעזידענט'ס פארזיכערונג אין א צייט, ווען די רעזאלוציע וועגען ארץ־ישראל, וועלכע האט געדארפט אריינגעטראגען ווערען אין קאנגרעס, הענגט אויף דער וואגשאל — מאקע א דאנק די באמיהונגען פון די אראבער און די אנדערע קעגנער, צווישען זיי נים ווייניג אידישע.

דעם פרעזידענט'ס סטייטמענט איז דאך א קלארע אנצוהערעניש די שונאים פון דעם אידישען היימלאנד, אז זיי האבען נאך נישט געוואונען, אז וואס שייך אמעריקע, וועט געגעבען ווערען די פולסטע שטיצע דעם, וואס די גרויסע מערהייט אידען סיי דא און סיי איבער דער וועלט ווילען און פארלאנגען.

איז מיט דעם אפגעשלאסען, אזוי־צו־זאגען, דער קאמף קעגען דעם „ווייסען פאפיר", דער קאמף פאר פרייער אימיגראציע, דער קאמף פאר א אידישען „קאמאנוועלט"?

דאס וואלט געווען א טעות.

דעם פרעזידענט'ס נאבעלע, גוטע און איבערצייגענדע רייד דארפען נאך פארוואנדעלט ווערען אין טאטען. און די טאטען זיינען געווענדעט אין דעם ענגלישען קאלאניאל־אפיס, אין דער ארץ־ישראל'דיגער אדמיניסטראציע, אין דער ענגלישער רעגירונג.

ווייטער ברענגט די דעקלאראציע פון דעם אמעריקאנער פרעזידענט, זיין צוזאג און שטעלונג, א סך אין דעם פרט פון באווירקען אויך די באציאונג פון די לאנדאנער און ארץ־ישראל'דיגע באאמטע.

אבער דער פאקט איז, אז די טויערן פון ארץ־ישראל זיינען ווייט פון צו זיין אפען פאר די טויזענטער און טויזענטער אידישע קרבנות, וועלכע רייסען זיך פון דעם גיהנום און וועלכע קאנען גערעטעוועט ווערען, ווען מען זאל זיי אריינלאזען קיין ארץ־ישראל.

דער פאקט איז ווייטער, אז דער גאנצער ענין פון דעם שענדליכען „ווייסען פאפיר" איז נאך ווייט נישט געלייזט. די פאדערונג פון אפענע, וואס מער אפענע טויערן אין ארץ־ישראל פאר אידישע פליטים, נויטיגט זיך נאך אין גרויסע אנשטרענגונגען ביז זי וועט געוואונען ווערען.

וואס שייך דעם „קאמאנוועלט", זיינען מיר פאקטיש נים א סך ווייטער געקומען, ווי מיר זיינען געווען.

עס בלייבט איבער צו האפען. די האפענונג איז נאטירליך זעהר וויכטיג. די שטיצע און דער צוזאג פון דעם פרעזידענט באלייכט אט די האפענונג מיט נייער קראפט — און דאס איז גוט.

אבער אלץ דארף זיין קלאר, אז אין דער שרעקליכער, גרויליכער צייט, אין וועלכער דאס אידישע פאלק געפינט זיך אומעטום; אין [illegible], וואס איז דער סימאנים פון דעם אידישען מצב אין אלע זייטע פאזען, מוזען אלע גוטע ווערטער ווערען טאטען, וואס [illegible] טאטען.

NEWS
AND
VIEWS

A

The President on Palestine.
Snatching Victory from Defeat.
The State Department — — Now It Can Be Told.
The State Department Cabal.

—By Dr. S. MARGOSHES—

The Day Mar 12, 1944

Washington, March 12.

When I entered the Banquet Hall at the Statler Hotel the portly Olin D. Johnston, Governor of South Carolina, chairman of the National Conference on Palestine, was just beginning to read the statement which had been conveyed to the assembly by Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver. In a stentorian voice, which would have been the pride of any great histrionic artist, he intoned:

"The President authorized me to say that the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939. The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees and that, when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home, for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy and today more than ever, in view of the tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees."

Whereupon the staid black-robed, silvery haired audience of some four hundred Christian clergymen, social workers and labor leaders broke into an uproaring applause that almost shook the newly polished, modernistically ornamented walls of the newest and swankiest hotel in the capital. Whereby, it should be properly recorded, this highly sensitized, intelligent and influential conscience of Christian America has fully registered the colossal impact of the Presidential pronounciamento on the fluctuating fortunes of the Palestine cause, and more specially, of the Palestine Resolution, now pending before the two houses of Congress and in imminent danger of ceasing to pend altogether.

The Conference, it was felt, was now free to operate in a revivified atmosphere. The air had been cleared of the portent of defeat and calamity under which the assembly had been opened a few hours before.

For the Zionist leadership, but particularly to Dr. Wise and Dr. Silver, the Presidential statement, coming as it did, after adverse testimony of General Marshall and the even more adverse letters of Secretaries Hull and Stimson, meant nothing short of deliverance—a deliverance not only from a sense of failure and defeat but from the kind of personal attack which, unsuccessful in triumph waits for failure to develop and thrive upon. Henceforth those who only held their punches until the Palestine Resolution will be denitely declared dead, will have to hold their peace and be silent.

For Palestine and the Palestine Resolution the Presidential statement means first of all a victory, virtually and literally snatched from the jaws of defeat. If the Resolution should pass even before the White Paper goes into effect at the end of this month, nobody in Washington, who is anybody, would be surprised. The President has spoken out, why should not Congress? The military considerations of which Marshall spoke and which so effectively blocked the Resolution may or may not have changed. They no longer seem insuperable after the President has spoken.

Abba Hillel Silver hit the nail on the head when, speaking of the Presidential statement, he said that its first effect will be to break the conspiracy of silence, the great taboo, which the inside gang of the State Department were on the verge of successfully foisting on the whole subject of Palestine. The same military considerations which were to dictate the postponement and the defeat of the Palestine Resolution were also to impose a complete silence concerning the whole question of Jewish homelessness in the terms of the Jewish National Home in Palestine on the part of all those whose heartfelt interest and bounden duty it was to work and bleed for the speedy and successful termination of the war. In other words there was to be a complete ban on all discussion of the Jewish problem and its Zionist solution, at least for the duration of the war and all this in the name of patriotism, which, as some cynics have characterized not without some justice, as the scoundrel's last refuge.

In this case those who attempted to exploit our patriotism were all well heeled and, I might add, well oiled in the literal sense, since their connection with the oil of Araby was much too close for the good of their own souls or the comfort of the American people. Ensconced in the State Department they pulled wires extending all the way from Washington to Cairo, Bagdad, Amman and Mecca. For it can now be told that the protests against the Palestine Resolution ostensibly emanating from the capitals of the Arab states as well as from the War Department in Washington were actually engineered by the clever and not too conscientious young men of the so called inner ring of the State Department. Maybe Secretary Hull and Undersecretary Stettinius knew all or little about it and sanctioned it, including the unwarranted intrusion of General Marshall into the picture; it is certain President Roosevelt had neither knowledge of nor sympathy with it all.

That President Roosevelt, in order to end the sorry mess, may follow up the Wise-Silver authorized statement with a clear unequivocal statement of his own, may now be confidently expected. Personally I would be surprised to see it come before the White Paper goes into effect at the end of March. It would be like FDR to make a slashing, lightening stroke of this historic character that would, incidentally, earn him the everlasting gratitude of every Jewish citizen of the United States.

The President, as the Christian Conference on Palestine held here has only too well realized, has a keen interest in the Jewish fate, but it may be revealed now that this interest and understanding extend also to Jewish factions and fractions. Some three week ago when Drs. Wise and Silver were to see the President about the Palestine Resolution as representatives of the American Jewish Conference, a Jew in the White House who is as close to the President of the American Jewish Committee, as he is to the President of the United States, insisted that the participants in the audience include, as he pretended to call them, representatives from all Jewish factions, notably the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee. A date was set, but the American Jewish Conference demurring at the inclusion of minorities where only the majority should be heard, could not see its way clear to keeping the appointment. The matter was finally referred to the President for a decision and the Wise-Silver visit to the White House was the result. The President, faced with Jewish factionalism, understood the situation and made his choice.

As in other grave and complicated matters, he followed his own conscience as well as his political instinct. He did not consult the State Department, which, —with the state of the union of Arab oil and Southern reaction being what it is,—is all to the good.

PROTESTS ON RAIDS DEPLORED BY RABBI

b

Rosenblum Says German War Plants Doom Allied Lives

Deploring the protests published by a group of clergymen and others against the bombing of Berlin, Rabbi William F. Rosenblum in Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first Street, said yesterday that "every German war plant which is permitted to go on with its production means so many American and Allied lives doomed to destruction —if we do not obliterate the war plants of Germany, they will use the respite, the time and their genius to manufacture planes to reach not only across the Channel but across the ocean to rain death upon us here."

Assistant Rabbi Zev Zahavy in West Side Institutional Synagogue, 122 West Seventy-sixth Street, said: "The cry goes [illegible] at the time when we now [illegible] take back: 'Let us make warfare humane!' But, alas, the die has been set and they must [illegible] the fruit of their own wicked deeds. The savage boomerang which they have thrust upon the world is rebounding for measure.'

MAR 12 1944

"The only way to make warfare humane is to abolish it!"

Rabbi Samuel M. Segal, in Mount Nebo Temple, 130 West Seventy-ninth Street, said: "The Jews of the world believe that the majority of the American people would like to see a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine where homeless Jews could find renewed hope for a permanent residence."

Rabbi Louis I. Newman, in Temple Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street, found encouragement in "the statement issued by President Roosevelt through Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Abba Hillel Silver declaring that the United States has never supported the British White Paper and that our support for the ideal of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine is not abated."

Plain Dealer 3-13-44

BREWSTER LASHES PALESTINE POLICY

c

Says U. S. Should Repudiate British White Paper

America simply cannot remain silent and inactive about the British White Paper on Palestine, asserted United States Senator Ralph Owen Brewster of Maine at The Temple yesterday morning in an address dealing with the future of Palestine.

"The White Paper would be more properly characterized as the 'black paper,' and this country cannot refrain from saying to Britain that the White Paper constitutes the violations of a pledge," Senator Brewster said.

"Both Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt have denounced the White Paper of 1939, yet the governments of both these men continue to conduct their Palestinian policy on the basis of the White Paper, which placed future limitations on Jewish migration to Palestine.

Sees Anomaly

"Winston Churchill in four years of power has not taken one step to terminate a course of action by his government which he himself, in 1939, denounced as a violation of the Balfour Declaration. Last Thursday, President Roosevelt authorized Rabbi Silver of the Temple to say that the American government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939, but the closest advisers of the president insist that the Congress shall take no action to indicate its disapproval. Here is an anomalous situation indeed.

There is much in the fate of suffering humanity throughout the world to absorb our interest and sympathy, but we must persuade our fellow countrymen that this matter of Palestine is one which deserves their attention.

"It seems to me that we would do well if we were to look at the Palestinian problem not on the plane of the emotions, but on another plane, namely, the plane of identification of it with our national interest. We should insist on the repudiation of the White Paper not because we seek any occasion for a quarrel with Britain, but because we must take capital account of what will serve the interest of America in the world. Our interest is not in expanding our empire or getting new oil concessions, but in the preservation of peace. This is the goal toward which we move, and I am not at all clear but that a Jewish state would be an excellent catalyst in the forwarding our desire for peace."

פון טאג צו טאג

Journal Mar 13 1944

פרעזידענטס דערקלערונג.

א גוטער אנהויב...

איר רעזאלוציע באקעמפונג.

די שוואכע פונקטען.

פון י. פישמאן

ווי שטעהען מיר איצט, נאך דעם פרעזידענט'ס דערקלערונג וועגען ארץ ישראל צו ראבי סטיווען ס. וויז און ראבי הילל סילווער?

אין אלגעמיין קען מען זאגען, אז די דערקלערונג פון ווייסען הויז האט א היבש ביסעל עטשריבען. [illegible]

פאלעסטינער צענזור ערלויבט ניט צו דרוקען רוזוועלט'ס סטעיטמענט וועגן "ווייסען פאפיר"

Forward Mar 14 1944

אראבישע ציימונגען מעגען אבער א קריטיק דעם סטעיטמענט. — אראבישער פארבאנד טעלעגראפירט דעם פרעזידענט פאר זיין ציון-פריינטליכער ערקלערונג. — ישוב אפיל [illegible] רוזוועלט'ס סטעיטמענט.

ירושלים, מערץ 13 (איטא). — די פאלעסטינער צענזור האט פארבאטען צו דרוקען [illegible]

EGYPT ASKS FOR U. S. VIEW

Seeks Clarification of Roosevelt Statement on Palestine

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 13—Mustafa [illegible] Egyptian Prime Minister, has inquired of Alexander C. Kirk, American Minister in Cairo, concerning President Roosevelt's attitude toward Palestine.

The Prime Minister called attention to the recent assertion of Rabbis Stephen S. Wise and Abba H. Silver after a White House conference that Mr. Roosevelt had authorized them to say "the President is hopeful" that Palestine [illegible] today open to Jewish refugees."

The Prime Minister requested verification and elaboration of the report. The inquiry was received by the State Department from Mr. Kirk today. Pending formulation of a reply the department had no comment.

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MAR 14 1944

JTA DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

Published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency

106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.

VOL. XI. NO. 61 (26th year) Tuesday, March 14, 1944

ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS ON PALESTINE BANNED BY BRITISH CENSORS IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, March 13. (JTA) -- British censorship in Palestine has held up publication in the local press of last week's statement by President Roosevelt to Zionist leaders, authorizing them to quote him as declaring that the United States Government has never given its approval to the White Paper and that "full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home." At the same time, the censors have permitted the Arab press to publish protests against the President's statement.

Jews in Palestine are considerably cheered by the news of Roosevelt's statement which has been spread here by word of mouth. This news has offset the gloom among Jews which resulted from the shelving of the Palestine resolution by the foreign committees of the House and the Senate in Washington.

Nevertheless, the average newspaper reader here is hardly in a position to formulate in his mind any idea of what is going on in London and Washington with regard to Palestine because of the censorship. Several Hebrew newspapers during the week-end published attacks against the censorship and demanded greater freedom with regard to news not of a military nature. They revealed that the censor went so far as to delete passages from a speech by Churchill in which the British Prime Minister praised the contribution of Palestine Jews to the war effort.

Arab Kings and Princes Discuss U. S. Attitude to Palestine

The Arab News Agency today reported that "highly important contacts are now taking place between Arab kings, princes and heads of states in connection with the Palestine question and the recent developments in the United States." The report adds that this exchange of views is proceeding with the object of securing joint Arab action.

It was learned here today that Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, expressed doubt as to whether President Roosevelt really authorized Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver to state in his name that the American Government has not approved the White Paper and will see to it that justice is done to those Jews who seek a Jewish National Home. The Egyptian Prime Minister, it was disclosed, instructed his minister in Washington to make the necessary inquiries with regard to the authenticity of this statement.

(A public reply to the Egyptian Prime Minister was given by Rabbi Wise last night at a dinner tendered to him at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York by the Jewish Institute of Religion on the occasion of his 70th birthday this week. Rabbi Wise said; "I should like to convey to Nahas Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, whom I view with most vehement, but far from unique, detestation that I venture to say nothing by way of answer, except that all of my statement was on the authority of the President of the United States; and was fully written out in advance - even including punctuation - and not by Malcolm MacDonald, author of the White Paper of 1939. I also find savage glee in observing that Nahas Pasha has at long last emerged from the torpor of his neutrality with regard to the Axis-United Nations conflict, to comment on the conference with the President.)

JEWISH HOMELAND IN PALESTINE

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from New York is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and include therein certain excerpts and a bill now pending before the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I intend today to discuss the important problems raised by the British white paper on Palestine and the resolutions introduced in the House and the Senate calling for the abrogation of this white paper.

It seems that the powers that be have set down their foot on the attempt made by Congress to pass a resolution urging the British Government to annul its so-called white paper, which bars Palestine to all future Jewish immigration.

Through the actions of elements evidently hostile to the Jewish people, it has been decided that Palestine should be the one country in the world to which Jews should not be allowed to go. What a strange travesty on justice.

Twenty-five years ago the British Government solemnly proclaimed Palestine as the national Jewish homeland. At that time Palestine belonged to Turkey, so Britain was very generous in deciding to make Palestine the Jewish homeland.

Now, 25 years later, where Britain obtained a mandate from the League of Nations to administer Palestine, Britain sees fit to pervert this mandate into full control, to such an extent that by its own unilateral action Britain tries to prevent Jews from entering their own homeland forever.

Such is the story of 25 years, during which the Jews poured their blood and treasure into the building of their own

Congressional Record House. Mar 14, 1944

homeland. Deserts have been converted into blooming agricultural areas and industries were started where none ever thought industries could arise. For 25 years Jews were coming into Palestine from many countries and a population of some half a million found their homes there.

When Hitler began his campaign for extermination of the Jews of Europe, many were able to escape by going into Palestine, and Palestine still remains for many the one oasis of hope and settlement.

But the fact that the powers that be have closed the gates of Palestine should not make us close our eyes to the very need of the Jews of the world, particularly all those in the Hitler-occupied areas of Europe, to find some place to which they might go in this emergency. And so I introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives on September 14, 1943, which stated the following things:

House Joint Resolution 154

Joint resolution to provide for the temporary admission into the United States of political or religious refugees from the Axis Nations

Whereas it is common knowledge that countless thousands of innocent persons, of all racial and religious denominations, in many of the countries of continental Europe have been murdered or otherwise ruthlessly persecuted by the Axis Nations; and

Whereas it is accepted by well-informed people that unless something is done within the next few months, which months will embrace winter, countless more thousands will be murdered or otherwise ruthlessly persecuted; and

Whereas under the present existing immigration laws, unlike the limitation on the number of persons who may come to the United States permanently as immigrants, there is no such limitation on the number of those who may come temporarily; and

Whereas under present practices of administrative officials but very few persons are permitted to come to the United States temporarily or otherwise; and

Whereas ocean transportation of persons coming to the United States can be made available on returning transports: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Congress that immediate temporary relief should be granted to those unfortunate people and it is therefore urged that an administrative policy be adopted to admit to the United States for a period not exceeding 6 months after hostilities have ceased between the Allied and Axis Nations such persons now residing in continental Europe who desire to come to the United States and who can establish to the satisfaction of any American consul before whom they may appear that they are bona fide political or religious refugees: *Provided, however*, That it is further the sense of the Congress that no persons should be admitted, in accordance with the spirit of this joint resolution, if they are afflicted with any loathsome, dangerous, or contagious diseases, have criminal records of crimes involving moral turpitude, or whose presence in the United States would endanger the public safety of the United States or otherwise be inimical to the best interests of the United States. It is further urged as being within the spirit of this joint resolution that as time is strictly of the essence in the success of the purpose of the joint resolution, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General are urged to issue their joint regulations to carry into effect the purpose of this joint resolution just as soon as it is possible following the passage of the joint resolution.

What I propose to do under this resolution, is to save as many human lives as can be saved within the framework of our immigration laws.

While much can be said concerning our future immigration policy, there is no question that restrictions of immigration and limitations of immigration have been clearly written into our legislation and there is no question but that our future immigration policy will continue to be based on selective immigration.

It is therefore impossible to do anything by way of increasing the number of permanent immigrants who might be admited from Europe from the Hitler ridden countries. I still hope that Palestine will not be closed as a haven for Jews persecuted all over the world. But apparently something must be done without any further delay to keep the doors of Palestine open, since the arbitrary policy of Great Britain has already cost millions of human lives.

In his progress through Europe, Hitler has already murdered and enslaved masses of people in every country to which his legions have gone. He enslaved the countries of western Europe and whenever his armies are forced to retreat from Russian territory, he slaughters and enslaves thousands along his path.

The only way we can save at least some of his victims is by granting temporary havens of refuge to as many as can find the opportunity to escape, until such time as they shall be able to return to their homelands or until such time as other countries might be found ready to receive them.

The object of my resolution is, therefore, no amendment to our immigration laws and no desire to interfere with a settled policy of our immigration laws; but it is purely a temporary measure and a measure designed to help and to save.

Only a few days ago a Member of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE], suggested that there might be a way of finding a home for the persecuted Jewish people on the Pacific coast in the great Republic of Peru, one of our good neighbors to the south. There might be other places of similar nature and other countries which require cultivation and pioneers, for which many of those who are persecuted today are particularly well fitted. The Commonwealth of Australia, for instance, has repeatedly stated that it would welcome white settlers.

But, the important thing now is not to provide for a future settlement of these people, but to enable them to save their lives until such time as definite plans could be made for their settlement.

Hitler will not wait for us to rescue them from his clutches. He is carrying on his program with ferocious and unrelenting might, and if we do not do something now at once, and in a hurry, there will be nobody to save when the time will come for us to resettle the ravaged countries which Hitler has despoiled.

I am addressing my remarks not only with reference to the people who have borne the brunt of Hitler's extermination policy, but we might say the same thing about the people of other nations who have fallen a prey to Hitler, and even about the people of Italy, who for a while Hitler called his allies.

We know how in the last few weeks resentment in Italy arose to fevered heat and how in the sections of Italy which are under Hitler's control the people revolted and engaged in strikes or sabotage, to prevent Hitler's machine from grinding them to dust. Hitler treats his former friends, if you can call them so, with the same ruthlessness with which he treats his alleged enemies.

When Italy surrendered to the Allies, it gave Hitler the opportunity to seek to enslave every Italian who came within the orbit of his power, and even the people of Germany cannot honestly say that their lot has improved with Hitler, but the common people of Germany are just as much Hitler's slaves as are the people of the European nations whom he had conquered.

But, this is not the time to shed tears over the fate of the German people. After all, "they made their bed and they must lie in it." The German people were warned by every nation in the world as to their fate if they saw fit to elect Hitler as their ruler, and they must suffer for their brutality and ruthlessness when the time comes for retribution.

Our duty as Americans and as Members of Congress is to help those who cannot help themselves and to rescue the victims of brutality wherever they may be found.

The Jewish people have suffered more than any other and while the other races enslaved by Hitler will eventually see the dawn of a new day and will sooner or later be relieved of the nightmare of Nazi domination, no such hope can be dangled before the eyes of the Jewish people.

The many Jews in Europe who were uprooted from their homes and whose means of livelihood have been taken away from them cannot expect that with the defeat of Hitler they could calmly go back to their own homes and start life anew.

Even the most progressive European peoples, even the Czechs and the Dutch, who have forever been lovers of liberty and particularly fair in their treatment of the Jews in their respective countries will be unable to restore their Jews to the position they held before the Hitler invasion.

Hitler has so thoroughly mixed up the affairs of every country in Europe that there is no way by which any person can possibly find his home again in the place where it was before Hitler destroyed it. There will be many thousands who will have to look for homes elsewhere and many thousands will have to find new homes for themselves.

It was therefore my hope that with the aid of our Congress we shall be able to impress upon the British government how we as Americans resent the so-called white paper of 1939.

A few days ago President Roosevelt specifically stated that the American people never approved or consented to

the British white paper of 1939. America must be consulted, under the terms of the Palestine mandate, on every major change of policy which Britain as a mandatory power may wish to adopt with reference to Palestine.

So, if Britain saw fit to establish limitations on Jewish entry into Palestine, she did so without consulting us, and we are not in any way bound by the British white paper.

It was therefore rather painful to many of us to have listened to testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee given by some members of the War Department suggesting that military expediency would not permit the passage at this time of the resolution designed to call upon Britain to abrogate this so-called white paper.

I do not believe that it was really the intention of these important public officials to stand in the way of our passage of this resolution. I am positive that the Palestine resolution is closely linked to the question of rescue of the Jewish people. The creation by the President of a War Refugee Board aims at the same object.

We must not forget that the entire problem is only one and can only be treated as one. It will do no good to separate the various activities and lose sight of the principal question, which is the question of rescue of human lives. If we permit the British Government to continue with its white paper and ban Jewish immigration into Palestine, the entire work of the War Refugee Board will be futile from the start.

How can the War Refugee Board help to rescue anybody if the most obvious place of rescue, Palestine, should be closed to a considerable portion of Hitler's victims?

But, aside from any question of humanitarianism and aside from the fact that America has always prided herself as being the asylum for the oppressed, how can we as their allies possibly forget the great debt of gratitude which Britain owes to the Jews of Palestine for their fine record in the present war.

Pierre van Paassen called the Palestinian Jews the "forgotten ally" and the forgotten ally they really are.

We must not forget the fact that Hitler's armies stood at the entrance of the Suez Canal. It looked as though the British Empire would be doomed to utter extinction and that Hitler's armies and the armies of the Mikado would join hands at the Indian Ocean as soon as the Suez Canal was taken over by the German Army.

The German marshal, Rommel, was already "licking his chops." It seemed a matter of hours that Britain would be doomed and it was this small Jewish population of Palestine which far above its means and far in excess of its physical ability was able to stem the tide of the German advance and win this battle for Great Britain, when otherwise Britain would have undoubtedly perished.

Another important phrase which was coined by Van Paassen was that "this was the best kept secret of the war." The British Government never gave the Jews of Palestine any recognition or credit for their exploits and never wanted to admit that it was the valor of the Palestine Jews which saved the day for the Allies in the Near East.

As against this record we have the record of all the other races in and about Palestine, which did absolutely nothing to aid the cause of the United Nations. Neither the Syrian, nor the Egyptian, nor the Iraqis furnished as much as a donkey or a camel to aid the Allies in the war, and strange as it may seem the British Empire is seemingly trying to appease the Syrians, Egyptians, and Iraqians, who did nothing to help the British, but on the other hand is attempting an anti-Jewish policy with reference to Palestine, thus repaying by utter ingratitude the help which they received from the Jews of Palestine.

It seems that to some extent the reluctance of our statesmen to help the cause of Jewish settlement in Palestine is due to the fact that we expect to obtain oil concessions from Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, which countries are seemingly opposed to Jewish immigration because they are afraid that if Jewish immigration continues, Palestine will become in fact, the Jewish homeland and therefore exclusively Jewish.

We can assure Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia that any fears they entertain with reference to the Jews excluding other people from Palestine are absolutely groundless. The Jews do not intend to make Palestine an exclusive Jewish country, but on the contrary they wish to establish in Palestine a democratic commonwealth open to all who wish to make Palestine their home.

As a matter of fact at this time there are many non-Jewish refugees in Palestine who are full of praise for the treatment they are receiving from the Jews in that country. We have a large contingent of Polish refugees who have established their headquarters in Palestine and who have found the Jews of Palestine very cooperative and very helpful. Even some former Germans, so-called Aryan refugees, who found new hope in Palestine are more than eager to see an increase in Jewish immigration into that country, since they feel that they will not be discriminated against and will be able to live happy lives in Palestine.

If we consider the fact that in the brief space of 25 years Palestine has changed from a desert into a blooming country, we can well see what debt of gratitude is due to the Jews for the work which they have done in Palestine. The Arabs, who lived in Palestine before 1917 are more than happy to continue to live in Palestine and they have shown in their demeanor and their generous spirit of friendship for the Jews, how much they appreciate the changes which were made in Palestine in the last 25 years.

I am hesitant to believe the statements, which are so common around the Capitol today and which seek to imply that the opposition to the Jewish commonwealth of Palestine is based upon the fact that we expect to obtain oil concessions from the Arab countries and therefore must play with the Arabs against the Jews. I hesitate to believe that any such considerations should have any weight with responsible public opinion in the United States and I feel that any idea of imperialistic oil concessions is clearly out of date at this time.

No, I do not believe that we will be swayed by such improper considerations to base our national policy on such utilitarian foundation. America will not forget that in the 150 years of its national history it has always been an asylum for the oppressed and has always taken the part of the oppressed.

Palestine is not going to prevent a union of all the Arab states if they see fit to form a confederation. If Egypt, Syria, and Iraq should desire to unite, the existence of a Jewish homeland in Palestine will not in any way prevent such a confederation. We have situations in Europe where nations have become confederated even if some adjacent territories were under another flag.

Take for instance, Switzerland, which exists as an independent country, in spite of the fact that these people speak French, German, and Italian, and there is an independent France, Germany, and Italy.

It will not hurt the future Arab Commonwealth to find a little Switzerland in the Near East, just as there is a Switzerland in Europe.

Palestine, by its geographical position and by virtue of its natural resources and the spirit of its inhabitants, is clearly destined to become another Switzerland.

The protests made against the Palestine resolution by Arab states are contrary to good diplomatic procedure and contrary to the normal procedure which prevails in the Congress of the United States.

What nonsense it is to have officers of a foreign government attempting to tell the Members of Congress what to say and what not to say? Since when do we obtain ideas and statements of policy from foreign governments? Under the Constitution of the United States no Member of Congress can be questioned for any statement he makes on the floor of the House by anybody in the United States. Shall we submit to questioning by foreign governments?

I am afraid that while "the voice is the voice of Jacob, the hand is the hand of Esau." I am very suspicious of the source of these utterances and am afraid that behind them is the fine hand of the British Foreign Office. I am afraid that it was the British Foreign Office which prompted our Syrian, Iraqian, and Egyptian friends to express their views in such form as to prevent Congress from doing its duty.

But I am also convinced of the fact that no Member of this House will be influenced by the statements coming from such foreign sources and will do his duty fearlessly and as his own conscience prompts him.

The question before us is much broader than the mere problem of Palestine and even the question of rescue of the Jewish population of Europe. The question before us is shall we bow to the dictation of Egypt, Syria, and Iraq?

We have received numerous appeals from various groups and organizations. Church organizations have called upon

Congress to do something to help the Jewish people, pointing out that if we permit the Jews to be annihilated it will encourage the Nazi barbarians to extend their program of brutal murder to others. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that many Christians have been murdered in cold blood by the same Hitler followers. All are clamoring that something be done to help, yet nothing has been accomplished. As far as the persecuted Jews of Europe are concerned, their only avenue of escape at the moment, as well as their last hope, is Palestine. Unfortunately, the Palestine white paper of the British Government is about to close this last avenue of escape and to shatter this last ray of hope.

As a result of mounting indignation in this country, and as an official protest against the vicious provisions of the White Paper, a resolution was introduced in the House by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT] and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. COMPTON], and in the Senate by Senator WAGNER and Senator TAFT, to persuade the British Government to abrogate the white paper, which would close the doors of Palestine—at the end of this month—to further Jewish immigration. All of the Members of the House were hoping and waiting for an opportunity to support such resolution. But out of a clear sky we hear today around the Capitol and other places that the Wagner and Wright resolution and other similar resolutions have been tabled in the committees. Why? The answer seems to be that some influential people, some politicians in the Arab countries, were able to convince some Americans with influence that the creation of a Jewish homeland would create unrest in the Arab countries.

We hear further, Mr. Speaker, that the War Department has interposed some objections to these resolutions. This latter objection is very amazing to me. I have a high regard for the War Department. If it were really and truly a fact that by tabling the resolution we would help the war effort, I would be for it. If it were going to help us win the war, in spite of the fact that millions of Jews and others could not be saved from being murdered, I would be willing to heed the War Department's advice. But, Mr. Speaker, from the evidence before us and from the observations of well-qualified people—even within the War Department—who have been in the Near East recently, the Department's objections are based on much less important—that is, important to our country—grounds. It has no more to do with the war than the man in the moon.

Palestine is just a little piece of land when compared with the millions of miles of Arab land. Palestine is just a little spot when compared to the vast area under the control of the Arabs. In all the 25 years the Jews have settled in Palestine they seem to have gotten along very nicely with the Palestinian Arabs, except for a few political, self-appointed leaders of the Arabs who have created a lot of disunity to further their own interests. They have enjoyed the benefits of the Jewish homeland but at the same time they have been spreading insidious propaganda abroad that Jewish immigration to Palestine is detrimental to Arab interests.

I hope and trust that the proper committees—both in the House and the Senate—will look into the matter and expose this insidious propaganda. It is a pretty sad state of affairs when in this whole great world, with lots of space, we cannot find enough room, whether it be in Palestine, the United States, or in any other part of the world—to offer as a place of refuge to the tormented people whom we may be able to snatch from the claws of the Nazi beast.

Mr. CELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. In 1939 when the British Government issued its Malcolm MacDonald white paper to which the gentleman has adverted, we were not at war and despite the fact that 60 United States Senators, a great many Members of this Chamber protested to our own administration that it in turn protest the issuance of this MacDonald white paper, our administration was silent. As I stated, we were not at war at that time. Now, 5 years later, we are at war and the same attitude is assumed toward the British foreign office with reference to this white paper. Was our administration and our State Department correct in 1939 or are they correct now? In other words, were they correct in their attitude when we were not at war or are they correct now when we are at war?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think they have been wrong in both instances. I thank the gentleman for calling that to my attention. Of course, he is correct.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. I would like to get the gentleman's idea and also the idea of the other gentleman from New York on whether they are just going to make speeches here and let it go at that, or whether they are going to strive to get action from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, even if it is necessary to amend the original proposal? I have an idea that if this thing were put in proper form, that is, in a form in which we could come out and repudiate the white paper and hold the Balfour resolution upon which the Congress has voted unanimously, we could get action. What I am interested in, of course, is action to permit these hounded and persecuted Jews to find a haven, a refuge, a homeland in Palestine. I think that raises the real question.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I can assure the gentleman that as far as I am concerned. I do not intend to stop with a speech. I will knock at every door, I will try to reach every home of Americans with decent judgment, Americans who are good people, to get behind this resolution and to do everything in their power to assist us in saving as many human beings as possible.

Mr. FISH. May I say right here and now that I am in favor of the resolution, but I want to get action and I am going to take a resolution in amended form striking out all reference to the establishment of a commonwealth so that we can repudiate the "white paper" in order to demand immigration into Palestine and the right of the Jews to go there, to own property, to live there and bring up their families there?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CELLER. I think the gentleman from New York, our distinguished colleague, speaks directly and wisely. If we can get that resolution past the House Foreign Affairs Committee without the use of the word "commonwealth," I certainly would be for that proposal. It is essential to open Palestine to refugees so that the hapless, hopeless, tempest-tossed Jews can find some haven of refuge, be it only temporary. If we can get that resolution through, and thereby needle and spur England into action to withdraw this MacDonald "white paper" and to allow further Jewish immigration into Palestine, even for temporary purposes, we will have accomplished something. I want to congratulate the distinguished gentleman from New York, first, because he was the author of the original Fish resolution of 1922 and because of his remarks in that regard just presented to us.

Mr. FISH. May I say to the gentleman that I am willing to cooperate in that way with him and the others to amend the resolution and even to write the amendment in order to get action.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KENNEDY. As the gentleman knows, I am interested in this subject and made a talk in December before the House. I am wondering as a practical situation and from a parliamentary standpoint, whether we could file a petition to discharge the committee?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. In my judgment there can be no objections to the filing of such a discharge petition and I intend to take this action if the Committee on Foreign Affairs does not report the Wright-Compton resolution within the next week.

Mr. KENNEDY. May I say to the gentleman that if a petition is filed I will be delighted to assist the gentleman in bringing it before the House.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I thank the gentleman. I have had the same statement made to me by many, many Members of the House and I am sure it is the will of the American people to have us live up to the obligations we took upon ourselves when our Government officially endorsed the Balfour Declaration.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. May I inquire if the gentleman can inform me what the reason is for the proposed modification of the term "commonwealth"?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not know. Someone is raising some technicality, for fear that a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine will arouse objections by some Arab interests.

Mr. ROWE. Why, is what I would like to know.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is a lot of British and Arab propaganda being carried on to that effect.

Mr. ROWE. Are we not acceding to the same injustices that brought about the white paper?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is no question about that. I think we ought to insist upon what we believe is the right thing to do; in other words, when the Balfour Declaration was adopted, the other nations endorsed it. Britain was just given the mandate over Palestine—to administer such mandate subject to approval of the Mandate Commission of the League of Nations and the other powers who endorsed the Balfour Declaration.

Mr. ROWE. I concur in the views of the gentleman. I do not believe it is possible to modify a wrong.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I thank the gentleman for taking that position. That is the position I have taken. I am tired of foreign governments telling us just what to do and how we should do it. I am tired of listening to a lot of irresponsible Arabs, who were nobodies until the settlement of Palestine. When the place was cleansed, progress was made, and money earned by these Arabs, all due to the work and sweat of the Jewish pioneers who battled malaria and trachoma and who turned the desert into gardens and fields. The absentee landowners among the Arabs, afraid that the poor fellahin, the poor exploited, unsettled Arabs, would learn to enjoy these new luxuries and learn too much to remain under the complete domination of these large, absentee landowners, started a campaign against the Jews.

Mr. ROWE. I am informed that the Arabs that were directly connected with the Palestinian group are the best off of all the Arabs, and I am further informed that they themselves are not complaining particularly about this.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. ROWE. It is the Arabs that are not part of the development in Palestine.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is right.

Mr. ROWE. Inasmuch as it is them, I am not too willing to place the blame upon the Arabs. I am inclined to think it is more attributable to some international politicians, particularly those interested in empire rights.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I think the gentleman has something there. I agree with the gentleman that it is not the Arab in the area of Palestine who is complaining, because he is receiving the benefit of the prosperity which has come to Palestine under the new agricultural and industrial development of the country brought about by the Jewish settlers.

It is the Arab who is hundreds and thousands of miles away from Palestine who is seeking to put an obstacle in the way of the destinies of millions of people who have been dreaming of and working hard for the establishment of a homeland—a homeland guaranteed not only by England but by the United States and the other nations of the world.

The big question is whether this Congress shall in its wisdom, bring out this resolution and discuss it openly. Let us know what is behind the opposition. Let us find out whether it can stand the searching light of public inquiry. Let us find out whether the oil deal with King Ibn-Saud is really responsible for our appeasement policy—whether the accusation in an editorial in New York's PM, March 13, 1944, excerpts of which I would like to read to you, is justified:

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

And like all forms of economic imperialism, this one has already started a train of political consequences. The Jews in Palestine have proved the first victims. One of Ibn-Saud's conditions in granting oil concessions to America may well have been that the American Senate withdraw its projected Wagner resolution about Palestine. And it is not impossible that General Marshall acted on the reasoning that oil is a matter of great military moment, and that its sources for fueling future wars ought not to be endangered by native Arab unrest. At any rate, he appeared before the Senate committee, and the resolution was tabled. Also, somewhere in the Arabian desert, a quantity of rifles and ammunition was handed over by Maj. Ralph Royce to Ibn-Saud, as a lend-lease token. Ibn Saud said he was satisfied by the American response, and I am sure that the British are not grieving.

Thus all goes well for oil imperialism. To be sure, the smell of oil may thus have set back for a decade the great dream that Theodor Herzl had for a Jewish homeland. To be sure, also, it may doom millions of Jewish post-war refugees to continued poverty and persecution in Europe. But in the perspective of the oil imperialism these are trifling matters.

Mr. ROWE. I am inclined to think that the Arab on whom we are placing the blame for starting this uprising is merely a smokescreen in that the final act so far as the white paper is concerned can be attributed to the English Government and those in the Parliament that want to accede to the politicians to bring about this infiltration of Jewish people.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Exactly. That is what I stated at the beginning of my remarks.

Mr. ROWE. That was done over the remonstrance of the fair-minded people of Great Britain, and we ought to place the blame where it belongs, with the international politician, who has ulterior motives and selfish interests.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Then why should we, the Congress, representing the will of the people, stifle resolutions affecting an official agreement entered into in good faith by our Government?

Mr. ROWE. If the question is directed to me, may I say that I am a new Member of this House and I am anxious to express myself on this matter, but as yet the opportunity has not been afforded me.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am sorry. I hope the gentleman is given such opportunity very soon.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Is it not a fact that the power politics to which the gentleman recently referred will prove the greatest stumbling block to future world peace?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I am inclined to agree with my distinguished colleague.

Mr. Speaker, this cannot go on. We would be the laughing stock of the world if we were to accede to threats and intimidations. We are told by some foreign hoodlums that they are objecting to something which is human and which is right. We have made some official commitment regarding the Jewish homeland in Palestine and we are honor bound to live up to them. In acquiescing in this pact that we made with other nations in 1917 and 1918, we agreed to the very program that is now being violated by Great Britain. I want to mention at this point that the permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations refused to ratify the Palestine white paper when it was submitted to them by Britain. This conclusively proves my point that Great Britain has no authority to enforce it.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, I serve notice now that unless the Wright-Compton resolution is reported out I will file a discharge petition. I have every confidence that every Member of this House will do the right thing and give us an opportunity to discuss this question. Then, whether you are for it or against it, we can discuss it in an American way without dictation from foreign sources, foreign governments, or foreign interests. How long will the civilized world permit the hangmen of the Nazis to go on murdering and slaughtering innocent people of all religious faiths? If we have a conscience we must take steps to save as many people as it is humanly possible to save from the gruesome deaths planned for them by the madman of Berchtesgaden.

At first we had the Bermuda Conference. We in Congress believed that the Bermuda Conference would bring about some relief for the persecuted people. Our hopes were in vain. Now, after much discussion in this country and all over the world, the President of the United States has created a War Refugee Board. One of the important tasks of the Board was to assist Jewish refugees escaping from the Lowlands and the Balkans to get to Palestine.

Now comes Great Britain and says, "After the end of this month Jewish immigration into Palestine is forbidden.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. What reason did Great Britain give for refusing to let the Jews go to Palestine?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. There is no reason under the sun.

Mr. O'CONNOR. What reason did Great Britain assign?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Great Britain—the great imperialistic power—is not used to giving reasons for any of her actions. Britain claims she is afraid of Arab trouble. The evidence shows that the role the Arabs have played in this war is so negligible—unless you consider their help to the Axis—that their behavior could not possibly harm us any more than it has already done, no matter what we do or fail to do to appease them.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. CELLER. If the gentleman will consult the minutes of the Permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations, he will find repeatedly expressed there that there has never been any trouble between the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine, except that which was caused by the British Colonial Office. He will find there evidence that Britain does not wish Palestine to be industrialized, because they are afraid that modern industrialization will raise the standard of living of the Arabs. They want to keep the Arab fellahin on a low standard of living. The Jew wishes to industrialize Palestine, but the British do not want that. They have just used their old method of divide and conquer to gain their own ends.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Why does Britain frown on the industrialization of that territory?

Mr. CELLER. For the same reason that she frowns on the industrialization of India. England is not self-sufficient. She has to depend upon her manufactured exports to exist. There are practically only 40,000,000 inhabitants in Great Britain, and, therefore, if Palestine or India or any of the colonies of England become industrialized, there would be a lot of competition for English industrialists and the ruling families of England, who are primarily interested in large industries, do not want competition of that kind.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Then, of course, it resolves itself down to the old British policy of divide and conquer, just as she did in Ireland.

Mr. CELLER. That is correct.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That may be one of the causes, but there are many others. It boils down to a political situation of certain groups within the Arab country who are playing ball with some British industrialists.

Mr. CELLER. The economic absorptive capacity would not permit, say, 4,000,000 more Jews to go into Palestine, or even 2,000,000 more, because of its smallness. Palestine is only half the size of the State of Vermont, and contains only about 10,000 square miles, and unless we do industrialize it, you would not give them the economic absorptive capacity to permit the entrance of a large number of Jews.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is true, but that would not come overnight. Walter Clay Lowdermilk, a noted American soil conservationist, at present Assistant Chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, in his splendid book Palestine, Land of Promise, points out that the unique combination of the natural features and resources of the Jordan Valley makes possible a huge reclamation project, capable of supporting at least 4,000,000 refugees in addition to the 2,000,000 Jews and Arabs already living there. There are more than 500,000 families in Palestine today who ask that they be permitted to take one or two or three refugees, no matter where they come from, to take care of them temporarily, until after the war.

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman means 500,000 inhabitants, not families?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Do I understand that the gentleman means that the Jews are not going in there on a competitive basis but that whatever developments there are would be only enough to take care of their own needs?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman inform the House what is the attitude of the President of the United States on this resolution?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I do not know that I can answer that question. I have no right to say how the President feels on this resolution. The fact remains that the President has created a commission to save the suffering people of Europe, and that he has authorized a statement to the effect that he was happy that the doors of Palestine were open to refugees and that the United States had never given its consent to the Palestine white paper. The gentleman may draw his own conclusion.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me in order that I may answer the question of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH]?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It is my understanding on the highest authority that only within the last 10 days the President of the United States made a statement that this country had never recognized the so-called white paper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Which is true.

Mr. EBERHARTER. And that of course would be an indication of his decision with respect to this problem.

Mr. FISH. I think that is important, and I ask the gentleman to yield because I think that is the whole issue. It is the white paper. I believe we ought to have an expression from the Congress against the white paper and that is what I want to see done.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. FISH. And we do not want people from the other departments of the Government coming here and favoring the white paper. What we want is an expression by the Congress against the white paper.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is why I said this resolution ought to be reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee to give us an opportunity to discuss it on this floor.

Mr. EBERHARTER. And I would like to say for the benefit of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] that I favor strongly the reporting out of that resolution, and its passage, and would say that I appeared before the committee on the first day it opened these hearings.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I know that.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I argued that the white paper had no standing in international law, and that this country had never approved it in any form.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I agree with the gentleman. I know that is the fact, and what I am trying to point out is that this resolution, call it what you like, ought to be discussed here on this floor and not behind the doors of a committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. As I understand it, the whole point of this thing is the white paper?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Does the gentleman know whether any agencies of the Government sent any individual down to the Foreign Affairs Committee to oppose this resolution?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. The Government did not—as far as I know. It has been rumored, however, that somebody in the War Department wrote a letter to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and some Army man—I don't want to discuss the name—appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and put it on the war exigency basis.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Was there any opposition from the State Department?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Not that I know of.

Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress, this is not a partisan issue; this is not a political issue. This is an issue which raises the question of our national honor and of our conscience as decent human beings. Are we, as a nation, going to live up to a covenant entered into in good faith; are we, as decent human beings, as Americans, going to live up to the faith and hope put in us by our suffering brethren trapped in the Nazi inferno?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Haolam 3-15-44

פתקית ... | לקם ישראל בארץ ישראל

ההתגוששות בספירות המדיניות בארה״ב ע״ד ארץ ישראל

[illegible]

סעלער׳ס ארויסטריט געגען קאמאנוועלט אין דער ציון רעזאלוציע רופט ארויס פראטעסט אין קאנגרעס קרייזן

Journal 3-16-44

די יארקער קאנגרעסמאן איז ארויסגעטראטען נאך האמילטאן פיש מיט רעדע אין וועלכער ער פאדערט צו ענדערען די רעזאלוציע. — קאמף פאר רעזאלוציע פארשטארקט אין און ארום קאנגרעס.

(ספעציעלע טעלעגראמע צום "מארגען זשורנאל")

וואשינגטאן, מיטוואך. — קאנגרעסמאן עמנואל סעלער׳ס [illegible] ארויסטריט אין קאנגרעס, אז ער וואלט געווען גרייט מסכים צו זיין די פאדערונג פאר א אידישער קאמאנוועלט אין דער ציון רעזאלוציע און זיך באגנוגענען מיט [illegible], האט ארויסגערופען גרויס אנטוישונג אין הינע אידישע קרייזן און האט אויך געבראכט שארפע פראטעסטען פון ציוניסטען און אויך ניט־אידישע פריינד פון ציוניזם.

קאנגרעסמאן סעלער, וועלכער האט גראד די לעצטע צייט זיך ארויסגעזאגט [illegible] צו זיין מיליטאנטיש אין דעם קאמף פאר דער רעזאלוציע, האט געהאלטען זיין רעדע באלד נאך האמילטאן פיש, וועלכער האט אויך זיך ארויסגעזאגט פאר ענדערען די רעזאלוציע אזוי, אז דער [illegible] וועגען דער קאמאנוועלט זאל ארויסגענומען ווערען.

די רעדעס פון קאנגרעסמאן סעלער און האמילטאן פיש זיינען געהאלטען געווארען אין משך פון דער צייט, וואס איז אין קאנגרעס אפגעגעבען געווארען צו א דיסקוסיע וועגען דער ציון רעזאלוציע. דער שטארקסטער און ווירקזאמסטער פארטיידיגער פון דער רעזאלוציע ווי זי איז, אהן וועלכע עס איז ענדערונגען, איז געווען קאנגרעסמאן סאמועל דיקסטיין.

דיקסטיין האט שטארק אטאקירט ענגלאנד און די אראבער. ער האט דערקלערט, אז דאס ווייסע פאפיר איז [illegible]. פארברעכעריש אין א צייט ווען אידען מוזען האבען א ערטער פאר רעטונג.

ער האט געפאדערט, אז די רעזאלוציע זאל אנגענומען ווערען ווי זי שטעהט און האט געטאדעלט די קאמיטע פאר אויסלענדישע אנגעלעגנהייטען צו האלטען די רעזאלוציע [illegible] איבערגעגעבען געווארען, אז אויב זי וועט די רעזאלוציע ניט [illegible], וועט ער זי ברענגען אויפ׳ן פלאר פון רעפרעזענטאנטען הויז און פאדערען, אז זי זאל באלד אנגענומען ווערען צו אן אפשטימונג.

אין דעם זין האבען אויך גערעדט די קאנגרעסלייט ראי און מ׳קאמאר. פון דעם ווי עס זיינען אויסגעגעבען געווארען די רעדעס, [illegible] דורכאויס פאר דער רעזאלוציע אהן ענדערונגען, איז געווען קלאר, אז דער קאנגרעס וואלט די רעזאלוציע אנגענומען.

בלויז האמילטאן פיש האט אנגעזאגט א אנדער טאן, [illegible], אז ניט דער עיקר איז די קאמאנוועלט, נאר דאס עפענען די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל. קאנגרעסמאן סעלער, וועלכער האט געדארפט האבען א גענויערע פארשטעלונג פון דער לאגע, האט פלוצים [illegible] האמילטאן פיש׳ן און דערקלערט, אז פאר איהם וואלט אויך ניט [illegible], אויב די רעזאלוציע זאל ניט אנטהאלטען דאס ווארט קאמאנוועלט.

אין די הינע אידישע קרייזן און אויך א סך קאנגרעסלייט און סענאטארען, וואס זיינען גרייט צו שטיצען די רעזאלוציע און האלטען, אז [illegible] זי אנגענומען ווערען ווי זי שטעהט, האט סעלער׳ס רעדע געמאכט א [illegible] איינדרוק און מען [illegible] איז דער קאנגרעסמאן פון ברוקלין פלוצים באאיינפלוסט געווארען? האט ער זיך צוגעהערט צו די רייד פון די [illegible] ראביים און די אנדערע אסימילאנטען, וואס באקעמפען די אידישע קאמאנוועלט?

די ווירקונג פון קאנגרעסמאן סעלער׳ס רעדע האט [illegible]. אז די [illegible] פריינד פון דער רעזאלוציע זאלען ווערען נאך שטארקער צו באקעמפען [illegible] דער קאמאנוועלט און ניט [illegible] קיינע קאמפראמיסען.

CLEVELAND NEWS — HOME MAGAZINE
Thursday, March 16, 1944

PEARSON . . . Rabbi Silver Influences Roosevelt Palestine Stand

THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—It is now pretty clear that the president believes that State and War Department officials deceived him on the Palestine issue. Tip-off is that, shortly after these officials had strongly opposed the Congressional resolutions favoring Jewish immigration into Palestine, the president came out strongly for the Jewish plan.

This happened after he had listened to two prominent rabbis—Stephen S. Wise of New York and Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council. The president talked with these men for almost an hour. And before they left his office, he determined to put himself on record in favor of the Zionist plan.

PEARSON

He told the two Jewish leaders that they would be approached by the press as they left his office, and he suggested that he himself prepare a little statement which they could all agree upon.

So the president wrote out a statement in his own hand, and it was this memo which the rabbis read to the press. Its language was very positive:

"The president has authorized us to say that the American government has never given its approval to the (British) white paper of 1939 . . . and that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home."

The British white paper greatly restricts Jewish immigration into Palestine, and the president in his statement has thus flatly opposed that British position.

Glass Gets a Warm Letter From Roosevelt

MUCH-LOVED octogenarian Senator Carter Glass received a visit recently from his old friend Jim Farley. The Virginia statesman, who has served in the House, the Senate and as secretary of the Treasury for almost half a century, is not in good health but, in pajamas and bathrobe, received Farley.

In the senator's lap, as he talked, was a letter on White House stationery. Jim Farley could not help but notice the stationery, but naturally did not try to pry into the contents of the letter.

It was from Jim's one-time friend and chief, Franklin Roosevelt. And it was on a subject regarding which Jim and Carter Glass vigorously disagree—the tax veto.

After the president had vetoed the tax bill, with consequent Barkley fireworks Senator Glass phoned the White House.

"Tell the president," he told Jimmy Byrnes, "that he not only had the Constitutional right to veto the tax bill, but it was his Constitutional duty to veto a bill as inadequate as this one."

In reply, the president wrote a warm letter of thanks to the 84-year-old senator. This was the letter which lay in Glass' lap when Jim Farley called.

Parachute Investigation Follows Pearson Story

LAST week the Washington Merry-Go-Round revealed that the parachute now being used by American flyers was dangerous compared with the British single-release type and that Brigadier General Newton Longfellow of the U. S. Eighth Air Force in England had cabled Washington that "anything but a quick release harness is murderous."

Today, this column can further reveal that the Justice Department and Army Air Forces are moving in on this situation rapidly, and that one employe at Wright Field, Dayton, O., who was connected with the procurement of parachutes, is under investigation. He has resigned from Wright Field under pressure.

Also the Air Forces have recently ordered 2,500 of the single-release British type of parachute. This permits the flyer to free himself of the 'chute immediately after he lands, thus avoiding the danger of being dragged along the ground or if he lands in water, of drowning.

The parachute used in most Army planes has three release points. This means that, when a paratrooper hits the ground, he has to release the harness at three different points and, if he fumbles on one of them, he cannot get free at all.

PRESS RELEASE from
AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
Associated Organizations:
Zionist Organization of America • Hadassah • Mizrachi • Poale-Zion
342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y. • MU 2-1160

March 16, 1944

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CELLER SUPPORTS JEWISH COMMONWEALTH DEMAND

IN PENDING PALESTINE RESOLUTION

Washington -- Representative Emanuel Celler (Democrat, New York) today denied that he was in favor of omitting from the pending Wright-Compton resolution that portion of the measure calling for the reconstitution of Palestine as "a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

"Unfortunately my views on the Wright-Compton resolution have been misinterpreted to you," Representative Celler asserted in the House of Representatives. "Oft-times in the heat of debate gratuitous remarks are injected which, uncorrelated with definite views theretofore expressed, may give erroneous impressions. I am and ever have been for the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. As to the pending resolution, I shall oppose any amendment which would militate against such commonwealth," he declared.

The Wright-Compton resolution urges the United States to "use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

Representative Celler's remarks followed published reports that he had supported a suggestion by Representative Hamilton Fish (Republican, New York) that the word "commonwealth" be omitted from the Palestine resolution.

B

ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS ON PALESTINE WELCOMED BY ENTIRE JEWISH PRESS THERE

JERUSALEM, March 15. (JTA) -- President Roosevelt's statement on Palestine in which he emphasized that the United States Government has never approved the British White Paper, is unanimously welcomed today by the entire Hebrew press. Its contents were made public here yesterday when Arab newspapers from Egypt reached this country carrying the text which had been suppressed in Palestine by British censorship.

"Roosevelt's declaration clearly defines the attitude of the American Government towards the White Paper and the fate of the Jewish people," Davar, leading daily paper, writes. "Special importance should be attached to this declaration after the varied interpretations given to the suspension of the Congressional hearings in Washington on the Palestine resolution.

Haaretz, another leading daily newspaper, says in an editorial that "President Roosevelt's declaration should purify considerably the bad atmosphere which began to oppress all those seeking a fair and decent solution for the Palestine problem."

The Palestine Post, an English-language daily newspaper, interprets Roosevelt's views as indicating that "while maintaining traditional interest in the Jewish efforts for national reconstruction in Palestine, the White House doesn't feel that this is the time for enunciating any concrete policy on the future of this country." The paper adds that "this is apparently also the attitude of the British Government."

Yedioth Achronoth, an afternoon paper, cites Roosevelt's statement, the shelving of the Palestine resolution, and the announcement by Dr. Nahum Goldmann in London that the British Government does not intend to seek any solution of the Palestine problem in the near future. The paper comes to the conclusion that "all these indicate that there will be no immediate decision with regard to Palestine, which is not urgent, since there are still 20,000 immigration visas available for Jews."

WEIZMANN SEES NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "JEWISH NATIONAL HOME" AND "JEWISH COMMONWEALTH"

LONDON, March 15. (JTA) -- Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency, today announced that he sees no difference between the terms "Jewish National Home," "Jewish Commonwealth," and "Jewish State."

Addressing the opening of the $4,000,000 United Palestine Appeal at Grosvenor House, the leader of the world Zionist movement said that "Jewish Commonwealth only states explicitly what is implied by the term Jewish National Home." It is merely quibbling to differenciate between these two terms, he stated.

On the occasion of the launching of the United Palestine Appeal, Dr. Weizmann, Chief Rabbi Herz and a number of other Jewish leaders in England today issued a joint proclamation emphasizing that "the months ahead will be as decisive in Jewish history as they will in world history." The proclamation stresses the importance of preparing homes for hundreds of thousands of Jews who will be rescued when Europe is liberated and points out that Palestine is offering homes to these Jews.

די ציון־רעזאלוציע אין קאנגרעס האט נאך גוטע אויסזיכטען

The Day Mar. 17 1944

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דער ארויסטריט פון קאנגרעסמאן סעלער צו נעמען דעם פאר־שלאג פון קאנגרעסמאן האמילטאן פיש, אז פון דער רעזאלוציע פאר'ן קאנגרעס קעגען דעם „ווייסן פאפיר" און פאר א „קאמאנוועלט" אין ארץ־ישראל זאל ארויסגעווארפען ווערען דאס ווארט „קאמאנוועלט", האט געמאכט א שווערען איינדרוק אין אלע אידיש־נאציאנאלע קרייזען. מ'האט ניט דערווארט, אז קאנגרעסמאן סעלער זאל זיך אזוי איילען צו שטיצען דעם פארגעשלאגענעם אמענדמענט, ווייל ער האט געמוזט וויסען בעסער פון קאנגרעסמאן פיש, אז דאס מאכט ניט־סטע און וויכטיגסטע אין דער רעזאלוציע איז די פאדערונג, אז ארץ־ישראל זאל זיין א „קאמאנוועלט". דאס פארשטייען גוט און שטעלען זיך איין פאר דעם א סך פון די ניט־אידישע קאנגרעסלייט און סענא־טארען, און א אידישער קאנגרעסמאן פון ברוקלין האט געמוזט צוויי מאל טראכטען, איידער ער האט דערקלערט זיין גרייטקייט אויף אזא קאמפראמיס, וואס הרג'עט דעם נייעם און די היסטארישע וויכ־טיגקייט פון דער ציון־רעזאלוציע.

קאנגרעסמאן סעלער איז אינטעליגענט גענוג צו פארשטיין, אז דא האנדעלט זיך ניט וועגען א געוויינליכער זאך, נאר וועגען א היס־טארישען מאמענט, וואס קאן לייגען א שטעמפעל אויף דער גאנצער צוקונפט פון ארץ־ישראל אלס א אידישע היימלאנד. עס איז מעגליך געווען צו פארצייכענען דא, אז ביי דער דיסקוסיע, וואס איז פארגע־קומען וועגען דעם אין רעפרעזענטאנטען־הויז, איז אן אנדער אידי־שער קאנגרעסמאן, סעמועל דיקשטיין, ארויסגעקומען מיט א שאר־פער און טרעפליכער פארטיידיגונג פון דער רעזאלוציע ווי זי איז. קאנגרעסמאן דיקשטיין האט ניט מורא געהאט צו קריטיקירען אויפ'ן שארפסטען אופן די פאליטיק, וואס ענגלאנד שפילט ארום דער ארץ־ישראל פראגע, און באזונדערס ווירקזאם איז געווען זיין אטאקע אויף די אראבישע אינטריגאנטען, וואס ווילען זאגען דעות דער אמעריקא־נער רעגירונג ווי צו האנדלען וועגען ארץ־ישראל.

מיט רעכט האט קאנגרעסמאן דיקשטיין געטענה'ט, אז אויב די קאמיטע פאר אויסלענדישע אנגעלעגענהייטען וועט ניט גוטהייסען די רעזאלוציע, וועט ער שוין זעהן קריגען גענוג חתימות פון קאנ־גרעסלייט, כדי צו ברענגען די רעזאלוציע פאר'ן רעפרעזענטאנטען־הויז, וואו ער גלויבט, אז זי האט אלע שאנסען אנגענומען צו ווערען.

עס שיינט צו זיין זיכער, אז דער סענטימענט אין רעפרעזענטאנ־טען־הויז, ווי אויך אין סענאט, איז צו נעמען אנגענומען די רעזאלוציע ווי זי איז, אהן רעכענען זיך מיט די ענדערונגען, ניט געקוקט אויף די אראבישע פראטעסטען און די הינטער־קוליסען פאליטיק פון דעם ענגלישען קאלאניאל־אפיס. דעם פרעזידענט'ס דערקלערונג פון לעצטער וואך, וואס ער האט ארויסגעגעבען צו דר. סטיפען ס. ווייז און דר. אבא הלל סילווער, צו גוטסטען די פאדערונגען פון אידען בנוגע ארץ־ישראל, האט געשטארקט די הענט פון די פריינט פון דער רעזאלוציע; און עס איז איצט ניטא קיין ארויסאר פאר פארקריפלען זי דורך אויס־שניידען די פאדערונג פאר א „קאמאנוועלט".

און וואס די ברייטע אידישע מאסען דענקען וועגען דער רעזאלו־ציע — וועלען זיך אלע קאנען איבערצייגען קומענדיגען זונטאג אוונט, ווען עס וועט אין ניו יארק'ס מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען פאר־קומען א ריזיגע מאניפעסטאציע פון אידישען ווילען אין באצוג צו ארץ־ישראל אלס א אידישע היימלאנד. דאס, וואס צווישען די רעדנער וועלען זיין אזעלכע נאציאנאלע פיגורען, ווי די סענאטארען בארקלי, טאפט און וואגנער, וויצע מעיאר ווי אלען, ווי סימפאטיש עס זיינען אמעריקא'ס גרויסע פאליטישע פערזענליכקייטען צו דער גערעכטער פאדערונג פון אמעריקאנער אידענטום, אז דער צוזאג פון דער באל־פור־דעקלאראציע זאל הייליג געהאלטען ווערען פון ענגלאנד, אמע־ריקע און דער גאנצער וועלט.

MARCH 17, 1944

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

דער מארגען זשורנאל

Founded by Jacob Saphirstein

Published every day except Saturday by the Journal-News Corporation

A. L. Malkenson, Pres., J. Kamaiky, Sec'y

Address: 77-79 Bowery, New York 2, N. Y. Tel. CAnal 6-7200

Entered as Second Class Matter at the New York, N. Y. Post Office

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FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1944. VOL. XLIII. NO. 12,[illegible]

„קאמאנוועלטה" איז די אישו

וואס פאר א מאטיוו עס האט באוואויגען קאנגרעסמאן עמאנועל סעלער ארויסצוקומען אין קאנגרעס מיט אן "אמענדמענט" צו ענדערען די ציון רעזאלוציע אזוי, אז עס זאל זיך דארט ניט ריידען וועגען קיין קאמאנוועלטה, נאר בלויז וועגען אפשאפען דאס "ווייסע פאפיר", איז ניט באקאנט. וועדליג זיין מיליטאנטישקייט און אויסגעשפראכענקייט אין דער לעצטער צייט, סיי בנוגע דער ציון רעזאלוציע און סיי בנוגע אנדערע אידישע פראבלעמען, האט קאנגרעסמאן סעלער געדארפט זיין דער לעצטער וואס זאל איינגעהן אויף קאמפראמיסען.

וואלט באמת דער אנבאט פאר אזא קאמפראמיס געקומען פון ענגלישען קאלאניאל מיניסטעריום, אדער וואלט לכל הפחות געקומען אזא סוגעסטיע פון אנגעזעהענע מיליטערישע פיהרער וועלכע האבען איבערצייגט דעם קאנגרעס, אז די מיליטערישע סיטואציע "דער־לויבט ניט" אז די רעזאלוציע זאל איצט אויפגענומען ווערען. מיר וואל־טען דאמאלס, ווייניגסטענס, געוואוסט, אז מען וויל זיך מיט אונז דינ־גען, אז מיר האבען פאר זיך א ברירה, אדער צו באשטעהן דווקא אויף אונזער ענדציעל איצט און דערווייל גארניט קריגען, אדער קריגען די קאנצעסיע — און אוודאי א גאר וויכטיגע און איבערגעוואונשענע — פון אפענע טיהרען אין ארץ ישראל און זיך אפזאגען פון דעם ענדציל.

אדער ווען דער אנבאט פאר אזא קאמפראמיס קומט פון ווייטע מענשען, אדער אפילו פון איינצעלנע ציוניסטען, — אויב עס זיינען אזעלכע — דאן מיינט עס פשוט זיך אליין אפנארען און נאכגעבען דא אומזיסט. — די ציוניסטען און זייערע פריינט אינטערפרעטירען די פאזיציע וואס די ציוניסטען האבען מיט אלע זייערע כחות און מיט דער גאנצער האלטען און פארטיידיגען. לאמיר ניט פארגעסען, אז וואס לאגיק פון אידישער בוועקסטיגקייט. האט ער נאך ניט איז נוגע דעם ענגלישען קאלאניאל מיניסטעריום אין ארץ ישראל געגעבען די סינדיקעטע אנדייטונג אז אפענע טיהרען אין ארץ ישראל פאר אידישער איינוואנדערונג איז איהם יא ניחא, בעת א אידישע קאמאנוועלטה איז דאס איינציגע צו וואס ער וויל ניט מסכים זיין. אידען האבען די אראבער ניט צוגעזאגט קיין ענדערונג אין זייער שטעלונג אויב אידען וואלטען זיך באגנוגענט בלויז מיט אימיגראציע מעגליכקייטען אין ארץ ישראל.

דאס "ווייסע פאפיר" איז דווקא א רעזולטאט פון דעם וואס דער קאלאניאל מיניסטעריום וויל "אפיזען" די אראבער און מאכען אוממעג־ליך די ווייטערע אנטוויקלונג פון דעם אידישען ישוב אין ארץ ישראל. די אראבישע עדות, וואס זיינען איינגעטראטען ביים פארהער פון דער קאמיטע פאר אויסלענדישע אנגעלעגענהייטען פון רעפרעזענטאנטען הויז וועגען דער ציון רעזאלוציע, האבען יא גערעדט וועגען מעגליכער "בריידערליכקייט" צו אידען מצד די אראבער. אבער דאס נאר בתנאי, אז זיי זאלען זיך אינגאנצען אפזאגען פון וועלכע עס איז פאליטישע אספיראציעס אין ארץ ישראל און דאן, אז זיי זאלען דעם איצטיגען ישוב דערקלערען אלס זייער "העכסטע" דערגרייכונג און ניט וועלען אריינברענגען דארט מעהר אידען.

ווארים יעדער פארזוך, מצד אידען צו פארגרעסערען זייער צאהל אין ארץ ישראל קען פאר די אראבער הייסען — ווי דאס איז מאקע אין דער ריכטונג פון דערגרייכען א אידי־שע קאמאנוועלט — א שריט אין דער ריכטונג פון דערגרייכען א אידי־שע מעהרהייט אין א אידישע מלוכה. די אראבער ווייסען אז א אידישע קאמאנוועלטה אדער סתם א אידישע מלוכה, די אידישע עס איז איינע זאך פון זייער צוקונפט, עס זיינען נעגען יעדען פארזוך צו פארגרעסערען די אידישע איינוואנדערונג. דאס איז פארלויפיג אויך די שטעלונג פון דעם קא־לאניאל מיניסטעריום.

די אידישע פאדערונג פאר א קאמאנוועלטה, דורכאויס ניט ווארים דווקא פון דעם באגעהר צו שפילען זיך אין פאליטיק אין די נאציאנאלע אספיראציע צו האבען א אידישע מלוכה, נאר קודם כל כדי מיט דעם צו זיכערען מאכען די אפענע טיהרען פון ארץ ישראל. אויב די אראבער און די ענגלענדער ווילען שליסען די טיהרען פון ארץ ישראל, כדי אונז ניט צו געבען די מעגליכקייט דארט צו ווערען זעלבשטענדיג, דאן מוזען מיר דאך האבען די פארזיכערונג פאר פאליטישער זעלבשטענדיגקייט כדי מיט דעם צו זיכערען די מעגליכקייט פון איינוואנדערונג.

עס איז בכלל אן איבערטרייבונג, אן אילוזיע, צו דענקען אז מיר קענען האבען אין ארץ ישראל פרייע איינוואנדערונג אהן א קאמאנ־וועלטה, און דא איז "קאמאנוועלטה" ניט דווקא אן ענין פון ווארט. מ'קען עס רופען היימלאנד, אדער פאליטישע גאראנטיעס, אדער די ענדציעל פון אידען. דער עיקר איז, אז מיר קענען ניט "איינארדנען" קיין קאנצעסיעס פאר פרייע איינוואנדערונג, בעת די מאכט סיבה פון דעם וואס די איינוואנדערונג איז באגרענעצט געווארען און האלט איצט אינגאנצען ביים אפגעשטעלט ווערען, איז צו מאכען אוממעגליך אז אידען זאלען קענען איבערבויען ארץ ישראל און איהר צוגרייטען פאר א גרויסע אידישע איינוואנדערונג.

ניטאמיר אויף די פאדערונג פאר א קאמאנוועלטה, מיינט עס, אז מיר גיבען אויף דעם מאמענט ציל פון אונזער איבערבוי פון ארץ ישראל. די מאכט נאראנטיע אז אלע אנדערע באמיהונגען וועלען זיין פאר נישטיגע און אז מיר וועלען מאקע קענען מאכען ארץ ישראל פאר א לאנד וואו מאכען אידישע היימלאנד, איצט און שפעטער. זאלען קען פון קיינער...

For Victory Buy U. S. War Savings Stamps and Bonds

THE JEWISH NEWS

A Weekly Review of Jewish Events

For Victory Buy U. S. War Savings Stamps and Bonds

VOL. 4—NO. 26 2114 Penobscot Bldg. RA. 7956 Detroit 26, Michigan, March 17, 1944 34 22 $3.00 Per Year; Single Copy, 10c

A

Christians Demand Palestine For Jews as Act of Justice

FDR Pledges Justice For Jewish Homeland

By PHILIP SLOMOVITZ

Jewish News Correspondent at National Conference on Palestine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The voice of America's outstanding Christian leaders, speaking for millions of followers, was raised here in emphatic terms, at a four-session conference on March 9, in defense of the Jewish position in Palestine and in condemnation of every manifestation of injustice.

Two hundred leaders from more than 100 communities throughout the land, including Detroit, participated in the National Conference on Palestine which was sponsored by the American Palestine Committee in cooperation with the AFL, CIO, Christian Council on Palestine, Free World Association, Union for Democratic Action, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice and United Christian Council for Democracy.

Participants in the conference were emphatic in their demands that justice be assured to the Jewish people. These demands were climaxed with the announcement that came near the close of the luncheon session that President Roosevelt had met at noon with Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, at the White House, and had authorized them to make the following statement:

"The President authorized us to say that the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939. The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees, and that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home, for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy and today more than ever, in view of the tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees."

The spokesmen for the Christian communities in America stood and cheered this statement, which was read by Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, chairman of the Christian Council on Palestine, one of the leaders at the Christian Conference on Palestine.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., and Dr. David D. Henry, executive vice-president of Wayne University, represented Detroit.

Prominent Federal, State and Municipal leaders, clergymen and educators were among the delegates who gathered at the sessions at Hotel Statler.

Dr. Henry served on the conference resolutions committee, of which Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, executive secretary of the Christian Council on Palestine, was chairman. Dr. Henry was also named on the committee of seven, under the chairmanship of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, to assist in implementing the adopted resolutions and in coordinating the activities of the cooperating organizations in behalf of the demands made by the conference for an open door to Jewish immigration in Palestine and for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth.

There was no hesitation among the conferees in demanding abrogation of the White Paper, establishment of the Jewish Commonwealth and passage of the Palestine Resolutions pending in Congress. The opening declaration in support of these major principles was made by Dr. Atkinson, and speaker after speaker supported him in such demands.

A practical evaluation of Jewish achievements in Palestine and the need for expansion of Jewish colonization as means of aiding in the reclamation of the entire Near East was presented in an illustrated lecture by Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, outstanding American soil conservationist, whose book, "Palestine: Land of Promise," published by Harper's, was reviewed at length last week in The Jewish News. Dr. Lowdermilk outlined his proposal for a Jordan Valley Authority project, to cost $100,000,000, for the development of the Jewish Homeland.

Prof. William Foxwell Albright of Johns Hopkins University, who, several times during the session, supported the Jewish position and who, based on experiences during 15 years' residence in Palestine, indicated that those who raise issues against the Jewish claims are mistaken, gave one of the most important addresses at the conference, on Arab-Jewish relations. In the course of his address Dr. Albright said:

The Arab-Jewish Issue

"It is absolutely certain that Jewish Palestine has been transformed as no other corresponding part of the world has been transformed—thanks to the skill, the industry, and the capital of the Jewish settlers. It is equally indisputable that the Arab population of Palestine has grown faster than that of any other Arab land, and that modern agricultural and industrial achievements of the Jews have made a tremendous impression on the Arabs in Palestine, as I can testify from personal knowledge, and as may now be illustrated by striking statistics of recent Arab progress. Moreover, this Jewish influence has spread for beyond the borders of Palestine.

"In short, I regard the continued development and expansion of the Zionist program for Palestine as by far the most promising factor in the future economic and cultural development of the Arab world as a whole. Planted in the midst of the Arab world, Jewish Palestine cannot fail to be a most potent source of benefit to all surrounding lands. Since the Jews of Palestine will remain a minority in the Bilad-al-Arab, regardless of whether they become a local majority or not, the future of the Arab world rests to a surprising extent in the hands of the Jews of Palestine. To a lesser extent the same is true of the Christians of Lebanon, who form by far the most energetic and most advanced element in the entire Arab world. Both must be protected. No political constellation that disregards their right to autonomy is worthy of a moment's consideration by an enlightened citizen of the world."

Prof. Friedrich's Address

In an address on "The United States and the Jewish National Home," Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard University pointed to the injustice of the restrictions imposed upon Jews. He condemned "paternalistic interference" and declared that he "would like to see Palestine included among those countries that are entitled to large-scale reconstruction aid on the part of the United States."

Dr. Friedrich expressed "opposition to all efforts to use political maneuvers, especially terror, for the purpose of preventing the development of a Jewish majority. Should the Jews throughout the world continue to back the development in Palestine, I want our people—and I am saying this as a non-Jew—to be back of the force necessary to prevent a state of lawless anarchy, created artificially for the purposes of interfering with this development, such as was permitted to develop under the British Mandatory in the thirties.

"I am convinced that a firm American stand — diplomatically presented — on behalf of these principles would mobilize British liberal opinion. As a matter of fact, I am convinced that such a firm stand on our part would have mobilized liberal British opinion at any time in the thirties. British people have continuously criticized British policy. British people have come and begged us to help them in this fight, because the bureaucrats in the Colonial Office, like most bureaucrats, would respond largely to pressure. If we had made it abundantly clear that particularly after 1923 we considered an open door in Palestine to be vital to the interests of the United States, I believe that it would have profoundly affected the British policy, even then. And I have no doubt whatsoever but that would be the case today."

Two Jewish Spokesmen

Only two Jewish speakers appeared on the conference platform and delivered messages to the gathering: William B. Ziff, author and publisher, who spoke at the luncheon meeting on "Palestine and the Present Crisis" and debunked some of the false views spread about Palestine; and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who was one of the principal speakers at the dinner.

Gov. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina presided at the luncheon session. The chairman at the third session was Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College.

Dr. Marsh presided at the dinner, attended by 800, which was addressed by an array of outstanding American leaders, including Vice-President Henry A. Wallace. The two Detroit delegates — Mayor Jeffries and Dr. Henry—were among the 25 distinguished guests who were seated on the dais.

Vice-President Wallace spoke of debts due the Jewish people, and he placed first on the list the debt this country owes Dr. Weizmann who came here at a crucial time, when there was fear of a shortage of oil, and introduced alcoholic formulae as substitutes, thus making a great scientific contribution to the war effort and helped solve the rubber problem.

Dr. Marsh, in his inspiring address, declared that "we must not surrender diplomacy to the Army." He and other speakers attacked the oil deals and deplored injection of Army issues to cause postponement of action on the Palestine Resolutions in Congress.

Inspiration was brought to the evening meeting in the addresses delivered by United States Senators Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the American Palestine Committee, and Robert A. Taft; Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, and Rev. Richard Evans.

Dr. Poling, one of America's most brilliant orators, held his audience spellbound with demands for justice for Israel. He denied that there is a threat to those remaining in this country in the establishment of the Jewish Commonwealth and criticized his anti-Zionist Jewish friends for holding the view that they may be charged with dual allegiance because of the establishment of the Jewish National Home.

Dr. Silver's Address

Dr. Silver's address was one of the most touching resumes of the Jewish position. He repudiated those who attempted to interfere with Jewish progress and showed the fallacy of the position of those who give credence to certain Arab protests. Speaking of these protests, and pointing to Arab flirtations with the Axis,

he asked: "Who has kept the faith, and with whom should the faith be kept?" He asserted that overwhelming opinion in favor of the Congressional Resolutions reflects the overwhelming friendly attitude of the American people.

Dr. Silver said that War Department officials have indicated their objections to passage of the Palestine Resolutions at this time without revealing their reasons. "Civilians," he added, "are at a great disadvantage in arguing with the military on questions of military necessity or expediency, although in a democracy, civilians must occasionally exercise that right. We had occasion to question the argument of military necessity which was employed more than a year ago against the restitution of the rights of citizenship to the Jews of Algeria. The danger of an Arab uprising which might embarrass our military operations in North Africa was employed at that time to silence the demands for the abrogation of the Vichy anti-Jewish decree. Under persistent public pressure, however, the rights of French citizenship were finally restored to the Jews and, the military intelligence notwithstanding, the Arab world remained remarkably placid about it. Our position in the Mediterranean and in the Near East was far less secure a year ago than it is today. There are no Nazi or Fascist troops anywhere in North Africa or in the Near East. The Arabs, who, ever since the beginning of the war, have been unable to decide which side to favor, not knowing which side will win, now definitely are convinced that victory is on the side of the Allies. They understand full well where their political future lies. They will not flirt with the Axis any more. Why the old Arab appeasement argument should now be brought out again to forestall official criticism of the White Paper which British statesmen themselves have characterized as an inexcusable breach of faith, without basis in law or morality, is beyond our comprehension."

Must Destroy White Paper

Senator Wagner branded the Chamberlain White Paper as Palestine's Munich and declared that this White Paper "must be torn to bits in order that the hopes of the Jewish people and of humanity may have a new birth of freedom."

The lengthy resolutions adopted by the conference after serious debate included all the demands affecting the Jewish future in Palestine. They also excoriated the Nazi system and condemned anti-Semitism in whatever form it may show itself.

Speakers at the conference included Norman M. Littell, assistant U. S. attorney-general, who was named a member of the actions committee of seven; Congressman George E. Outland of California, Bishop Cannon and others of national prominence.

It was an historic conference and its decisions pointed to future action by Christians in behalf of the Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

Already, important meetings are being planned by the Christian committees in New York, Detroit, Cleveland and other cities.

Rally in New York

In New York, next Tuesday evening, at Madison Square Garden, Senators Alben W. Barkley, Wagner and Taft, Dorothy Thompson, Dr. Wise and Dr. Silver will speak in condemnation of the White Paper, in behalf of the Jewish Commonwealth and the Congressional Resolutions.

The organized opposition to the Jewish National Home is being traced to a central source in London. There is particular resentment against a statement by British official circles in London that Prime Minister Churchill will not be able to follow his personal feelings in the matter of honoring pledges to the Jewish people and that "he will not allow his personal predilections to stand in the way of continuity of the decisions of he state." Those who know Mr. Churchill deny that he will permit the opponents of Zionism to influence his attitude.

In the meantime it is reported in Washington that the forthcoming Anglo-American conferences in this country and in London will discuss questions of major Jewish importance, including the Arabian oil deals, Palestine and the Near and Middle East.

A report issued by the Universities Committee on Postwar International Problems, in Boston, made public here, proposes a plan which might give the United States guardian partnership over Palestine until it evolves into a Jewish National Home.

President Commended

The Zionist Council of Detroit, meeting on Wednesday evening to plan further action against the White Paper and in behalf of the Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, adopted a resolution in behalf of the organized Detroit Zionist organizations, commending President Roosevelt for his support and urging his continued help in securing justice for the Jewish cause.

It was indicated at Wednesday's meeting that individuals and organizations are sending similar messages to the President thanking him for his friendship.

Plans are being formulated here for a public meeting at which the voice of this community will be heard in conformity with the resolutions adopted at the Washington conference.

THE JEWISH NEWS

Member of Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Independent Jewish Press Service, Seven Arts Feature Syndicate, Religious News Service, Palcor News Agency, Bressler Cartoon Service, Wide World Photo Service, Acme Newsphoto Service.

Published every Friday by Jewish News Publishing Co., 3114 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, 26, Mich. Telephone RAndolph 7956. Subscription rate, $3 a year; foreign, $4 a year. Club subscription of one issue a month, published every fourth Friday in the month, to all subscribers to Allied Jewish Campaign of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, at 40 cents a club subscription per year.

Entered as second-class matter August 6, 1942, at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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VOL. 4—NO. 25 MARCH 17, 1944

As the Editor Views the News - - -

An Historic Conference

The National Conference on Palestine in which 200 outstanding Christian leaders participated, in Washington, on March 9, will go down on record as one of the most significant gatherings of its kind ever held in this country.

Federal, State and Municipal leaders from every part of the land, clergymen, educators and jurists, joined not only in expressing their wholehearted and unanimous approval of the movement to keep the doors to Palestine open and to help create a Jewish Commonwealth; they raised their voices also in condemning any effort to misrepresent the issues and to create false ones in order to harm Jewish aspirations.

Fearless in their approach to the basic principles involved in the Jewish problem, these Christian spokesmen were frank in their discussions. They were outspoken in showing resentment even against our own State and War Departments which had objected to action on the pending Palestine Resolutions in Congress based on what is now generally believed to have been false cries of danger from some Arab quarters.

The fact that these men and women insisted upon having their rights as free American citizens honored so that they may have frank discussion of a problem that calls for the liberation of hundreds of thousands of Jews, a significant. It proves that this great land is secure as long as men insist upon retaining their rights to help not only themselves but also others who are in need; as long as free men insist upon the right to criticize when they recognize the injustice of efforts to trifle with the safety of an entire people and to interfere with guaranteeing their future security.

* * *

Men like Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, Prof. W. F. Albright, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Senators Robert F. Wagner and Robert A. Taft and many other Christian leaders have left an indelible mark on the record of American efforts to establish freedom for the oppressed with the encouragement they gave to the program evolved at the Washington sessions of the National Christian Conference on Palestine.

It is encouraging to know that Detroit's Christian community was represented at this splendid gathering by two such eminent leaders as Mayor Edward J. Jeffries and Dr. David D. Henry, executive vice-president of Wayne University. By giving courage to the builders of Zion and the defenders of justice these men have earned a place among the great Christians of our time.

President Roosevelt's Statement

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver was right when he declared at the impressive gathering of Christian leaders in Washington last week that the true spirit of America is reflected not in the anti-Zionist statements of some American officials but in the assertions of President Roosevelt that "full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home."

The President's statement and the news that Prime Minister Churchill remains faithful to the pledge to the Jewish people contained in the Balfour Declaration, in spite of efforts of Colonial officials to undermine Jewish hopes, should serve to give courage to our people in this dark hour in our history. We have reasons to be faithful that the Christian world will see to it that justice is done to the Jewish cause in Palestine as well as in the Diaspora, in the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home and in the eradication of bigotry.

Purely Commentary

Jewish News Mar 17, 1944

By PHILIP SLOMOVITZ

A LESSON FOR NCCJ

The Christian Council on Palestine and other non-Jewish organizations which collaborated in sponsoring the National Conference on Palestine on March 9 offered an interesting lesson in programmatic action to the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The latter organization evades issues which call for action. It seeks to establish "good will" through education and by means of a long-range program. Often, its inactivity and its emphasis on nice words places it in an awkward position, especially in instances where bigotry is felt and where firm action could bring results in re-establishing friendly relations by a repudiation in the strongest terms of any expression of prejudice.

At Washington on March 9, the Christian Council on Palestine proved that it is not necessary to mince words when basic issues are involved. Eminent Christian leaders spoke up in protest against attempts to freeze Jewish efforts in Palestine. They did not hesitate to condemn government officials as well as base propagandists who misrepresented facts affecting Jewish aspirations in Eretz Israel. They were emphatic when speaking of anti-Semitism as well as the need for eradicating all manifestations of prejudice.

It was good to hear men speak up and to be unafraid.

Of what avail is preachment on good will if we are to be inactive?

EVERYONE LOVES A HERO

President Roosevelt's statement to Drs. Stephen S. Wise and Abba Hillel Silver did more to ease tense feelings; it served also to put an end to utterly stupid claims that Dr. Silver was too emotional in his approach to the Palestinian issue, that the Palestine Resolution was introduced in Congress prematurely, etc., etc.

It is the old story: the world loves a winner. When Hank Greenberg clouted a home run, he was cheered; when he struck out, he was told to go back to the Bronx.

Having gotten a good reception from FDR, Dr. Silver is the hero again.

Too many people seem to forget that this is a crucial hour; that it is nearly 12 o'clock and that a fight must be waged to a finish against the outrageous British White Paper on Palestine. Therefore, the Palestine Congressional Resolutions were not ill-timed.

Also: too many people fail to recognize that a fight on the White Paper alone is not enough without protection from those who will enter Palestine after the White Paper is scrapped. A strong political set-up is necessary to provide such protection.

There is justification for questioning the sincerity of those who are only opposed to the White Paper but fail to demand political guarantees for a Jewish Palestine. The Christians who met in Washington knew better. They are honest in their approach and they demand full protection for a Jewish Palestine.

Jewish News Friday, March 17, 1944

Latest Developments in Palestinian Situation

Latest developments affecting Palestine include the following:

It is revealed by Independent Jewish Press Service that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are engaged in an exchange of views on the question of Palestine and that an important announcement may be made within a week or two, as a follow-up to the statement he made last week to Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise.

President Roosevelt was emphatic in his declaration that this country stands committed to endorsement of the Balfour Declaration and Palestine Mandate.

Dr. Silver has expressed the view that President Roosevelt's statement is a set-back for the anti-Zionists.

From Jerusalem comes a report that Arabs expect an early statement from Britain on Palestine and that the status quo will be maintained until a permanent solution will be found.

All Jewish newspapers in New York—the Forward, Day and Morning Journal—have severely condemned the action of a group of Polish-Jewish Bund leaders now in this country who petitioned President Roosevelt to make "no exception" for Palestine in considering places for Jewish colonization. These newspapers are unanimous in stating that the Bund leaders, not being American citizens, had no right to issue this petition against Jewish hopes in Palestine.

Jewish News Friday, March 17, 1944

'Keep on Despite Setbacks' Smuts Tells Zion Builders

His Message to British UPA Draws Egyptians' Attack; Sir Wyndham Deeds, Harold Laski Support Cause of Jewish Palestine

LONDON (JPS-Palcor)—Keep on despite setbacks—this was the message of Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, to the United Palestine Appeal of Great Britain, which aroused the protest of the Premier of Egypt. The text of Marshal Smuts' message follows:

"The inauguration of the appeal of the Jewish community of Britain for support of the Jewish National Fund and the Foundation Fund, providing means for Jewish colonization and constructive work in Palestine, comes at a time when the United Nations are poised for the final great struggle for the liberation of the world. It is another reminder of the profound suffering endured by the Jewish people of Europe and of the setback to their cause in Palestine. But through all trials the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and its kindred bodies overseas remained faithful to the ideal of the National Home. They continued, amidst the turmoil and dislocation of war work, their appointed task.

"Twenty-seven years ago the Allies renewed the ancient promise to Israel that a National Home will be founded for them in their ancient Homeland. It is part of the international law of the world and even more it is a matter for the conscience of mankind. This cause, therefore, has our sympathy and it is from this standpoint that I send you best wishes for success of the United Palestine Appeal."

"Jews Must Unite on Zion," Says Sir Wyndham Deeds

The Jewish people, regardless of their differences on all other subjects, must unite on the question of Palestine, Sir Wyndham Deeds, Chief Secretary of the Palestine government in 1920 and known as a friend of the Zionist cause, declared in a speech at the Northwest Jewish Communal Conference. The Conference unanimously endorsed the demand for a Jewish Commonwealth. Another speaker at the conference was Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of American.

Sir Wyndham Deeds said that the two chief principles "for which we are fighting are freedom of the individual and freedom of all peoples, both of which are most violated in the case of the Jews."

"Homeland Only Guarantee For Freedom," Says Laski

"A Jewish Homeland in Palestine is the only basis for permanent freedom for the Jews," it was declared here by Harold Laski, member of the executive committee of the British Labor Party, addressing a mass meeting in West London, under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund in connection with its campaign to raise funds for a Palestine forest in the name of King Christian of Denmark.

Biltmore Plan Opposition Criticized by Laborites

JERUSALEM (JPS) — The so-called Tabenkin group of the Mapai, Workers' Party of Palestine, was severely criticized in a resolution adopted by the party council at a special session here, for its opposition to pressing the Biltmore program's Jewish Commonwealth demands. The Tabenkin group, led by Isaac Tabenkin, veteran of the communal settlement of Ein Harod, reiterated its position for a Jewish Commonwealth as the ultimate objective of Zionism, but warned that at this juncture Britain might use the Jewish demands for its own purposes, by announcing the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in a negligible area of a partitioned Palestine, which would be unacceptable

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Racquel Rojas, the dancing-acting-writing daughter of the late Hugo Riesenfeld, has become an integral part of the Mexican film industry . . . speaks Espagnol like a native . . . is currently starring in a picture which she also wrote.

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Day

A Case of Treachery

The Bungling Bundists.

Who Are They?

The Modern Sanbalats.

Mar 17 1944

—By Dr. S. Margoshes

DR A H SILVER THE TEMPLE E 105TH ST & ...

Jewish history records many cases of treachery against Jewish interests in some of the most critical junctures in Jewish life. One of the most s... ...ful of such cases was that ...lat, the Samaritan, wh... ...and Nehemia were ... ing the Temple ... ter a period of exile ... portunity to direct a... King Cyrus of Persia, pro... against the restoration of the Jewish Commonwealth. Twenty-five-hundred years later he is still held in contempt by Jews all over the world, his name a byword wherever Jews foregather in response to the everlasting urge to build and restore the ancient glory. The Jewish people has a long memory—both for builders and traitors.

Today we see Sanbalat reborn in America. This time he bears a high sounding name,—the American Representation of the Bund in Poland, and the shameful epistle is directed to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that has the Palestine Resolution under consideration. Witness this Bund telegram which I subjoin here for public pillory:

"In conjunction with the hearing concerning a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine we deem it our duty to declare as follows: We constitute the American representation of the Jewish underground labor movement of Poland. This movement is a continuation of the Jewish Labor Party Bund of Poland which was the largest Jewish organization in the most important Jewish communities of pre-war Poland. In view of the great tragedy of the Jewish masses of Europe who are being systematically annihilated by Hitler it is primarily important to save those who are still alive there. American public opinion must be mobilized towards that goal. In this hour of peril when the retreating Nazi armies will endeavor to annihilate those Jews who are still alive, it is urgent that the congress of the United States warn the German masses directly. We are convinced that after the war the Jewish masses will remain in those countries they have resided in and helped build with their sweat and blood for centuries. The important problem is therefore to assure the Jewish masses national and civil rights on an equal basis with other nationalities in those countries where they live. In their reconstruction plans the various governments should pay special attention to the needs of the Jews because of bestial treatment meted out to them by Nazis. Should economic and political conditions in Europe after the war necessitate emigration the Jewish populace will naturally not be omitted. We are, however, opposed to the idea that the Jewish problem can be solved by emigration. Such a solution would mean discrimination against Jewish citizens of European countries. Instead of demand to open gates of Palestine as a method of establishing Jewish majority in that country we demand open gates in every country including Palestine for victims of present war. No country can be excused from this responsibility. In view of present circumstances in Palestine the demand for a Jewish commonwealth there can be realized only by means of anti-democratic methods."

But who are those who dared to stab the Jewish people in the back, making common cause with the Arab effendis and the American Council for Judaism ignobles against a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine? They are a small group of Bundist leaders and workers who left Poland as soon as the war broke out. Their connection with the Polish Jewry they are supposed to represent is very feeble. They no longer have any notion about what Polish Jewry feels toward Palestine. This Bund representation shockingly exceeded its jurisdiction when it addressed the Congress Committee as if it were the spokesman of the greatest Jewish labor organization in Poland.

A handful of self-appointed g e n e r a l s without an army trained its wooden howitzer on the last remaining fortress of Jewish hope in an hour of peril and dark foreboding. All this would be infinitely funny if only it were not too tragic for words. American Jewry will remember it, and so will those in whose sacred name the new Sanbalats have dared to speak—the Jews of the Warsaw ghetto and the holy remnant of Polish Jewry.

Mar 18, 1944

A Palestine Run-Around

BY I. F. STONE

Washington, March 10

MR. ROOSEVELT'S statement to the National Conference on Palestine won the gratitude of all friends of a Jewish national home. When the President authorized Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba H. Silver "to say that the American government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939," he was making more than a platonic gesture. It is too often forgotten, notably in Downing Street, (1) that Palestine is not a British colony but a mandate, (2) that France gave up its claim to Palestine and the League granted the mandate on condition that Britain establish a Jewish national home there, and (3) that this condition is also the basis on which the United States, in a separate treaty with Britain in 1925, accorded American recognition to the Palestine mandate. Article 6 of that treaty, like Article 6 of the League mandate, requires the Administration of Palestine to "facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions" and "encourage . . . close settlement by Jews on the land." The Anglo-American treaty of 1925 provides that there may be no change in its terms "unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States." The White Paper of 1939, Chamberlain's Middle East Munich pact, provided that Jewish immigration should be shut off entirely after five years "unless the Arabs of Palestine are prepared to acquiesce in it." This was "plainly a breach and repudiation" of Britain's obligations under the mandate and therefore invalid without American approval. The President can summon an august witness on the point, for the man who called the White Paper "plainly a breach and repudiation" was Winston Churchill.

In Washington the effect of the President's statement will be further to confuse those who were prepared to accept in good faith General Marshall's request that Congress shelve the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton resolution. The position taken by the Chief of Staff before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was that passage of the resolution would lead to trouble with the Arabs. The opinion of the Chief of Staff in time of war necessarily carries great weight, and the National Conference on Palestine deferred to it. But if appeasement of the Arabs was necessary for military reasons, how explain the President's statement? It is true that the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton resolution would put Congress on record as favoring immigration into Palestine "so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth," while the President only promises "full justice . . . to those who seek a Jewish national home." But I doubt whether the difference will be regarded as appeasement by the Arab rulers, especially when they consider that the President's reference to the White Paper opens the door to American diplomatic intervention, whereas the Congressional resolution is little more than a reaffirmation of a similar expression of opinion by Congress in 1922.

The Chief of Staff tells Congress that we dare not express an opinion on Palestine lest we offend the Arabs. The Commander-in-Chief then proceeds to express just such an opinion. Dr. Silver, after seeing the President, is encouraged to hope that military authorities "will soon find it possible, consistent with the realities of the situation, to withdraw their objections." Under the circumstances, it is not hard to understand why so cautious and conservative a man as Senator Taft publicly questions these alleged military reasons and calls for passage of his resolution in spite of them. This whole affair and its background leave one with the distinct impression that the Marshall statement was another example of a makeshift foreign policy cloaked as military expediency, the fruit of subterranean pressures and petty intrigue. I do not question General Marshall's sincerity or good-will. He has his hands full and can hardly be expected independently to investigate advice which comes to him on political matters from State and War Department Near East experts. But I am inclined to think that the Chief of Staff in this Palestinian matter, like Eisenhower on several occasions in French North African affairs, has been the innocent dupe of wilier men.

If the State Department had wanted to take responsibility for opposing the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton resolution, it could easily and quietly have prevented the bill's introduction. If military reasons made the measure unwise, a hint to the sponsors would have been enough to stop them. The origin of the resolution goes back to conversations last year between Zionist leaders and the highest officials of the State Department, including Mr. Hull and Mr. Welles. These officials were friendly, and the Zionists were given to understand that it would be helpful to the State Department if Congress reasserted American policy in favor of a Jewish national home in Palestine. In the middle of January, two weeks before the bill was introduced, Rabbi Silver went to see Secretary Hull. Had the Secretary ad-

vised him that the resolution was ill-timed, introduction would have been postponed. Mr. Hull said the State Department could take no position on pending legislation but indicated no opposition. This, in the light of the preceding conversations and Mr. Hull's known caginess, was regarded as a hint that the Zionists might go ahead.

There were other ways in which the bill might have been stopped. Senator Wagner, its co-sponsor in the Upper House, is a ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a devoted and responsible Administration supporter. A hint to him of any military risk would have been enough. Senator Taft, who joined with Wagner in offering the bill, had first written to Secretary Hull to ask whether the State Department had any objections. When Senator Taft received no reply, he took the matter up with his brother, Charles P. Taft, an official of the department. Taft, after discussing the question within the department, reported that there were no objections. The bill was introduced in the House on January 27 and in the Senate on February 1 and warmly supported in both houses by both the majority and the minority leaders. Either Senator Barkley or Representative McCormack could have been warned if military considerations made the bill unwise at this time.

In the House, Representative Sol Bloom, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, is notoriously subservient to the State Department. Before ordering hearings on the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton resolution, he also got into touch with Secretary Hull. While Hull was noncommittal, he was not hostile. Bloom took this as a hint to go ahead. The hearings in the House lasted from February 8 to February 16, and ended with no expression of opposition from State or War Department. The Senate committee held an executive session on February 17 and heard witnesses for and against the bill, again with no opposition from Administration sources. It was not until six days later, on February 23, that a special session was hurriedly summoned by the committee to hear General Marshall and to consider letters from Secretaries Hull and Stimson asking that no action be taken on the resolution at this time. Oddly enough, neither Senator Wagner nor Senator Taft was present at the executive session which heard Marshall, although they were co-sponsors of the bill. Wagner and Taft say they were not informed of the meeting.

There is no reason to believe that the military situation changed in the few weeks between the introduction of the resolution and Marshall's appearance before the committee. Was a change in attitude brought about by protests from Arab countries against passage of the resolution? These did not begin to arrive until March 1, several days after Marshall testified. They give the appearance of a concerted attempt to ride in on the coat-tails of an arranged victory, and one wonders whether they were made before assurances had been obtained through diplomatic channels that they would be welcome. The sequence of events was such as to hand proponents of a Jewish national home a humiliating defeat after they and their Congressional supporters had been given no reason to believe that their efforts were ill-timed or contrary to national interest. The incident was not made less disturbing by the excuses offered in private to Zionist leaders by high State and War Department officials. The State Department blamed the War Department for the change of front. In the War Department it was said that the State Department was responsible and that the War Department wasn't particularly concerned about the measure.

Were the Zionists led into a trap? Or were they the victim of last-minute pressure from the British government? Though Mr. Churchill remains a friend of the Zionist cause, the Colonial Office and the Palestine Administration are generally anti-Zionist and pro-Arab, and intend to enforce the White Paper. Another influence hostile to a Jewish national home is that of Brigadier General Patrick J. Hurley, who returned from the Near East bursting with suspicion of British imperialism and anxious to outbid it for Arab favor in order to further American exploitation of Near East oil. Hurley is an "oil" general, like Gulf's General Walter Pyron, the chief War Department adviser on oil. Still Harry Sinclair's lawyer and Washington Man Friday, Hurley operates in full military panoply out of his corporation law office in Washington, with his press agent commissioned a major. He is one of those who think Arabian oil too important to be left "at the mercy of local conflict," the implication being that the conflict must be ended by liquidating the effort to build a Jewish home in Palestine.

The Near Eastern Division of the State Department is another important factor behind the scenes. It shares the prejudices and antipathies of the Colonial Office. There is the same natural and instinctive orientation to the Arab potentate and large landowner, the same dislike of the Jew. Its leading Arab expert seems to be a Colonel Harold B. Hoskins, who is closely associated with Adolf Berle, another great friend of the Arabs. In his civilian capacity Colonel Hoskins is a New York cotton-goods merchant. He was born in Beirut, the son of American missionaries, and perhaps might best be described politically as a Syrian nationalist. He spent the winter of 1942-43 in the Near East on a special mission of inquiry, whence he returned with the same preconceptions with which he left. I have the alarmist report on "The Present Situation in the Near East" which he circulated confidentially last year among Congressmen he thought might be won to his views. It is anti-French and anti-Jewish, and its section on "People Seen" indicates that though he spoke with many

cont. on next page

Arabs, Frenchmen, and British colonial officials, he spoke with no Jewish leaders on his trip. The report is almost entirely taken up with arguments against Jewish aspirations in Palestine, seasoned with unfriendly remarks about the Jews of North Africa. It is on men like Hurley and Hoskins that Marshall must necessarily have relied, at least in part, when he advised Congress that it would be unwise to pass the Wagner-Taft-Wright-Compton resolution.

This undercover campaign against a Jewish national home in Palestine is much like the campaign last year to deprive the Jews of French North Africa of their citizenship. All sorts of dire predictions were made of Arab revolt and military difficulties if the Crémieux decree were reinstated. But there was no trouble when the French National Committee put the decree back into effect, restoring French citizenship to the Jews. I wonder to what extent the campaign against the Palestine resolution is due to the same kind of wishful thinking. I note that the March 4 issue of the New York *Times*, which is strongly anti-Zionist, carried a dispatch from Jerusalem saying that "Palestinian Arab politics at this time present a somewhat confused appearance." The "confusion" seems to be in the eye of the beholder. The correspondent reports that Arab political parties seem to be having trouble trying to "drum up a popular following." He credits this to "a public inertia that may be attributed to the general absorption with the prosperity brought to the Arab peasantry as a result of the huge Allied military expenditures." Palestinian Arabs seem much less aroused than the Near Eastern Division of the State Department.

The fact is, as attested over and over again by official investigations, that the Arabs of Palestine have benefited by Jewish immigration, however that may pain Hitler's friend and would-be Quisling, the Grand Mufti, now in Berlin. In 1920, as Colonel Hoskins shows in his private report, there were 600,000 Arabs in Palestine. In 1942, their number had risen to 1,000,000. That doesn't sound as though the Arabs have suffered from the influx of Jews.

"In our history we have colonized all over the world," Josiah Wedgwood told the House of Commons during the debate over the White Paper in 1939, "but this is the first case in which we have colonized without injuring the native population. One has only to go today to the neighboring countries of Syria or Egypt to see the condition of the fellahin, of the Arab workers of those two countries, and compare it with their position in Palestine, to see how enormously the natives of Palestine have benefited by the immigration of the Jews." That this should arouse the fear and enmity of the Arab politicos and landowners is natural, but their protests ought not to be taken for the voice of the Arab masses. Apparently the President does not intend to do so.

Acme

ZIONISTS ABBA SILVER & STEPHEN WISE
The President wanted them happy, too.

The Rabbis & the Oil

The President, more & more relying on General George C. Marshall's prestige with Congress, was glad to have him go to Capitol Hill to kill the Wagner-Taft Palestine Resolution (TIME, March 13). To make sure of the kill, Mr. Roosevelt had had General Marshall backed up by letters from Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of State Hull. All said the bill must be killed for "military" reasons.

On these impressive advices, Congress acted. The resolution was pigeonholed. Senators Robert Wagner of New York and Robert Taft of Ohio, and the American Zionists immediately keened in despair.

The famed British White Paper of 1939 had set a date—March 31, 1944—for the closing of the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigrants.† Senators Wagner and Taft had introduced a resolution proposing that Congress reaffirm its 1922 endorsement of the Balfour Declaration. This famed Declaration was issued by the grave, witty Olympian Elder Statesman, the late Arthur James Balfour, in 1917, when, as Foreign Secretary for Great Britain, he promised the eventual creation of a Jewish "national home" in Palestine.

The Wagner-Taft resolution, attempting to give reality to that promise, immediately drew protests from the Arabs.* The Arabs were sitting pretty. For, as everyone knows, the U.S. is busily engaged in nailing down its position in Arabian oil, vitally important for future war and peace (TIME, Feb. 14). Arabs could be presently sure that their feelings would receive priority over long-suffering Zionists.

Turnabout. But the President wanted the Zionists to be happy too. So, with the resolution safely dead, to the White House for a half-hour conference last week went famed Rabbis Stephen S. Wise of New York and Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, both noted for organ-toned oratory. Emerging, they announced: "The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees and that when future decisions are reached full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home. . . ."

After their White House conference, Rabbis Wise & Silver repaired to the Statler Hotel for a banquet given by the American Palestine Committee. Senator Wagner called the White Paper "the Munich of Palestine." Vice President Wallace spoke dreamily of a future "Jordan Valley Authority" to make the Promised Land bloom. But sad-eyed Rabbi Silver reminded his listeners that "we are an ancient people, a people of long memory."

Next day a Government official of very high rank was asked the real reason for the Administration opposition to the Wagner-Taft resolution. Ignoring the "military" arguments made by General Marshall & Co., he asked: "Don't you think that perhaps the strength of the opposition can be measured by the depth of Arabian oil?"

* When the Spanish Civil War broke out, Ambassador Bowers, then accredited to Madrid, was found sunning himself on the beaches at Fuenterrabia (TIME, Aug. 3, 1936).

† Actually, immigration since 1939 had fallen 27,000 short of the five-year quota of 75,000 set by the White Paper, and immigrants may continue to trickle in until the quota is filled.

* Pronounced by some Southern Congressmen to rhyme with Hayrabs.

Danger in the Near East

Two subjects both of which have been important in the news for some time suddenly coalesced into one a few days ago. In this case the whole is greater than its parts, and is ominous indeed in its implications. The two subjects are the proposed congressional resolutions recommending Palestine as a home for the Jews, and the oil pipeline which the government is planning to build across Saudi Arabia for the benefit of three American oil companies.

For some time, resolutions have been pending before both Houses of Congress urging that Palestine should not be closed to Jewish immigration. These resolutions might be considered a piece of gratuitous advice to the British government (which has itself been leaning in the direction of the Jews recently), but luckily, the British are now accustomed to the American habit of giving gratuitous advice in all quarters of the globe and on all occasions. Actually these resolutions did no more than repeat the expression of the United States Congress in 1922. They indicated an interest on the part of the United States which is hardly surprising in view of the fact that this country contains the most important group of Jewish citizens to be found anywhere in the world and that many millions of dollars of American money have already been invested in Jewish enterprises in Palestine.

Suddenly, long after these resolutions were first introduced, there came a barrage of criticism from the Near East. Mustafa Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, sent a letter of protest to the American Minister. The Iraq, Syrian, Lebanon and Saudi Arabian governments are also reported to have protested in various ways. These almost simultaneous protests from widely separated quarters would suggest either that the whole Arab world was in ferment over the proposed congressional resolutions or that somebody was engaged in a propaganda stunt.

More serious, however, was the next development. Secretary Stimson and General Marshall let it be known in various ways that the American War Department objects to adoption of the resolutions. They fear, it is reported, that if Congress takes this step the Arab disapproval will be so strong that it may interfere with the successful progress of the war.

Are the fears of the War Department well founded? As to this, several points may be noted. The first is that military men are the most conservative people on earth. In their larger operations they never take a chance if it can possibly be avoided. In reality, the chance that the resolution before Congress would bring about serious Arab unrest is minute. The Arabs know the United Nations are going to win the war and, like all the neutrals, they want to side with the winner. They know, moreover, that Great Britain will determine Palestine's future, that American opinion will have hardly anything to do with it, and that a congressional resolution does little to change that opinion.

It seems perfectly clear that the War Department's opposition is in connection, not with Arabian opinion in general but with the oil pipeline in particular. We are wooing King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia in every possible way, since his land will be traversed and his subjects must do most of the construction job. Without doubt it is to keep him pacified that the War Department took this extraordinary plunge into national and international politics.

How far can its move be considered wise and proper? In part, the answer depends upon what is to be the fate of the Jews in Hitler-Europe. As our readers know, for the first time the United States Government is now making a genuine effort to get as many Jews as possible out of Europe, where they face extermination at Hitler's hands. We have created a War Refugee Board, headed by a brilliant young administrator, John W. Pehle. This board is placing key men in all the neutral countries of Europe prepared to help the refugees in every possible way. With public and private money they will be fed, clothed and rehabilitated, and if there are already too many refugees in one area they will be removed elsewhere to make room for the newcomers. At the same time the American government is pointing out firmly to Hitler's satellites that they are certain to lose the war, and that unless they help us now to take out the Jews and other refugees, they will be severely punished when the conflict is over.

It would be a tragic misfortune if the political activities of the American War Department helped to close the doors of Palestine against the refugees. We agree with The New York Post that it would be well to modify the resolutions now pending in Congress so that they would ask only for a temporary refuge for men, women and children whose alternative is death, letting the long-term aspects wait. We do not see how even the Arabs or the War Department can legitimately object to this action.

Returning to the pipeline, there are some questions that must be asked about it. Do the military men really believe it can be constructed soon enough to be of use in the European phase of the war? Tankers going into the Persian Gulf would be the only resource in carrying oil to supply ships in the Far East. Or is the pipeline possibly intended only as a trading point with the British in the coming oil conference at Washington? All the arguments we have heard in favor of the pipeline, from the President and others, have been based upon the spurious argument that we are running out of oil at home and must turn to Arabia for our supply. This is simply not true. Nobody knows how much petroleum is still in the ground in the United States, but certainly enough for another generation. There are very large additional supplies in Canada, Mexico and South America. When these are all gone, we can turn, perhaps at a somewhat higher expense, to shale oil, oil-bearing sands, oil from coal, and to alcohol and petroleum made from farm products. It may still be desirable for us to get oil from the Near East; but the attempt to panic the American people with a false cry of immediate scarcity sounds suspiciously as though the men behind it have bad consciences.

And if they haven't, they ought to. Our specific plan to get oil from Arabia seems to be thoroughly unsound and unwise. The government builds the pipeline, but three American companies, Standard of California, Texas and Gulf will exclusively own the oil. No wonder the representatives of practically all other American oil companies have denounced the plan.

If there is any one principle that should be clear by now, it is that dwindling natural resources in colonial or semi-colonial areas throughout the world should not be exploited competitively by individual powers. But in the Near East, that is what we are trying to do. The United States is competing in that area with the British, the Russians and the Dutch. We don't even, as the British do, exercise a restraining influence by having heavy governmental ownership in the exploiting corporations. Still less do we invite these other powers to join us in an over-all organization which will allocate supplies to each country through agreed-upon ratios, these supplies thereafter to be distributed through public or private facilities as each country wishes. Instead, we get ourselves into competitive oil politics up to our necks, halfway round the world, without consulting either Congress or American public opinion; our oil politics drags the War Department into congressional and international politics in a most unhappy way. If there is any sensible and justifiable explanation of what is being done, The New Republic would like to know what it is.

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J T A D A I L Y N E W S B U L L E T I N

Published by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency

106 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.

VOL. XI. NO. 65 (26th year) Sunday, March 19, 1944

HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES SHELVING OF PALESTINE RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, March 17. (JTA) -- The House Committee on Foreign Affairs today issued a formal announcement declaring that it will take no action "at this time" on the Palestine resolution which urges free Jewish immigration to Palestine and the ultimate establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth there. The announcement emphasizes that action on the resolution at this time "would be unwise."

A supplementary statement issued by Chairman Sol Bloom revealed that Secretary of War Stimson today sent a letter to the Foreign Affairs Committee in which he stressed that further action on the Palestine resolution by the committee at this time "would be prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war."

Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy appeared this morning before a closed executive session of the Committee. It is assumed that he delivered Stimson's letter which bore today's date. The text of the letter reads as follows:

"Concerning our conversation with respect to House Resolutions 418 and 419, it is the considered judgment of the War Department that without reference to the merits of these resolutions, further action on them at this time would be prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war."

The announcement issued by Rep. Bloom emphasized that the decision to postpone further action on the Palestine resolution was taken this morning "following the receipt of the letter from the Secretary of War." The full text of the Committee's announcement stated:

"Advice and information given to us by those responsible for the conduct of the war, have convinced the Committee that action upon the (Palestine) resolution at this time would be unwise."

Administration Criticised for Hiding Behind the War Department

WASHINGTON, March 17. (JTA) -- Resentment was expressed today by Rep. Ranulf Compton, Republican member of the House and co-sponsor of the Palestine resolution, at the action of the House Foreign Affairs Committee "in bowing to Administration pressure and delegating its authority to discuss legitimate foreign affairs of the United States to the War Department whether at the instigation of foreign interests or in line with a questionable new foreign oil policy."

"The Administration should frankly state our position on the Palestine resolution and not hide behind any mysterious and general inferences from the War Department," Rep. Compton said in a statement issued here. "I am reluctant to agree to the wisdom of a course of government which resigns diplomacy and decisions on political questions to the military. Let's have the truth! Let's be done with subterfuge and mystery. I do not think real danger to the Allied cause lies in the simple and honest wording of the Palestine resolution; but if it does let our war leaders state that danger openly.

"If there is powerful and mysterious opposition to the Palestine resolution right here in Washington, let the power be disclosed and the mystery dissipated," his

statement continued. "People of this country can best consider and judge after public knowledge and discussion. A public statement is due the American people. Is it genuine fear of an Arab uprising - or is it merely a pipe-dream or a dream of a pipeline - that prompts this appeasement of the Arab puppets?"

Arab Objections to Jewish Claims Are Invalid, Congressman Says

Rep. James A. Wright, a Democratic member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who is the co-sponsor of the Palestine resolution, issued the following statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency:

"The Secretary of War has notified the Foreign Affairs Committee that the security of our troops and success of the war might be endangered by action on the Palestine resolution at the present time. We are not military strategists and we cannot oppose our judgment on military matters to judgment of our military leaders. The result must inevitably be the delay of any action on this resolution for the time being.

"But this must not be considered a judgment upon the merits. Eventually - and I hope soon - we must decide whether or not we wish to maintain the position we took in the resolution of 1922 and in the convention of 1925. The claim to Palestine is a just one and any objections which the Arabs make to it are invalid. As soon as the military position improves, it is the obligation of the House to take affirmative action on the Palestine resolution.

War Dept. Objects to Palestine Resolution as a Whole

Authoritative sources disclosed today that the objections raised by the military authorities against the Palestine resolution were not directed against any particular part of the resolution, but against the resolution as a whole. The vote for tabling the resolution was 11 to 3, with Chairman Bloom voting with the minority, it was learned. The decision to discuss Palestine at today's executive session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee came suddenly. Some members of the committee did not know of the decision until this morning, when they were summoned to appear by telephone.

...טראַציע פאַר ארץ ישראל
...ין מעדיסאָן סקווער גאַרדען

צו גרעסטן אידען. אויסערהאַלב פון
לעגראַמען קומען אָן פון סינאַגאָגעס
און קאָנגרעגיישאָנס צו רעזאָלוציעס אי־
רען אָנצוגעבן מיט'ן קאַמף. אַ פּאַר־
טייען פון קאָנגרעסלייט האָט זיך
שוין געמאָלדן און נייע טעלעגראַמען
קומען אָן יעדע מינוט.

אַ גרויסער אַנצאָל פון גאַווערנאָרס
האָבּן צוגעשיקט ווייטערע גליקוואונטש
צום אַמעריקאַנער ציוניסטישן עמער־
דזשענסי קאָונסיל צו דער געלונגע־
נער דעם דעמאָנסטראַציע אין
מעדיסאָן סקווער גאַרדען. גאָווערנאָר
דיוואי זאָגט אין זיין טעלעגראַם:

„וואָס מער דער רעפּובּליק פון
פּאַלעסטינע אויפגעבויט ... רעגירונגס...
זיך צום ענגליבען זיך. אַלץ מעהר בּ...

דיטונג קריגט ארץ ישראל מיט יעדן
חודש. מיר דערמאָנען זיך אויך
אַלץ מער צו דער נייטראַליטעט נוט

צו געדענקען די שווערע לעקציע פון
דעם ערשטן וועלטקריג. דער שלום.
(שלום אויף דער צווייטער זייט)

וואָס האָט געבּנעכטלט דעם ערשטן
וועלטקריג, האָט ניט געליטן די פּראָ־
בּלעמען פאַר וועלכע די מינאָריטעטן
זיינען געשטאַנען. און דער דאָזיגער
דורכפאַל האָט בּייגעטראָגן צו דעם
אויסברוך פון דעם צווייטן וועלטקריג. די
מיטגלידער וואָס האָבּן באַנעכטיקט
די פּראָפּאַגאַנדע פון די שפּיר־מאַכטן
אין דעם נאָענטן מזרח, באַווייזן
קלאָר, ווי די פּראָבּלעמען פון די בּרי־
טאַנישע ... און ווי די פּראָגע פון ארץ
ישראל איז געוואָרן אַ סטראַטעגישער
פּאָלקספּאַר די מאַכטן, וואָס נוצן
שנאה און אונטערדריקונג.

„עס איז נייטיג, אַז עס זאָל געפונ־
נען ווערן אַ וועג צו עפענען די טויער
פון ארץ ישראל. באַזונדערס ווען
די טויערן פון אַנדערע לענדער זיינען גע־
בּליבּן פאַרמאַכט... אויבּ עס זאָל
ניט געפונען ווערן קיין היים פאַר די
הונדערטער טויזנטער חלוצים און
וואַנדערנדע אידען, וועט דאָס אידישע
פּראָבּלעם פיל פאַרגרעסערט ווערן
איבּער דער גאַנצער וועלט. דאָס איז
אַ ספּעקטאַקל, וואָס קיין איד קען ניט
דולדן און קיין קריסט קען ניט צו־
לאָזן אָהן שרעק.

„די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל מוזן
זיין פאַרמאַכט אַצינד!“

לאָנדאָן און וואַשינגטאָן וואַרטן צו
הערן וואָס די גרעסטע אידישע גע־
מיינדע אין דער וועלט האָט צו זאָגן
וועגן דער איצטיגער לאַגע. דער מאַס־
מיטינג אין מעדיסאָן סקווער גאַרדען
איז גערופן צו שטאַרקן די הנהגה
פון אונזערע פריינט אין אַמעריקע,
אין ענגלאַנד און צווישן די גלות־אי־
גירונגען.

עס איז ניט קיין צווייפל, אַז דאָס
„ווייסע פּאַפּיר“ איז פּאָליטיש אָפּגע־
שטאַנען. אַפילו די שונאים פון אַ אידי־
שער ארץ ישראל גלייבּן מעהר ניט
אין דער מעגליכקייט אויסצוהאַלטן
דאָס פּאַפּיר. אָבער די לאַגע איז אַזוי
שווער ... פאַר די אַנ־
דערע פריינט אויסצוטון צו צווינגען אַ
באַלדיגע לייזונג. זיי וואַרטן ... פאַר

אויף דעם מיטינג. ווען דאָס וועט
זיין געגליקט, און דער קייער וואַרטן
זיי אויף דעם אָפּרוף פון דעם אידישן
פאָלק, באַווייזנדיג דורך אייער שטים
אויף דעם היינטיגן גרויסן מיטינג
וואָס די אידן פון ניו יאָרק און פון
אַמעריקע איבּערהויפּט דענקען.

דער מאַסן־מיטינג היינט אָוונט מוז
זיין אַן ענטפער צו די אידישע שונאים
און צו די נישט־אידישע שונאים, וואָס
האָבּן זיך פאַרבּונדן אין דער לעצ־
טער מינוט צו שטערן דער ענדגילטי־
גער לייזונג פון ארץ ישראל פּראָ־
בּלעם.

הונדערטער טויזנטער אידן אין
אייראָפּע, וואָס קוקן אויס די אויגן
זיך אויסצובּאַפן פון היטלער'ס
גיהנום, קוקן אַרויס צו אייך פאַר
אייער הילף. איהר קענט זיי ניט פאַר־
זאָגן אין איצטיגן מאָמענט. איהר
מוזט קומען דעמאָנסטרירן אייער
צאָרן קעגן די שונאים און אייער גע־
שריי פאַר די אידישע ליידנדע. איהר
מוזט פאָרלאַנגען אַז מען זאָל טון פאַר
יעדן אידן, וואָס קען זיך ראַטעווען,
און איהר מוזט פאָרלאַנגען די ענדגילטי־
גע לייזונג פון דער ארץ ישראל
פּראָבּלעם לויט די אידישע פאָדערונגען!

די טירן פון מעדיסאָן סקווער גאַר־
דען וועלן זיך עפענען 6:30 פאַרנאַכט.
צי זייט איהר אינטערעסירט, אַז איהר
קומט שפּעט און קענט ניט קריגן קיין
פּלאַץ, מוזט איהר זיין דערויסן ביי די
לאָודספּיקערס און העלפן דעמאָנסטרי־
רן דעם ווילן פון אידישן פאָלק
אַזוי קלאָר, אַז עס זאָלן מעהר קיין
ספקות ניט בלייבן.

קומט אין די מאַסן.

הערט וואָס וואַגנער און טאַפט האָ־
בּן צו זאָגן — זיי האָבּן איינגע־
טראָגן די ציוני־פּאָזיטיווע רעזאָ־
לוציע אין סענאַט.

הערט וואָס סענאַטאָר באַרקלי האָט
צו זאָגן — ער איז דער אויספאַרהאַנ־
דלונג... פון אַלע דעמאָקראַטישע סע־
נאַטאָרן.

הערט וואָס די בּאַרימטע ציוניסטי־
שע פירער — ד"ר. סטיפן ס.
וויִז און ד"ר. אבא הלל סילווער —

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

דער מארגען זשורנאל

אין אידישעס טעגליכעס

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1944, VOL. XLIII. NO. 12,???

היינט אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען

די פאלקס־דעמאנסטראציע פאר א שנעלע שאפונג פון א אידישע קאמאנוועלטה אין ארץ ישראל, וואס וועט אפגעהאלטען ווערען היינט אוונט אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען, קומט אין ריכטיגען מאמענט. אידישע געמיטהער זיינען אנגעלאדען, אידישע הערצער זיינען אנגעווייטאגט. די אנטוישונג און די פארביטערונג זיינען גרויס. אידען ווילען און מוזען קומען צום אויסדרוק.

די דעמאנסטראציע אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען קומט ערב דעם דאטום, — דעם 31טן מערץ — ווען דאס "ווייסע פאפיר" דארף אריין אין קראפט. ענגלאנד האט נאך נים געגעבען צו וויסען, אז זי האט בדעה אפ דעם דאקומענט וואס וואלט אינגאנצען געשלאסען די טויערען פון ארץ ישראל פאר אידישער איינוואנדערונג, צוריקצו־ציהען און איהם בטל מאכען. פארלויפיג קוקט עס אויס ווי די איינ־ציגע הנחה וואס מען קען איצט דערווארטען פון ענגלאנד, איז, צו דערלויבען אז די נים־אויסגעניצטע קוואטע פון אידישע איינוואנדערער אין ארץ ישראל, אונטער'ן "ווייסען פאפיר", זאל דערגרייכט ווערען.

דאס קען אבער ווייט נים צופרידענשטעלען קיינעם. דאס שאפט נים אפ דעם שענדליכען "ווייסען פאפיר" און באזייטיגט נים די גע־פאהר פון דער גזירה פון דאזיגען "פאפיר".

די דעמאנסטראציע אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען קומט אויך באלד נאך דער באקאנטמאכונג, אז די קאמיטע פאר אויסלענדישע אנגעלעגענהייטען פון רעפרעזענטאנטען־הויז, האט אפגעלייגט די ציוניסטישע רעזאלוציע אויף שפעטער. דאס איז געטהאן געווארען, ווי די אפיציעלע דערקלערונג לויטעט, צוליב דעם פארלאנג פון קריגס־דעפארטמענט וועלכער האלט, אז די מיליטערישע סיטואציע איז איצט נים גינסטיג פאר אזא רעזאלוציע.

אין אנגעזיכט פון דעם וואס די שטימונג אין קאנגרעס און אי־בער'ן לאנד איז דורכאויס צום גינסטען פון דער רעזאלוציע און וואס די הערשענדע מיינונג איבעראל איז, אז די "מיליטערישע סיבות", וועלכע ווערען אנגעגעבען פאר אפלייגען די רעזאלוציע, זיינען בלויז אן אויסרייד, איז די אנטוישונג גרויס. נאך גרעסער איז די אנטוישונג דערפאר וואס די דערקלערונג פון פרעזידענט רוזוועלט וועגען ארץ ישראל מיט עטליכע צוויי וואכען צוריק, איז אנגענומען געווארען פון א סך, ווי אן אנדייטונג אז דאס וועט שטארקען די שאנסען, אז עס זאל פאר דער רעזאלוציע מעהר נים געמאכט ווערען קיין אבסטרוקציע.

דעם פרעזידענט'ס דערקלערונג האט געוואלט נאכגעפאלגט ווער־רען פון א צווייטער און מעהר ספעציפישער דערקלערונג. עס האט אפילו געוואלט הייסען אז דער פרעזידענט וועט דעם נאכגעהן איבערגעהן אין זיינע הענט און איינמאל פאר אלע מאל קלאר מא־כען אמעריקא'ס שטעלונג צו די אידישע אספיראציעס אין ארץ ישראל.

וואס פאר כוונות עס האבען זיך געשטעלט נעגען אונז און וואס עס שטעהט איצט דעם פרעזידענט אין וועג, קען מען זיך בלויז משער זיין. וועלכער איז דער אנגענומענער תירוץ וועגען דער מיליטערישער סיטואציע נאך נים אלין. אויב מיר הערען זיך צו צו די באשולדיגונגען וואס ווערען געמאכט פון קאנגרעסלייט און סענאטארען אין אוי־בערען קאנגרעס, און פון פראמינענטע אמעריקאנער בכלל, האבען מיר דא צו טהאן מיט א קאנספיראציע מצד געוויסע בעאמטע פון סטיים דעפארטמענט.

דאס דארף אויך האבען צו טהאן מיט דעם וואס אמעריקא האט נאך איצט בכלל נים קיין באשטימטע אויסלענדישע פאליטיק און בלאנדושעט ארום בנוגע א סך אנדערע וויכטיגע אינטערנאציאנאלע פראבלעמען. נאר א סך זאל די וואקלדיגע ארץ ישראל פאליטיק אין וואשינגטאן, לויט דער מיינונג פון קאמפעטענטע מענשען, האבען צו טהאן מיט די אראבישע אויל קאנצעסיעס.

דאס אלץ זיינען זאכען אויך וועלכע עס דארף רעאגירט ווערען פון פאלק. די פאליטיק פון א דעמאקראטיע לאנד ווי אמעריקא ווערט נים באשלאסען פון יחידים, נאר מוז זיין באזירט אויפ'ן ווילען און די איינשטימונג פון פאלק. א דעמאקראטיע ווי אמעריקא קען נים פיהרען קיין געהיים דיפלאמאטיע.

אזא מאסען־פארזאמלונג ווי די היינטיגע אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען קען האבען נאר א גרויסע ווירקונג אויף דער אפיציעלער וואש־ינגטאן. דאס קען און וועט אויך האבען אן אנקלאנג אין לאנדאן וואו די פראגע וועגען ארץ ישראל הענגט איצט אריין וואנשאל.

די ציוניסטישע פיהרערשאפט האט שוין פארנענדערגעוויקעלט א ברייטע און ווייטע פראגראם פון פאליטישער און געזעלשאפטליכער אקציע. זי האט קלאר געמאכט די אידישע פאדערונגען פאר ארץ ישראל, זי האט ווי באגרינדעט מיט פולער לאגיק און פולער איבער־צייגונג. די ציוניסטישע פיהרערשאפט האט דערגרייכט נאר א סך וועגן זי האט צוגעצייגען די אויפמערקזאמקייט פון גאנצען לאנד און אויך באוואוינען דעם פרעזידענט צו מאכען א פאזיטיווע ערקלערונג וועגען ארץ ישראל. זי האט אויך געוואונען די מעהרהייט פון קאנגרעס.

נאר א וויכטיגער, אויב נים דער מאסט וויכטיגסטער אויפטו

איז וואס אין משך פון דעם קאמף פאר דער ציון רעזאלוציע אין קאנ־גרעס, איז עטאבלירט געווארען — און די גרויסע מאיאריטעט פון דער אמעריקאנער עפענטליכקייט אנערקענט עס, — אז עס איז מצד אמע־ריקע נים בלויז אן ענין פון סימפאטיע, נאר מאכען א פארפליכטונג אבער צו געבען אז אידען זאלען נים בארויבט ווערען פון זייערע רעכט אויף ארץ ישראל.

עס איז אויך וויכטיג דאס, וואס א סך אמעריקאנער פאליטי־קער, געזעלשאפטליכע טוער און סאציאלע פיהרער, אנערקענען דעם פאקט אז עס איז נים בלויז אן ענין פון גערעכטיגקייט צו אידען, נאר אז די עטאבלירונג פון א אידישער מלוכה אין ארץ ישראל איז א קארדינאלער טייל פון דעם אלגעמיינעם שלום וואס דארף עטאבלירט ווערען אויף דער וועלט.

צוזאמענקומענדיג זיך היינט אוונט אין מעדיסאן סקווער גאר־דען וועלען אידען נים דארפען פאדערען עפעס נייס. זיי וועלען פאדערען דאס וואס אמעריקע האט שוין לאנג אנערקענט אז דאס איז זייער רעכט און אז דאס קומט זיי. מיר וועלען אויך נים דארפען רעדען צו אן עפענטליכקייט וואס פארשטעהט אונז נים. נאר וואס האט זיך שוין גאנץ וואריעם אפגערופען אויף אונזערע פאדערונגען.

וואס מיר וועלען יא דארפען רעדען, און מיט שטארקייט און אנטשלאסענקייט איז, אז מיר וועלען נים דערלויבען אז היינטערקוליסנע־דיגע פאליטיק זאל אונז בארויבען פון אונזערע היסטארישע רעכט און אז אונזערע נאציאנאלע אספיראציעס זאלען נים געבראכט ווערען ווי א קרבן פאר אויל־קאנצעסיעס.

א מאסען־מיטינג ווי דער היינטיגער אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען קען און וועט שטארקען די הענט פון אלע אונזערע פריינט אין קאנ־גרעס און איבער'ן לאנד, און סטייט דעפארטמענט און אין אנדערע רעגירונגס דעפארטמענטס. דאס וועט אויך שטארקען די הענט פון פרעזידענט רוזוועלט וועלכער האט שוין געוויזען זיין פריינדשאפט צו די ציוניסטישע צילען אין ארץ ישראל. דאס וועט אויך שטארקען די הענט פון אונזערע פריינט אין לאנדאן — און זאל געוואגט ווערען אז מיר האבען נאך דארט פריינט און נאר גרויסע פריינט.

אידען אליין דארפען איצט צייגען זייער אנטשלאסענקייט און מאכען אויך זייער איינינקייט. בעת עס איז נישא קיין ספק, אז די גאר גרויסע מאיאריטעט אידען זיינען דורכאויס פאר דער מאקסימאלער ציוניסטישער פראגראם — פאר א אידישער קאמאנוועלטה אין ארץ ישראל און פאר א גאנצער ארץ ישראל אין איהרע היסטארישע גרע־ניצען — איז אבער דא א מינעראבלע מינאריטעט וואס לעגט שטיינער אין וועג, און וואס ווארפט א שאטען אויף די נאציאנאלע אספיראציעס פון אונזער פאלק.

דאס האבען געטהאן די עטליכע שונאי ציון ראביים פון דעם "קאנסיל פאר דושודאאיזם". און דאס האבען אויך געטהאן די עטליכע בונדיסטען וועלכע האבען געפונען א נעסט אין דעם אידישען ארבי־טער קאמיטעט און פרבירט דארט אויפבויען א פעסטונג פון שנאת ציון. פראץ די פריינטשאפט פון קאמיטעט'ס פיהרער. מיר האבען דא אין דארט אויך אנדערע קליינע גרופען וואס זיינען גרויס אויף

דאָראָטהי טהאָמפּסאָן
באַריהמטע שריפטשטעלערין און רעדנערין

סענאַטאָר ראָבערט פ. וואַגנער
דעמאָקראַט, מיטפאַרפאַסער פון דער קאָמאָנוועלטה רעזאָלוציע

סענאַטאָר ראָבערט א. טאַפט
מיטפאַרפאַסער פון דער קאָמאָנוועלטה רעזאָלוציע

סענאַטאָר אַלבען וו. באַרקלעי
מאַיאָריטעט לידער פון סענאט

דר. אבא הלל סילווער

ניו יאָרק וועט אויס־
שרייען דעם אידישען
ווערדיקט אין און אַרום

דר. סטיפען ס. ווייז

מעדיסאָן סקווער גאַרדען
דינסטאָג, 21טען מערץ

די אידישע מאַסען וועלען זאָגען אונזער רעגירונג אין קלאָרע דבורים ווי צו האנדלען אין באצוג צו ארץ ישראל

פאָלגענדע רעדנער האָבען שוין אנגענומען צו רעדען אויפ'ן מיטינג:

סענאַטאָר אַלבען וו. באַרקלעי
מאַדזשאָריטי לידער

סענאַטאָר ראָבערט א. טאַפט
רעפּובליקאַנער מיטפאַרפאַסער
פון קאָמאָנוועלטה רעזאָלוציע

סענאַטאָר ראָבערט פ. וואַגנער
דעמאָקראַט, מיטפאַרפאַסער פון דער
קאָמאָנוועלטה רעזאָלוציע

דאָראָטהי טהאָמפּסאָן
באַריהמטע שריפטשטעלערין
און רעדנערין

דר. סטיפען ס. ווייז

דר. אבא הלל סילווער
טשערמאַן פון עקזעקוטיווען
קאָמיטעט פון אמעריקאַנער
ציוניסטישען עמערדזשענסי קאַונסיל

נעמען פון ארבייטער פיהרער און אנדערע גרויסע אמעריקאַנער
וואָס וועלען אויפטרעטען ביים מיטינג וועלען באַלד באַקאַנט ווערען

אַלע טיקעטס פריי

פלעצער אין דער רעזערווירטער סעקציע צו באַקומען אויף שריפטליכען פארלאַנג

טירען עפען 6:30

גרייט זיך באַלד צו מיט רעזערווירטע טיקעטס . . . שרייבט צו:

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 Madison Avenue, New York City

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

דער מאָרגען זשורנאַל

און יידישעס טאָגעבלאַט

...Y, MARCH 22, 1944. MAIL 8 PAGES VOL. XLIII. NO. 12,886. 8 זייטן פרייז 4 סענט

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דעמאָנסטראַציע אַפּעלירט צו רוזוועלט פאַר ארץ ישראל

ריזיגער גארדען מיטינג שטורעמט פאַר אָפענע ארץ ישראל טויערן

ניו יארקער אידען אפעלירען צו יונייטעד ניישאַנס אין נאָמען פון די קדושים אין אייראָפּע באלד צו עפענען ארץ ישראל פאַר אידען. — פיהרער פון אמעריקאנער ארבייטער און שטאַאטסמענער שטיצען די פאָדערונג פאַר אַ אידישער מלוכה אין ארץ ישראל.

מיטינג אין טרויער איבער אונגארן אומגליק

ספּעציעלער באריכט פון ש. י. נירענבערגער

דאס אידישע ניו יארק האט נעכטען אויפגעם, ניי א שטורמישער פּראָטעסטאציע אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען, געפאדערט פון פרעזידענט פון די פאראייניגטע שטאאטען און פרעמיער טשורטשיל די זאלען זעהן אז די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל זאלען גלייך געעפענט ווערען פאר די היימלאָזע, וואנדערנדע אידען פון אייראפּא און אז ארץ ישראל זאל פארוואנדלט ווערען אין א אידישער קאמאנוועלט.

דער מיטינג, וואס איז פאררופען געווארען פון "ציוניסטישען עמערדזשענסי קאונסיל", איז פארוואנדלט געווארען אין א מעכטיגער מאניפעסטאציע פאר א אידיש ארץ ישראל באלד.

באריכטע אמעריקאנער שטאאטסמענער האבען, פערזענליך דורך רעדעס אויף דער גרויסער אידישער פאלקספארזאמלונג און דורך טעלעגראמעס צום מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען מיטינג געפאדערט אז דאס שענדליכע "ווייסע פּאַפּיר" זאל גלייך בטל געמאכט ווערען און אז די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל, וואס דארף ווערען די אידישע מלוכה, זאלען גלייך געעפענט ווערען פאר די היימלאָזע אידען פון נאצי־אייראפּע.

אין דער רעזאלוציע, וואס איז איינשטימיג אנגענומען געווארען פון אלע פארזאמלטע, ווערט דער פרעזידענט פון די פאראייניגטע שטאאטען אויסגעפאדערט "אז ער זאל מאכען באמיהונגען — און איינפלוס זיין הויכען אמט דערפאר, אז עס זאל וואס שנעלער געגעבען ווערען פולע גערעכטיגקייט צו די וואס ווילען א אידישע נאציאנאלע היים". — די רעזאלוציע האט עס דעקלארירט אין זיין דעקלאראציע.

די פארזאמלונג האט אויך עפענטליך אפעלירט צו פרעמיער ווינסטאן טשורטשיל, אז ער זאל געבען אויסדרוק ניך — און אויך א מכשירות'דיגען אופן — צו זיינע פילע פריינדליכע דערקלערונגען וועגען א אידיש ארץ ישראל און [illegible] "ווייסען פּאַפּיר".

די רעזאלוציע אפעלירט צו דער דעמאקראטישער וועלט, וואס פיהרט ווייזט א געוואלדיגען קאמף אויף לעבען און טויט מיט די כחות פון ביין, אין נאמען פון "די אידען פון אייראפּע, וועלכע ליגען איצט, עקסטערמינירט, [illegible] נאציאנאלען קאמף", אז ארץ ישראל, דער איינציגער מקום מקלט פאר אידען, זאל גלייך געעפענט ווערען.

די פארזאמלונג האט דערמאנט אמעריקא און די וועלט, אז עס דערנעהענטערט זיך דער שווארצער טאג פאר אידען, ווען דאס "ווייסע פּאַפּיר" וועט אפיציעל אריין אין קראפט; אז פילע אידען וועלכע זיינען אנטלאָפן פון נאצי־אייראפּע האבען געהאט געדראָטעטע טויערן. — אויב די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל וועלען פארהאקט ווערען; און די קרבנות פון "שטרומא" און "פּאַטריא" זיינען אומגעקומען "ווייל מען האט זיי ניט אריינגעלאָזט אין ארץ ישראל" — אין דעם אידישען היימלאנד".

די פארזאמלונג, בכלל, איז געווען שטארק אונטער שווערען איינדרוק פון די לעצטע ידיעות פון אייראפּע, וואו א נייער פּלאַן, דער לעצטער אידישער קיבוץ וואס האט געלעבט אין פארהעלטענישמעסיג מענשליכע באדינגונגען — דאס אונגארישע אידענטום — איז איבערגעליפערט געווארען דעם משחית און אונטער דעם רעזשים פון שרעקליכען "ווייסען פּאַפּיר", וואס דארף די טאג, אפיציעל אריין אין קראפט.

שטורמיש זיינען דערינער געווען די פאדערונגען פון די פארזאמלטע צו עפענען די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל, כדי צו ראטעווען די אייראפּעאישע אידען און פאר ארונטערלאָזן די שאנדע פון "ווייסען פּאַפּיר".

פאדערט גערעכטיגקייט פאר אידען

אין דער רעזאלוציע, וואס די מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען פארזאמלונג האט אנגענומען ווערט געזאגט:

"מיט 11 יאהר צוריק איז די מלחמה פון דער נאצי רעגירונג קעגען אידישען פאלק געווען דער ערשטער שריט אין דעם מערדערישען אנגריף וועלכע האט דייטשלאנד פיהרט היינט קעגען די גאנצער ציוויליזירטער מענשהייט. אומגערעכטיגקייט צום אידען, איז געווען דער ערשטער אויסדרוק פון דער אוניווערסאלער אומגערעכטיגקייט וואס די נאצים האבען זיך באשלאסען אריינצופיהרען אויף דער גאנצער וועלט.

"היינט ליגען די אידען פון אייראפּע עקסטערמינירט אונטער דעם נאצישען קנאַפּל. דער גורל פון די דאזיגע קרבנות פון דער אבזאלוטלעכער טיראנישער נאציאנאליזם פון אייראפּע טאג, האט דערגרייכט צו דעם געוויסען פון די פרייע פעלקער פון דער וועלט. ער האט געבראכט מיט זיך צו דער אויפמערקזאמקייט פון דער גאנצער מענשהייט די מעגליכקייטען פון ארץ ישראל אלס דער איינציגער צופלוכט פלאץ פאר באלדיגער רעטונג און פאר פערמאנענטער אויפבויאונג. דאך, אין דעם איצטיגען מאמענט, שליסט נאך אלץ דאס משעפטבעליכע "ווייסע פּאַפּיר" פון 1939 ארץ ישראל פאר יעדער ווייטערדיגער אידישער אימיגראציע — אויסער די אומגעפעהר 25,000 פליכטלינגע, — וואס וועלען שוין לאנג געווען אריינגעלאזט געווארען אין ארץ ישראל, ווען ניט די אדמיניסטראציע באגרענצונגען.

"אזוי ווי עס דערנעהענטערט זיך דער 31סטער מארטש, 1944, פון "ווייסען פּאַפּיר", דערמאנען מיר זיך, מיט טרויער און צאָרן, אין דעם גורל פון די הונדערטער טויזענטער פון אונזערע אידישע ברידער, וואס זיינען אומגעקומען אין די קאנצענטראציע לאגערן און די טויטעסלאַגערן פון היטלער'ן, און וועלכע — ווען ניט די פּאליטיק פון "ווייסען פּאַפּיר", — וואלטען געקענט געראטעוועט ווערען און געפינען א מקום מקלט אין ארץ ישראל; מיר דערמאנען זיך אן די וועלכע זיינען דערטרונקען געווארען אויף דער "שטרומא" און אויף דער "פּאַטריא", דערפאר וואס מען האט זיי ניט אריינגעלאָזט אין דעם אידישען היימלאנד; און מיר דערמאנען זיך אן די 1500 אידישע פליכטלינגע, וועלכע — האבענדיג דערגרייכט ארץ ישראל, — זיינען זיי דעפּארטירט געווארען אלס אומלעגאלע איממיגראנטען, צום טראָפּישען אינזעל מאָריציוס, וואו זיי ווערען פארהאלטען אין די תפיסה־לאַגערן פאר די לעצטע דריי יאהר.

"דאס "ווייסע פּאַפּיר", וואס איז אויסגעטראכט געווארען אין דער באנקראָטירטער פּאליטיק פון שטאאטסמאנשאפט, — ווען מען האט געזוכט צו פארזיכערן די שונאים ברעכענדיג די פרינציפּ אלס אַפּאָר, — איז נאר איבערגעבליבען ווי אן אנאכראניזם ירושה פון אַפּיזמענט און פון אומגערעכטיגקייט אין אינטערנאציאנאלע באציהונגען. עס איז פארדאמט געווארען פון פילע אנשטענדיגע מיטגלידער פון ענגלאנד, אריינגערעכענט פּראַיים־מיניסטער ווינסטאן טשורטשיל. מיר האבען צוטרוי צו יענעם בעסערען ענגלאנד, וואס האט — אונטער טשורטשיל'ס פיהרערשאפט — געראטעוועט די ציוויליזאציע אין איהר פינסטערסטער שעה. מיר האבען צוטרוי צו מר. טשורטשיל'ס לאָיאלער נאכפאלגונג פון די פרינציפּען פון דער באַלפור דעקלאראציע, וועלכע ער האט אזוי גלענצענד אינטערפּרעטירט אין פילע פון זיינע דערקלערונגען; און מיר פאָדערען איהם אויף, אלס א פארשטענדיגער פריינד און קעמפער פאר דעמאקראטיע, ער זאל געבען א שנעללען מכשירות'דיגען אויסדרוק צו זיינע ווערטער פון 1939, אפּצושאפען דאס "ווייסע פּאַפּיר".

באגריסען פרעזידענט

"מיר באגריסען מיט צופרידענהייט און דאנקבארקייט די דערקלערונג פון אונזער איינציגער פרעזידענט פון דעם 9טען מערץ, אז די רעגירונג פון די פאראייניגטע שטאאטען האט קיינמאל ניט געגעבען איהר צושטימונג צום "ווייסען פּאַפּיר". און זיין פארזיכערונג, אז ווען עס וועט קומען צו באשליסען אין דער צוקונפט, וועט פולע גערעכטיגקייט געטאן ווערען צו די וואס ווילען א אידישע נאציאנאלע היים, פאר וועלכער אונזער רעגירונג און דאס אמעריקאנער פאלק האבען די טיפסטע סימפּאטיע.

"מיר האבען צוטרוי, אז דער פּרעזידענט וועט מאכען אלע מעגליכע באמיהונגען און איינפלוסען די הויכע אויטאָריטעט פון זיין אמט צו דעם צוועק, אז עס זאל שנעלער דערגרייכט ווערען די דאזיגע פולע גערעכטיגקייט, וועלכע ער ווינשט אזוי ערנסט.

"דאס אידישע פאלק פיהלט א טיעפען חוב פון דאנקבארקייט צו די סענאטארען און קאנגרעסלייט, וואס האבען אריינגעטראגען די ארץ ישראל רעזאלוציעס אין ביידע הייזער פון קאנגרעס, און אויך צו די וואס האבען געגעבען אזא ברייטהארציגע שטיצע צו די דאזיגע רעזאלוציעס. הגם די ווייטערע שריט פאר די רעזאלוציעס זיינען צייטווייליג אפּגעשטעלט געווארען צוליב פּאליטישע אורזאכען, איז עס אבער קלאר אויסגעדריקט געווארען, אז דער גרונט פאר דעם אפּלייג האט געדינט צו טאן מיט דער כוונה פון די רעזאלוציעס. דעריבער פארלאנגען מיר דרינגענד אז זיי זאלען ווערען דורכגעפיהרט אין דעם שנעלסטען מאמענט, ווען נור די קריגס לאגע וועט עס דערלויבען, און זיי זאָלען אזוי ארום דינען צו פאראייניגען די געזעצגעבערישע און עקזעקוטיווע טיילען פון אונזער רעגירונג אין דעם אויסדריק פון א געמיינזאמער פּאליטיק צו מאכען א סוף צו די ליידען פון אידישען פאלק און צוריקצוברענגען איהם צו א פּלאַץ פון עהרע און ווירדע צווישען די נאציעס פון דער וועלט.

"אין נאמען פון מענשליכקייט און פון גערעכטיגקייט פארלאנגען מיר די באלדיגע אפּשאפונג פון "ווייסען פּאַפּיר". מיר רופען צו דער פולער אויספיהרונג פון דער כוונה און פון צוזאָג פון דער באַלפור דעקלאראציע און פון מאַנדאַט און פאר עפענען ברייט די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל פאר אידישער אימיגראציע און קאלאניזאציע, אזוי אז די אידען זאלען קענען צוריקאויפבויען ארץ ישראל אלס א פרייע און דעמאקראטישע אידישע קאמאָנוועלט.

ריזיגער מיטינג אין „גאַרדען" פאַרדאַמט דעם ווייסען פּאַפּיר און פאַדערט אַ אידישע ארץ ישראל

Forward Mar. 22, 194

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FD 3-22-45

AP Wirephoto

HONOR CLEVELANDER. At the speakers' table at the Commodore Hotel in New York last night at a testimonial dinner in honor of Rabbi A. H. Silver, Cleveland Zionist leader, were snapped (left to right) United States Senators Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Robert A. Taft of Ohio with Rabbi Silver.

Silver, Honor Guest, Calls for 'National Home' Solution

NEW YORK, March 21—(AP)—Rabbi A. H. Silver, Cleveland Zionist leader, asserted tonight that solution of "the problem of Jewish national homelessness is imperative for the sake of the peace of the world."

Speaking at a testimonial dinner in his honor, Dr. Silver said: "In the delicately poised international order of tomorrow, the Jewish people must not remain a people without status and without a national home. It will become a focus of political tension, conflict and distress which may endanger the peace of the whole Middle East."

Urging an immediate political decision on the fate of Palestine, Dr. Silver continued: "To postpone the decision is to prolong the crisis and to defeat all efforts at intelligent planning for a difficult post-war reconstruction."

He asked for "a declaration now from the proper authorities that it is proposed to set up Palestine as a Jewish state," adding that it was "of secondary importance" whether three or five years was required to put the state "in running order."

Warns of Refugeeism

The world, Dr. Silver said, "is not moved to greater exertion in our behalf when we speak of saving refugees instead of building a

"Refugeeism," he continued, "may yet defeat Zionism if we sink our clear, resplendent political vision of national rebirth in the surging and engulfing waters of philanthropy."

The rabbi said Palestine should "at once be placed under a special administration, on which the Jewish people shall have preponderant representation corresponding to its overwhelming stake in the country."

This step, he asserted, would "insure its economic development and the rapid absorption of new settlers and the establishment of the Jewish state."

Jews would form a majority of Palestine's population today "if it were not for the legally and morally unjustifiable policy of the MacDonald white paper which arbitrarily restricted Jewish immigration during recent years," he said.

United States Senator Robert A. Taft (R.-O.) said he was prepared to reintroduce a Senate resolution proposing that the United States "use its good offices" to open Palestine to Jewish immigration and the ultimate establishment of a Palestine commonwealth.

In calling for government support of the resolution he said: "I see no other practical solution of the terrible Jewish problem in eastern Europe. I see no other method of keeping our promises to the Jews throughout the world."

Taft added: "Unless our government takes a different position talking to foreign nations before the peace treaty is signed than it has up to this time the chance for the establishment of a Palestine commonwealth will disappear forever."

The senator also said the United States was "in a better position to persuade the British government today than perhaps we will ever be in the future."

Hear Barkley

United States Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Senate Democratic leader, said he felt the problems of the Jew, not only in Palestine, but all over the world, "will receive the devout consideration to which they are entitled."

Messages praising Silver's efforts on behalf of a Jewish national home and as a leader of American Jewry were received from a number of political, educational and religious figures.

Among these were Gov. Thomas E. Dewey; Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.-N.Y.); Representative John W. McCormack (D.-Mass); Senator Harold H. Burton (R.-O.); Senator Owen Brewster (R-Me.); Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Emil Ludwig; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

Gov. Frank J. Lausche, who was to speak, was unable to attend because of canceled airplane schedules.

TAFT SCORES ARMY ON PALESTINE BAN

Senator at Rally Here Says He Suspects Political Opposition to Free Entry of Jews

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, co-author of the resolution before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee recommending the use of the good offices of the United States to obtain free Jewish immigration into Palestine, took issue last night with military critics of the proposal who suggested that the action might weaken the position of Allied troops in North Africa and the Middle East.

The Republican leader, speaking at a "Rally for Palestine" in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the American Zionist Emergency Council, referred to testimony before the committee by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. The Army representatives were understood to have warned the committee of the effect the resolution might have on Arab susceptibilities and, consequently, on Allied forces in the Arab world.

"I am no expert on military affairs," Senator Taft said, "and I do not know enough about military conditions in North Africa to affirm or deny the alleged position of the Secretary of War and General Marshall, but I strongly suspect that the real objection is political and not military. More and more people are coming to feel that foreign political problems must be separated from military problems as quickly as possible, and determined on their merits just as soon as military policy is no longer predominant."

A British White Paper issued in 1939 bans further Jewish immigration to Palestine after March 31, except for unfilled quotas.

Attending the rally, which was scheduled before the recent appearance before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of General Marshall, was an audience estimated at 17,000.

Senator Barkley Speaks

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat of Kentucky, who is majority leader of the Senate, told the rally that he was present at the committee hearing before which General Marshall testified.

Explaining that he was unauthorized to tell precisely what occurred in executive session, Senator Barkley said no one in the nation commanded greater respect than the Chief of Staff, and went on to say that there did seem to be temporary military and political considerations that must be heeded.

"I would not be frank with you," Mr. Barkley said, "if I did not state that there are considerations that surround this problem which can not be dismissed. Some of these considerations are political. Some of them are military. I am sure I speak for all of you when I say that our first prime objective is to win this war against the very things against which we cry out here."

He asked the Jews present not to let temporary delays dampen their enthusiasm for a Jewish homeland in Palestine. He said he was sure that when victory was achieved the Jewish people would have a seat at the United Nations peace table, and with full opportunity to present their views.

Wagner Calls on British

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, the other co-author of the resolution, reiterated his opinion that the British Government should fulfill the pledge of the Balfour Declaration of the first World War and constitute Palestine a Jewish national homeland.

"Ten days from today," Mr. Wagner said, "the meagre trickle of immigration to Palestine permitted under the White Paper of 1939 will come to an end. Ten days from today the doors of their ancient homeland will be barred to the descendants of those whose ethical teachings provided the introduction to Western civilization and democracy itself.

"By one malevolent blow have a few blind men determined to smash one of the noblest and most successful experiments in the history of democracy. Should that happen—and I still pray it will not—that same blow will cleave and split asunder the rock of Britain's honor, the British whose name is subscribed to the Balfour Declaration."

Support by AFL Noted

Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, said it supported the Jewish Zionist objectives.

An unscheduled speaker was Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America, who arrived only last night by plane from London. He declared that the British people were impressed by the "unanimous demand of the Jewish people of America for abrogation of the White Paper and the creation of a Jewish national homeland," and by the Christian opinion in America that supported the Jewish position.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the executive committee of the American Zionist Emergency Council, said he hoped that the military authorities soon would find it possible, consistent with military realities, to withdraw their objections, so that Congress could act.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who presided, declared that "I do not believe we are going to be asked to surrender our national homeland for the sake of a pipeline from Saudi Arabia to Alexandria or Haifa."

Among messages read at the rally was one from Governor Dewey, who said the failure to find a home for the hundreds of thousands of helpless Jews would be "a spectacle which no Jew could tolerate and no Christian could observe with anything but abhorrence." He declared that "the doors of Palestine must be permanently opened."

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Palestine Resolution: First Round. The Fight Continues. In the Arena of Public Opinion.

By Dr. S. MARGOSHES

The Palestine Resolution has been shelved by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs—"deferred," I think, is the official term used in the Committee's statement announcing the latest action on the measures as well as the text of the letter of War Secretary Stimson on which it was based. Was that the right thing to do? There will, no doubt, be a considerable division of opinion on the subject. There will be those who will agree with Rep. Wright, one of the authors of the measure, who said that "it would have been rather presumptuous of the Foreign Affairs Committee to have done anything else than accede" to the request of the highest military authorities counselling postponing of action on the Palestine Resolution. And I am sure there will be many who will hail with satisfaction the words of Congressman Wright, co-author of the Palestine Resolution, who in an impassioned statement, issued immediately after the shelving of the measure by the House Commmittee, declared: "I am deeply shocked at the action of the Foreign Affairs Committee in bowing to administration pressure and delegating its authority to discuss legitimate affairs of the United States to the War Department, whether at the instigation of foreign interests or in line with a questionable oil policy."

But whatever the interpretation that is put on the action of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in shelving the Palestine Resolution, one conclusion, I am sure, will seem unwarranted to all who believe in the Zionist cause, and that is that the deferment of the Resolution means the end or even the suspension of our efforts of the Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. These efforts have antedated the introduction of the Palestine Resolution and will continue regardless of what some gentlemen who are susceptible, as Mr. Compton charges, to Administration pressure, do or fail to do on Capitol Hill during the period when their constituency keeps them there.

The important thing, to my mind, is to keep the Palestine issue, if not the Palestine Resolution, before the country. Are the Jews of Europe, now in the throes of utter despair and in imminent danger of complete extermination, to have the chance of going to Palestine, or are they to be left entirely at the mercy of their murderers without the Allies as much as lifting a finger to open the doors of Palestine to them? Are the decimated and uprooted Jews of Europe to have a place of their own to rest their weary heads after the war is over, or are they to be compelled to return to the lands whence they had been so ruthlessly and shamefully exiled, or to go knocking at the doors of other lands where admission is not at all likely to be granted? These are some of the questions that the American people might well be informed and enlightened about. And as the great national political contest draws nearer another set of questions may well be asked and answered. What is the political implication of the semi-secret oil deal in Saudi Arabia? Does it mean that, in order to appease the Arab rulers into permitting us to exploit their oil reserves, and to lay our pipe line bringing their oil to a still unspecified Mediterranean port, the United States of America is henceforth to guarantee the undisturbed exploitation of the Arab peoples by their puppet kings, that is, the continuation of the status quo in the Near East? To put it in the words of Congressman Compton, who in commenting on the opposition of the State Department to the Palestine Resolution asked: "Is it genuine fear of Arab uprising or is it merely a pipe dream or the dream of a pipe-line, that prompts the appeasement of the Arab puppets?"

It is our duty, as Americans and as Jews, to keep these important questions before the American people, keep them constantly, keep them day and night and keep them until the American people, getting their significance, forces a proper answer. And in doing so, we are only following good American democratic procedure anyway. We are going to the people with a case in which, it is true, we have a special stake, but which essentially is and should be the concern of all Americans.

So the slogan must be: "On with the fight against the White Paper and for the Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine!" Whether or not the Palestine Resolution is adopted now or is deferred for the time being, the American people, that in the end would have to pay with blood for the Arabian oil which some amateur American imperialists are now trying to buy with lend-lease materials, including freshly-minted gold coins, should be informed what it is letting itself in for by playing the appeasement game with the Arabs in the Near East. It so happens that many American Jews who were interested in the Palestine Resolution, know more about the Near East than most of the American experts who make their living in the Near Eastern Division of the State Department, and are less subject to un-American influences. Shall they keep quiet now when the destiny of America as well as Palestine are in jeopardy? It's their duty, I say, to speak out. And so is ours until the whole American people hears us. The battle for the Palestine Resolution may have gone against us; the battle for American public opinion can still be won.

מאסמיטינג פאדערט פרייע אידישע ארץ-ישראל

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The Day Mar 22, 1944

סענאטארען באַרקלי און טאפט האבען גערעדט אין נאמען פון אמעריקע פאר א אידישער ארץ ישראל אויף דעמאנסטראציע אין גארדן

[illegible]

דר. סטיווען ס. ווייז און ראבי אבא הלל סילווער האבען אין נאמען פון אמעריקאנער אידענטום געפאדערט א פרייע ארץ ישראל.

שטורעמען קעגען „ווייסען פאפיר"

מאס-מיטינג אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען דאנקט פרעזידענט רוזעוועלט׳ן פאר זיין פארזיכערונג. — פארלאנגט דורכצופירען ציוניסטישע רעזאלוציע אין אמעריקאנער קאנגרעס. — דר. ווייז, דר. סילווער, סענאטארען וואגנער, באַרקלי און טאפט, דאראטי טאמפסאן און מעטיו וואל האלטען באגייסטערנדע רעדעס.

(ספעציעלער באריכט פון א „טאג")

פון א. אלפערין

[illegible]

FREE IMMIGRATION OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE DEMANDED BY 20,000 AT MADISON SQUARE RALLY

March 22, 1944

8 NEW YORK, March 21. (JTA) -- More than 20,000 people crowded into Madison Square Garden, today adopted a resolution demanding the immediate abolition of the British White Paper and calling for "the opening wide of the gates of Palestine to Jewish immigration and settlement, to the end that the Jews may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth."

The resolution also greeted "with satisfaction and gratitude" the statement of President Roosevelt that the American Government has never given its approval to the White Paper, and that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home. "We trust that the President will use his good offices and the high authority of his position to the end that this full justice which he so earnestly desires may speedily be achieved," the resolution stated. It also urged passage "at the earliest moment consistent with the exigencies of the war effort" of the Palestine resolutions now pending in both Houses of Congress.

The resolution expressed confidence in Prime Minister Churchill's "loyal adherence to the principles of the Balfour Declaration," and appealed to the Prime Minister to give early effect to his words of 1939 by bringing about the abrogation of the White Paper. "All men of good will, Christians and Jews alike, whose spiritual traditions spring from those sources which nourish everything which the Western World holds sacred and dear, unite in looking upon the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people as a vital and indispensable element in the restoration of righteousness to humanity," the resolution said.

Held under the auspices of the American Zionist Emergency Council, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Senator Robert A. Taft, Senator Alben B. Barkley, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dorothy Thompson and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

A demand that the British White Paper which prohibits new Jewish immigration to Palestine after March 31, 'be consigned to the flames," was voiced by Sen. Wagner. "If the tortured Jews of Europe are not to be allowed to go to Palestine, where shall they go?" the Senator asked.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

By BORIS SMOLAR
J. T. A. News Editor

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS— It will be revealing no secret if I tell you that President Roosevelt has definitely decided to issue no formal statement on Palestine without first consulting Churchill. . . . The President indicated as much to Rabbi Wise and Rabbi Silver when he received them at the White House. . . . The text of his views on Palestine which he authorized to them to make public was "Text Number 2" prepared by the Zionist leaders and changed here and there by the President in his own handwriting. . . . A "Text Number 1" was presented to him by the Zionist leaders, but he did not approve of its contents. . . . As it is, even the approval of "Text Number 2" came as a surprise to many who are close to the President, including Vice-President Wallace. . . . It took seven important non-Jewish personalities, including members of his cabinet, to convince President Roosevelt that something must be done by him to offset the bad impression which the shelving of the Palestine resolution had made. . . . The President, very cordial to Rabbi Wise and Rabbi Silver, had much to say to them during the half-hour which they spent with him. . . . The attitude which the American delegation to London, under Acting Secretary of State Stettinius, will take on the Palestine question when it is raised during the forthcoming Anglo-American talks was also touched upon during the Zionist leaders' talk with the President.

TIME ELEMENT: It can now be told that had Rabbi Stephen S. Wise not left in a hurry for Los Angeles during the first week of February, there might not have been any testimony by General Marshall against the Palestine resolution. . . . Rabbi Wise had asked President Roosevelt for an appointment for himself and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver in the middle of January. . . . The President agreed to see them on February 2. . . . On February 1 Rabbi Wise left for Los Angeles and, without notifying Dr. Silver, asked the President to set another date for the appointment. . . . On February 7, War Secretary Stimson wrote his letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which was later supported by General Marshall. . . . Had the appointment with the President been kept five days before, as originally scheduled, Secretary Stimson would have, no doubt, thought twice before writing his letter which led to the shelving of the Palestine resolution. . . . This is obvious from the statement which President Roosevelt authorized Rabbi Wise and Dr. Silver to make. . . . The credit for the meeting of the Zionist leaders with the President goes to Senator Wagner of New York. . . . It was he who induced the President to receive Dr. Wise and Dr. Silver after two earlier appointments had been cancelled not on Roosevelt's initiative.

* * *

RESCUE ECHOES: You may not know it, but Marshal Tito, the leader of the partisans in Yugoslavia, has so far helped more Jews to escape from Nazi lands to Palestine, than any Jewish organization. . . . Believe it or not, but relief organizations operating in Lisbon find it difficult now to induce refugees there to take their American visas. . . . This is because the refugees believe that Europe will soon be liberated and they might have a chance to return home much quicker if they remain in Portugal than if they go to the United States. . . . We hear that John W. Pehle, executive director of the War Refugee Board, is still undecided as to whether the Board should apply to Congress for an appropriation to facilitate its work. . . . We understand that the War Refugee Board has asked the Joint Distribution Committee whether it would not finance the transfer of 5,000 Jewish children from the Balkan countries to Palestine. . . . The J. D. C. answered in the affirmative. . . . The negotiations for the transfer of these children, conducted in Turkey by Ira Hirshmann, were supposed to be secret, but Hirshmann himself gave the secret away to the press before the War Refugee Board in Washington was prepared to do so. . . . We also hear that Leon Dennen of the Jewish Labor Committee is proceeding to Turkey in connection with rescue plans for people from Nazi countries. . . . Edgar Ansel Mowrer, the noted columnist who is always trying to be helpful, told me prior to leaving for London, that of seven applicants for American visas for whom he had vouched, only one was allowed entrance to the United States. . . . He claims that "red tape and secret anti-Semitism" in the State Department have found reason after reason for refusing or delaying visas to refugees who could have been saved from the Nazis.

פון טאג צו טאג

אין מעדיסאן סקוועיר גארדען
בגילות אונגארן האט געמעלט
נאסיצען וועגען די רעדעס,
מעלות און חסרונות.

פון י. פישמאן

פּראָמינענטע פיגורן אויפ'ן מיטװאָכדיקן מאַסמיטינג פאַר א פרייער אידישער ארץ ישראל. פון רעכטס: סטיוו װאָל, פאָרשטייער פון דער אמעריקאַנער פעדעריישאַן אָװ לייבאָר, ראַבאַי אבא הלל סילװער, סענאַטאָר טעפט, סענאַטאָר באַרקלי און דר. סטיפן װײז. — פאָטאָגראַפירט פאַר'ן „טאָג" פון אלכסנדר ארטשער.

Mar. 26 1944

אינטערעסאַנטע רעפעראַטן געהאַלטן ביי דערעפענונג פון „ציקאָ" קאָנפערענץ

א. גלאַנץ-לעיעלעס, דר. מאַקס װײנרײך, מנחם באָריישא ציען אונטער א סך-הכל פון די דערגרייכונגען אויפ'ן געביט פון אידישער שפּראַך און ליטעראַטור.—קאָנפערענץ װעט זיך שליסן היינט, זונטאָג.

ספּעציעלער באַריכט צום „טאָג"
פון ל. פײנבערג

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Mar. 26, 1944

The American Jewish Conference Speaks Out.
The Fight for the Palestine Resolution Continues.
Dr. Silver's Brilliant Leadership.

By Dr. S. MARGOSHES

I am genuinely glad to see that the American Jewish Conference has taken a hand in the movement to hasten the passage of the Palestine Resolution. Emphasizing that it speaks for 64 national Jewish organizations and every major Jewish community in the United States, the Interim Committee of the American Jewish Conference, I learn, adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the military authorities "will soon find it possible, consistent with the realities of the situation, to withdraw their objection so that Congress may proceed to express itself" on the Palestine Resolution which calls for the opening of Palestine's doors for the free entry of Jews and for the ultimate establishment of a free democratic Jewish Commonwealth there.

It was high time, I think, for the American Jewish Conference to have its say. People I am afraid, have begun to feel that the Conference, instead of leading, was following. True or not, this was the kind of impression, which, if permitted to continue and spread, was likely to kill forever the prestige of the Conference, which is about the only asset it has managed to retain. A body that prides itself on representing 64 national Jewish organizations and every major Jewish community in the country to boot, must act, not serve as a rubber stamp, if, indeed, it wishes its standing as a representative body preserved and enhanced.

I am particularly glad that this act of assertion on the part of the American Jewish Conference has filled not only an organizational need of its own, but has served to stimulate a movement which is of the most timely interest and crucial importance. For it was imperative that some force in Jewish life at this juncture speak out openly and boldly for the speedy passage of the Palestine Resolution.

There was danger that following the heroic efforts made by the American Zionist Emergency Council under the energetic and inspiring leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver to press for the passage of the Palestine Resolution there would ensue a lull as a result of the failure of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to favorably recommend the measure. There was talk that the Madison Square Garden meeting was the signal not for a further activity but rather a signal for pressure to stop, a meeting to end meetings, at least for the time being. This, of course, would have been nothing short of a calamity.

The American Zionist Emergency Committee must realize that all the brilliant work it has done in mobilizing sentiment throughout the country before and during the never-to-be forgotten hearings before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, will be set at naught unless it is followed up by a fresh and unrelenting effort that will result in the passage of the Palestine Resolution. Anything else would be capitulation. The Zionists of America cannot afford to capitulate, nor do they have any good reason for such surrender. They have the Jewish masses with them, as has been amply demonstrated by the avalanche of telegrams that descended on the House Committee as well as on the White House. They have or can have American public opinion on their side, as has been attested by the success of the American Palestine Committee and the American Conference on Palestine, recently held in the capital. They have the ear and the heart, I think, of the Chief Executive. These are tremendous assets for any movement. True, they have great difficulties to overcome, among which I count the plot engineered by the oil interests and pro-Arab cabal in the State Department as the most formidable. But even these can be defeated, I am sure, by an aroused public opinion, plus such political pressure as is possible to bring in an election year.

The work, it is clear, must go forward or all that has been done hitherto will be lost or worse, since a cessation of activities on behalf of the Palestine Resolution will not only set us back where we were before; it will set us back much further than even our pessimists dared prophesy in their worst moments. Facing, as we do, the greatest test of our strength in America, we must be brave and resolute and unyielding. We just don't dare to retreat.

The American Jewish Conference, by its call to action, has given a new impetus to a new drive that must be launched to convince America of the need of passing the Palestine Resolution now. The military considerations that have been cited against the passage of the measure are not eternal nor insuperable. After a change in the military or political situation the objections that it has given rise to, as far as the Palestine Resolution is concerned, may be withdrawn. That this change comes about, assuring the withdrawal of the objections to the Palestine Resolution, in the shortest possible time, must be the object of the renewed and intensified drive now begun by the American Jewish Conference and to be carried on as heretofore under the dynamic and courageous leadership of Abba Hillel Silver.

JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, on February 1, 1944, the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] submitted Senate Resolution 247, resolving that the United States use its good offices in taking appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be open for free entry of Jews into that country and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth. The resolution reaffirmed the action of the Congress on June 30, 1922, in which the Sixty-seventh Congress gave adherence to the Balfour Declaration for the reestablishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. Senate Resolution 247 was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. As a member of that committee I was an earnest supporter of that resolution, and, so far as I know, there was little or no opposition to its adoption in the committee. However, as a result of a letter from the Secretary of War transmitted by the Secretary of State vigorously protesting against the adoption of the resolution at this time, and as the result of the appearance before the committee of high military authorities ascertaining that the adoption of the resolution might be harmful to the war effort, the resolution has been held in abeyance in the committee, and on that state of fact even the most ardent supporters of the resolution were unable to protest seriously the action of the committee. However, a few days ago, after a conference at the White House between the President and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the cochairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise issued the following statement:

> The President authorized us to say that the American Government has never given its approval to the white paper of 1939. The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees, and that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy and today more than ever, in view of the tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees.

Inasmuch as the President is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, as well as the head of our Diplomatic Service, it seems to me that the statement of the President necessarily supersedes and transcends the statements of other American officials, no matter how important they may be. I, therefore, feel justified in calling the matter to the attention of the Senate, particularly in view of the extreme urgency of the situation.

Mr. President, on March 31 there will become operative, unless this Government successfully intervenes, one of the most brutal and calamitous policies in the history of Christian civilization. I refer to the British white paper which for the past nearly 5 years has been the obstruction upon which the hopes of hundreds of thousands of homeless persecuted people have fallen in their efforts to escape the living hell which the bestial Hitler has inflicted upon the Jews of Europe.

Ironical as it may seem, tragic as it is, the Jewish homeland in Palestine, by the operation of this policy, has, insofar as the homeless Jews of Europe are concerned, ceased to be a homeland, and if this policy becomes fully effective, it will not only not be a homeland, but it may well become another place where the Jew will be unable to lay his head in peace. It may well become another concentration camp, with all the horrors of those camps.

The British white paper stands, in my mind and in the minds of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of American citizens of all faiths, as probably the most tragic of all the unhappy experiences this unhappy people have had since a political mountebank threw the world into an uproar with the Jews as his first victims. The British Government closed the gates of Palestine back in 1939, when a misguided Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, was seeking to appease the Hitler government. No peoples on earth denounced that policy more vigorously than did the rank and file Britishers, and no official was more critical of that policy than was the man who today is the Prime Minister of the British Empire, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill.

Almost 5 years have passed, however, since Mr. Churchill rose in Commons to denounce this violation of the solemn pledge of the British Government. Since he spoke from the benches of the opposition, Mr. Churchill has become the No. 1 spokesman of his Government, and although he so vigorously opposed the stoppage of Jewish immigration into Palestine when he was on the outside looking in, he has done nothing, insofar as I know, now that he sits in the seats of the mighty, to rectify that great wrong or to modify that policy.

In the meanwhile, time moves rapidly. Unhappily the British Government is not alone in responsibility for the tragic situation which now pertains to Palestine. Our Government also has a responsibility, and this responsibility will increase as the full effects of this policy become operative.

Let me explain. During the First World War the great President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and the then head of the British Empire, Mr. Lloyd George, conducted negotiations in response to a world-wide demand that steps be taken to alleviate the plight of the suffering Jews of Europe by setting aside their centuries-old home, Palestine, as a national home for the Jews.

As a result of the negotiations between this Government and the British Government, there was promulgated on November 2, 1917, by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the late Arthur James Balfour, that has since become known as the Balfour Declaration. This declaration, although issued in the name of the British Government, was, insofar as I am able to ascertain, a declaration also of policy on the part of the Government of the United States, because President Wilson and our own Department of State were party to its promulgation. Let me read to Senators what the Balfour Declaration says. I quote:

> His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in any other country.

The Balfour Declaration brought hope and happiness to millions of Jews throughout the world. To the homeless and oppressed it was the rainbow in the storm-covered sky of the Jewish world. Equally, it was hailed by Protestant and Catholic men and women of good will throughout the world. They were like you and me, Mr. President, in thinking that at long last the age-old crime of a Christian civilization against the Jewish people was about to be righted.

After the World War, first at the Versailles Peace Conference, and then at subsequent international gatherings, steps were taken by the Allied and Associated Nations to carry into practical effect the principles of the Balfour Declaration. It is well to note here that in all these conversations by the spokesmen of the British Government and the spokesmen of the American Government, and the other Allied Powers, it was intended that Palestine would be a homeland for the Jews in the fullest sense of the word.

It is well to note, too, that the spokesmen for the Arab world were apparently just as happy that this was coming to pass as were the spokesmen for the Jewish world. At the Versailles Conference there actually was entered into by the spokesmen for the Jews and spokesmen for the Arabs what can well be known as a treaty of peace and amity. There were exchanged letters by the then foremost champion of the Arab cause and a leading spokesman for the Zionist organization of America. In a personal letter the Emir Feisal, the late great recognized spokesman for the Arab people, had this to say:

> I want to take this opportunity of my first contact with American Zionists to tell you what I have often been able to say to Dr. Weizmann in Arabia and Europe.
>
> We feel that the Arabs and Jews are cousins in race, have suffered similar oppression at the hands of powers stronger than themselves, and by a happy coincidence have been able to take the first step towards the attainment of their national ideals together.
>
> We Arabs, especially the educated among us, 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 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.
>
> With the chiefs of your movement, especially with Dr. Weizmann, we have had, and continue to have, the closest relations. He has been a great helper of our cause, and I hope the Arabs may soon be in a position to make the Jews some return for their kindness. We are working together, for a reformed and revived Near East and our two movements complete one another. The Jewish movement is national and not imperialist. Our movement is national and not imperialist, and there is room in Syria for us both. Indeed, I think that neither can be a real success without the other.
>
> People less informed and less responsible than our leaders and yours, ignoring the need for cooperation of the Arabs and Zionists, have been trying to exploit the official difficulties that must necessarily arise in Palestine in the early stages of our movements. Some of them have, I am afraid, misrepresented your aims to the Arab peasantry, and our aims to the Jewish peasantry, with the result that interested parties have been able to make capital out of what they call our differences.
>
> I wish to give you my firm conviction that these differences are not on questions of principle, but on matters of detail such as must inevitably occur in every contact of neighboring peoples, and as are easily adjusted by mutual good will. Indeed, nearly all of them will disappear with fuller knowledge.
>
> 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 place in the community of civilized people of the world.

Now let me get back to the Versailles Conference. As a result of the Covenant of the League of Nations, a mandatory policy was agreed upon in which certain nations were to be given spheres of influence. England was given the mandate of Palestine, and although the United States Government did not become a participant in the League of Nations, it did reserve for itself the right to approve the mandate over Palestine, having first kept itself fully informed concerning the development of the mandate.

Let me say parenthetically, Mr. President, that a few days ago I read a very long and illuminating article in the Baltimore Sun, under a London date line, in which it was stated that the mere introductions of this resolution had caused a great deal of indignation in England, on the ground that we were interfering in British territory even by introducing such a resolution. Of course, the fact is that the British have no more rights in Palestine than we have, or than anyone else has, except in their fiduciary capacity, which comes about by their having been granted a mandate by the League of Nations. Palestine does not belong to the British. The British have no color of title whatever to Palestine. It is a piece of impudence on their part to assume that Palestine belongs to them.

Following the agreement on a mandatory policy a convention was negotiated by the then Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State, whereby the United States approved the mandate for Palestine. This convention was approved by the Senate of the United

cont. on next page

Congressional Record
March 28, 1944
Senate

States on February 20, 1925. It was ratified by the President of the United States on March 2, and by Great Britain on March 28. The ratifications were exchanged at London on December 3, and the convention was proclaimed by President Calvin Coolidge on December 5, 1925. It thus became the law of the land insofar as the United States Government is concerned.

Prior to ratification of the mandate by the United States and Great Britain, the Congress of the United States unanimously passed what has since become known as the Lodge resolution which resolved:

That the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected.

Following the proclamation of the mandate, Jews from all parts of Europe began moving into Palestine. Their coming converted a barren land into a literal Biblical land of "milk and honey." In the span of a quarter of a century since the end of the first World War, the Jewish community in Palestine grew from approximately 50,000 to approximately 600,000 people.

A barren country, desolate and forsaken for centuries, Palestine has been transformed by Jewish idealism and labor into a thriving country, and it stands today as the world's most marvelous example of reclamation. The example is even more marvelous because the people who converted this soil had for centuries been forced to live away from the land and in crowded areas of industrial communities. It is fortunate that, prior to the promulgation of the British white paper policy, more than a quarter million Jews poured into Palestine in the early days of Hitler's reign of terror. These refugees from Germany and other Nazi-dominated countries of Europe became, in Palestine, aggressive and intelligent allies of the United Nations. Aside from the fact that were it not for Palestine, approximately half a million additional Jews would have been slaughtered by Hitler, the fact stands out that these people in Palestine were heroic allies of the British Eighth Army at a time when the British Empire was being driven back to its life line at the Suez.

These people were our friends in the hour of the United Nation's greatest need. Jews of Palestine volunteered as combat troops with General Montgomery, and more than 30,000 of them fought with magnificent courage at El Alamein, Tobruk, and in every other battle in north Africa through to Italy, where thousands of men are now fighting with the British. They were magnificent soldiers and no one has been more generous in his praise than General Montgomery himself. In addition, the men, women, and children in Palestine left their orange groves and their other agricultural pursuits to become industrial workers, first for the British Army and then later for the American troops. In Palestine, they manufactured everything from marmalade to munitions. It is noteworthy that Jewish technicians who were driven from Germany by Hitler, reestablished their trades and enterprises in Palestine. They began turning out in that country optical equipment, scientific and precision instruments, and other commodities which the British had theretofore imported from Germany. Had it not been for the presence of these people in Palestine, the British Eighth Army would have been deprived of much valuable material badly needed in helping to win the war in north Africa. These industries still are functioning at high speed and the entire economy of Palestine continues to be geared to the winning of the war.

So much for Palestine's contribution to the war which has been and is a magnificent contribution.

Now let us get back to the mandate. I have shown how the United States Government became a party to the mandate for Palestine. Article 7 of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, which convention includes all the provisions of the mandate, designs that no modification shall be made in the terms of the mandate unless such modifications had been assented to by the United States.

Note these words, that no change shall be made in the terms of the mandate unless such modifications shall have been assented to by the United States. This language is part of a treaty by the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain, signed by the late Ambassador Frank B. Kellogg, of the United States, and by the Right Honorable Austen Chamberlain, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the King of England.

Despite this treaty which specified that no change should be made in the mandate, the British Government proceeded to destroy the mandate and to render it practically null and void insofar as its purpose was to make it a national home for the Jews. They, the British Government, made the mandate for Palestine a scrap of paper. They were apparently entirely indifferent to their solemn agreement.

Not once were the wishes of the American Government consulted, and not once in the nearly 5 years which have elapsed since this flagrant and tragic betrayal of its trust was perpetrated by Great Britain, so far as is known, has the American Government made any protest.

Not once has our Department of State said to the Government of Great Britain, "You cannot do this. You have a treaty with us which says that no change shall be made in the mandate without first receiving our assent."

To all intents and purposes, we of the United States Government, are equally a party, to this nullification. By our silence for nearly 5 years we have to all practical purposes given our consent to this tragic violation of the pledged word of 51 nations.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFarland in the chair). Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Does the Senator mean to say that neither the State Department nor the President has protested the actions of the British Government?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I say they have never been protested so far as anyone knows.

Because Palestine might have saved the lives of tens of thousands of persecuted Jews during the past 5 years had they been permitted to go there, and were not permitted to go there because of the operation of this iniquitous white paper, we of this Nation are in effect a party to this crime, and for this I hang my head in shame.

The horrible effects of this mandate, Mr. President, will become fully operative on April 1, and in all this period the only word of protest uttered by a responsible official of the American Government was spoken a few days ago in the White House by the President to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the cochairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, the organization of Jews and gentiles which has been formed to try, at this late date, to rectify this horrible wrong. Following that conference Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise, by authority of the President, gave out the statement I have quoted above.

This, Mr. President, I repeat was the first word of protest against the white paper policy by a responsible official of the American Government in these 4 years, 11 months, and 9 days of its operation.

You can imagine, Mr. President, the hope it brought to hundreds of thousands of people here and overseas.

At long last, a responsible official of this Government has spoken out.

I was a guest that evening at the dinner of the American Palestine committee at which more than 800 people were present, mostly Protestants and Catholics. To them the President's words were stimulating, even as they were to Jews in this country and to Jews overseas.

All of us felt that finally the Government of the United States was disassociating itself from that horrible and ironical policy which prevents homeless, persecuted Jews from migrating even to Palestine.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. To whom did the President protest?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The President authorized the statement. I believe the Senator stepped off the floor when I earlier referred to the statement. In an interview with Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise, the President authorized them to give out the statement which I read earlier. I am glad to repeat it:

The President authorized us to say that the American Government has never given its approval to the white paper of 1939. The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are today opened to Jewish refugees, and that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy, and today more than ever, in view of the tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Was there no protest from our Government to the British Government?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is the only expression by any responsible Government official which has been made on the subject.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. That statement was made by Dr. Silver; was it?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It was made by Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise, who were authorized to make the statement, so they said.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Was the statement made to the British Government?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. No; they gave it out to the public.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I understand.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, since the announcement of the statement on behalf of the President by Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise, nearly 3 weeks have passed, and we have heard nothing further. I appreciate that the wheels of diplomacy turn slowly, but I also appreciate that the clock clicks away. In another 10 days the white paper policy will become completely effective, and unless repudiated or modified, it will become a permanent prohibition against Jewish migration to Palestine.

If this comes to pass, Mr. President, the tragedy of the Jew of our time will be infinitely worse than the tragedy of the Jew throughout the ages. Where, then, Mr. President, will be our vaunted Christian civilization? Where, then, will be the long-time policy of this Government? Where then will be our national self-respect? Where, then, will be the principles of the Atlantic Charter?

I cannot believe, Mr. President, that this Government will stultify itself. Neither do I believe that a great humanitarian like Mr. Roosevelt will be content merely with an indirect statement to the effect that the "United States Government has never given its approval to the white paper of 1939."

The time has passed when mere words will halt continuation of this tragedy. Action is needed.

Mr. President, it has been said that Palestine is too small a country to accommodate all of the homeless Jews who might want to go there. Obviously, Mr. President, it is not planned to move all of them overnight; nor, insofar as I have ever heard, is it planned to move all of them at all at any time. What is anticipated is that when the war is over those unfortunate people, who cannot reconstruct their lives in the devastated areas of Europe, where people do not want them, will be permitted to go to Palestine and achieve homes for themselves. Also, the thousands of refugees who got away from Hitler, but did not get to Palestine because of the restrictive immigration policy resulting from the white paper, will be absorbed.

For the past few nights, I have been reading a very interesting book by a United States Government official, Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk, one of the foremost soil conservation authorities of our Government and in the world, entitled "Palestine, Land of Promise." It would be to the advantage of any Member of this body to peruse the book.

Dr. Lowdermilk was first attracted to Palestine because of studies made there and in the course of a soil survey of other countries, directed by the Congress of the United States, which took him from Casablanca to Chungking. In all of his travels in Europe, Africa, and Asia, he found Palestine by all odds the most interesting place on earth where the soil is being reclaimed and an ancient land is being returned to the fruitfulness which the Creator intended.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BONE. Does the book the Senator has mentioned indicate the amount of water available for reclamation work in Palestine?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It not only indicates the amount of water available for reclamation work but it contains concrete suggestions as to certain very interesting projects which the author of the book believes entirely feasible both for power development and for reclamation work. I may say that one of the projects which Dr. Lowdermilk discusses in his book would involve taking the sweet water of the River Jordan and using it for irrigation purposes in the arid or semiarid land around it, and replacing that water in the River Jordan by sea water. The proposal is that the sea water be brought in by means of a tunnel which Dr. Lowdermilk says is entirely practical. It would bring from the Mediterranean sea water which could be used for power purposes. Dr. Lowdermilk states that the depression of the Sea of Galilee, the River Jordan, and the Dead Sea is the most interesting spot on the habitable globe from the standpoint of prospective power development. His book is one which I am certain every Senator could very profitably spend a few evenings in reading.

Mr. BONE. Of course, Mr. President, it would be a remarkable thing and would be tremendously advantageous for that area, if both functions could be blended in one operation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The project Dr. Lowdermilk suggests is unique, as I have said, because he proposes that the sweet water be taken from the River Jordan and used for irrigation and reclamation purposes, and that it be replaced with sea water from the Mediterranean, which would be used for power purposes. He says that is entirely feasible.

Mr. BONE. Would any pumping operations be necessary?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The topography is such that, by the construction of the tunnel, so Dr. Lowdermilk says, it is perfectly possible to divert water from the Mediterranean Sea, which is only a few miles away, and use it to replace the sweet water taken from the River Jordan and used for irrigation purposes. Of course, the surface of the Dead Sea is nearly 1,300 feet below sea level. The Sea of Galilee is more than 600 feet below sea level, as I recall.

Mr. BONE. We have nothing comparable to that in this country, unless it be portions of Death Valley.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Dr. Lowdermilk states there is nothing else in the entire world that is anything like the topography existing in the cleft generally represented by the Sea of Galilee, the River Jordan, and the Dead Sea.

Mr. BONE. Of course, with a 600-foot head of water there would be no trouble with power development.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, it might be well at this point to say a few words about the country itself. Incidentally, let me say that the mandate of Transjordania, which logically should belong with Palestine in one country, because it is essentially the same country, was wrenched out of the Palestine mandate. While the British have a mandate over Transjordania, it was wrenched out of the Palestine mandate, which is proposed as the Jewish homeland.

Palestine, west of the Jordan, comprises an area of 10,400 square miles. It is characterized, despite its small size, by great diversity of climate, soils, altitude, and rainfall, and offers possibilities for many types of agriculture and varied economic development. Its population today is about 1,500,000.

Belgium, Holland, and Sicily are each of approximately the same size as Palestine. The population of Sicily, mountainous and without important industries, is 4,000,000; that of Belgium and Holland, each, over 8,000,000. It is clear that area alone does not determine the absorptive capacity of a country; its material resources and the energy, skill, and character of its inhabitants must also be taken into account.

Archeological and historical evidence indicates that in Greco-Roman times Palestine supported a population of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000, or more than twice the present total. It is reasonable to suppose that with the aid of modern technology that figure will not only be reached once more, but considerably exceeded.

After 8 months in which Dr. Lowdermilk was afforded every possible opportunity by all groups in Palestine to make a thorough and exhaustive study of the potentialities of the area, he says this in his book about the absorptive capacity of Palestine:

I shall not attempt to estimate the final absorptive capacity of Palestine. That would be impossible, for the absorptive capacity of any country is a dynamic and expanding conception. It changes with the ability of the population to make the maximum use of its land, and to put its economy on a scientific and productive basis. It is clear, however, that there is ample proof of the assertion that full utilization of the Jordan Valley depression for reclamation and power will in time make possible the absorption of at least 4,000,000 Jewish refugees from Europe, in addition to the 1,800,000 Arabs and Jews already in Palestine and Trans-Jordania.

It has been also said that the Jews are driving the Arabs from the country. This is in no way in accordance with the facts. Actually, the contrary is true and actually the Arabs of Palestine are by far the most prosperous Arab peoples in the Middle

East, in contrast with the fact that at the time of the establishment of the Jewish homeland they were by far the poorest and most backward Arabs in the whole of the Middle East. The Arab population has substantially increased since the Balfour Declaration. Certainly the Colonial Office of the British Government is not prejudiced in favor of the Jews. When Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Chamberlain government, refutes the allegation that the Jews have imposed hardships on the Arabs, the allegation certainly is without foundation in fact. This is what Mr. MacDonald said in the House of Commons on November 24, 1938. Remember, he is said to be the author of the white paper.

> The Arabs cannot say that the Jews are driving them out of their country. If not a single Jew had come to Palestine after 1918, I believe that the Arab population of Palestine today would still have been around about the 600,000 figure—instead of over 1,000,000 as at present—at which it had been stable under the Turkish rule. It is because the Jews who have come to Palestine bring modern health services and other advantages that the Arab men and women who would have been dead are alive today, that Arab children who would never have drawn breath have been born and grow strong.

One further word, Mr. President, and I shall be through. The question of the termination of the horrible white paper policy is not a problem of the Jew. It is a problem of the Christians of the world, and by force of circumstances it is chiefly a problem of the Christians who constitute the Governments of the United States and of Great Britain. As a humble member of the legislative branch of the Government of the United States I feel deeply on this subject. The self-respect of all of us has been challenged and the self-respect of our Government is equally at stake. I hope that other Members of the Congress and of the executive branch of the Government will feel as I do, so that every possible constructive step to alleviate the sufferings of the Jews of Europe will be taken at the earliest possible moment, and that the gates of Palestine will be reopened speedily and permanently in order that those people may find a welcome at the only place on God's green earth where at the moment the governments of the world apparently are willing for them to get a new start in life and live as decent, self-respecting, constructive, helpful citizens as they have always lived in those communities where the Jew is permitted to become a part of his community.

It seems to me that in view of the tragic urgency of the crisis and in view of the President's humanitarian expressions on the subject, the Wagner-Taft resolution should be passed without delay.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Missouri for his very detailed and comprehensive statement of a situation which is rapidly becoming almost intolerable. Next Saturday may become one of the black days in the history of the English-speaking people. Next Saturday will become one of the black days of the history of England, Mr. President, unless in the remaining few days of this week the British Government rescinds its iniquitous white paper which halts Jewish immigration into Palestine.

After next Saturday a total of not more than 23,000 Jews will be permitted to go to Palestine, which will include only the men, women, and children who have heretofore obtained visas but have been unable to complete their pilgrimage to their "promised land" because of transportation difficulties. The British Colonial Office charged with the administration of Palestine has graciously consented to extend the validity of their admission certificates until they can be utilized. But after that the gates of Palestine will be closed.

For the past 5 years, Mr. President, or since the white paper policy has been operative, the British Government has permitted only 10,000 Jewish refugees a year to enter a land which was set aside after the last war, under the initiative of the United States and other Allied Nations, as the haven where these oppressed and harassed people would have the opportunity to rebuild their lives, as was stated to the Senate by the Senator from Missouri.

In the meanwhile, Hitler the maniac, and his henchmen, have been exterminating Jews in Germany, in Poland, and in the occupied countries at an estimated rate of more than 10,000 per day. In other words, Hitler has killed more Jews a day—every day—than Britain has permitted to find refuge in Palestine in a year. Hitler has exterminated more Jews in 5 days in central Europe than the British Government has permitted to enter Palestine in 5 years.

Hitler and Himmler the hangman have now moved into Hungary and Rumania, and once more Jewish slaughter stands first on the agenda of hate in those unhappy lands.

Heretofore tens of thousands of Jews en route to Palestine, halted because of the white paper, have found some sort of asylum in the Balkans. Now Hitler has caught up with them and his Gestapo may be depended upon to do its work thoroughly. The reverses he is suffering in Russia will be expiated by the blood of these helpless people.

Our Government has not been unaware of their plight. Our Government has known that it was necessary to get them out of the Balkans. Brave words have been spoken about saving them; but apparently there was no real effort made to get them to Palestine, the only place where they were really wanted. Palestine could have absorbed an additional two or three million of them and made them helpful allies of our cause—just as it has absorbed the half-million Jews who did get there before 1939—but Palestine has been closed by the white paper. The white paper and its responsible authors have therefore been in effect an ally of Hitler in his diabolical conspiracy for the extermination of the Jewish people of Europe. This is an inescapable conclusion.

While the responsibility for this tragedy is primarily the responsibility of the British Government, we in the United States must also bear our share of blame. As stated by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], to the extent that we failed to voice a protest, the responsibility is also ours. Long ago we negotiated a treaty with Great Britain wherein we consented to British administration of the mandate for Palestine. That convention specifically states in article 7 that no modification shall be made in the terms of the mandate unless such modification has been assented to by the United States.

Curtailment of Jewish immigration during the past 5 years, and the proposed complete stoppage, is in violation of this mandate. Furthermore, any restriction whatsoever of Jewish immigration into Palestine is entirely contrary to the intent, purpose, and spirit of the Balfour Declaration which was the forerunner of the mandate. Has the United States Government ever protested this violation? Has the United States Government ever lifted its voice in behalf of the helpless victims of this unlawful violation of a sacred covenant? The answer is "No."

Just 2 weeks ago—mark you, just 2 weeks ago—President Roosevelt asserted that the American Government has never given its approval to the white paper. Of course, it has not, but neither has it voiced its disapproval. So in the absence of a protest by the United States, the British Government has continued this iniquitous and unlawful policy for 5 years. In those 5 years no one knows how many lives might have been saved. Certainly many tens of thousands would have found safety.

While the President's guarded statement that this Government "has never approved the white paper" does not constitute a formal protest by one government to another concerning the flagrant violation of a treaty, yet it is the only word which has been spoken by a responsible United States official on the subject.

I had hoped that Mr. Churchill in his speech last Sunday would announce a retreat from the white paper, for no one in Britain has been more critical of it than Mr. Churchill. He once described it as a "betrayal." But perhaps he too has become callous to Jewish suffering and travail. Perhaps he, too, is indifferent to the fate of those who still can be saved.

Well, I am not indifferent, Mr. President, and I know the Senate is not indifferent. The Senate ratified the treaty concerning the mandate for Palestine and it approved by unanimous vote the Lodge resolution of 1922 approving the establishment of the Jewish national homeland. The time has come for the Senate to speak up. The overwhelming majority of American citizens are appalled at the premeditated extermination of the Jewish people. They want justice accorded the Jew. They know that a just settlement of this problem is a Christian problem. They know that in the inhospitable world of today the only place where the Jew of Europe can go is Palestine. I wish it were otherwise, but unfortunately it is not.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we should face realities in the Senate and do all in our power to keep the gates

of Palestine open to the end that it shall become a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth. It should become a Jewish national homeland, just as was contemplated when the Balfour Declaration was promulgated more than a quarter of a century ago with the full knowledge, consent, and cooperation of the United States Government. Anything less will be what the eloquent Churchill has termed a "betrayal."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I wish merely to take a moment of the Senate's time, in following the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], to add my protest against the British white paper, which will completely stop Jewish immigration into Palestine on and after next Sunday unless before then the policy be changed.

President Roosevelt, in a recent statement, said:

> The American Government has never given its approval to the white paper.

Which is an accurate statement.

The President further stated:

> When future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home.

It would be a major tragedy if, literally on the eve of our winning World War No. 2, fought in the interest of freedom of all peoples and nations, tens of thousands of additional Jews should perish because of Hitler's fury on one hand and the inability of the Jews to find a place to go, on the other. If Palestine were open, there would be a place for them to go.

From London comes word, I hear, that some change may be made in the British position. I hope so, and I hope that it will mean some constructive action will be taken.

Unfortunately, Palestine is the only place on earth where most of these unfortunate people can go. There they will be given a genuine welcome and safety. There, like others before them, they will become useful, productive citizens.

Palestine, the Jewish national homeland, created by the great statesmen of the British Empire with the full cooperation of American statesmen, is denied to the Jews—the very people it was intended to help—at a time when they need it the most.

The white paper was part of an appeasement era which produced Munich, which, instead of preventing heartaches and bloodshed, produced greater heartaches, more bloodshed, and economic destruction.

Happily, more than 300,000 Jews escaped Hitler and went into Palestine. They became our valued and valiant allies. They have contributed directly to the war effort, both in productive capacity and fighting on the front.

Our Government failed to protest immediately and actively when the British Government took action which was not in accord with the treaty between the two Governments, which says that no change can be made in the mandate for Palestine without our consent.

The situation is now sufficiently clear

ROOSEVELT BACKS ARMY ON PALESTINE

A

Clark of Missouri and Johnson of Colorado Insist, However, on Ending of White Paper

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 28 — Renewed demands in the Senate for immediate action on the Wagner-Taft Palestine Homeland Resolution, which was withheld from consideration on the urgent appeal of the Army high command, was followed today by an elaboration by President Roosevelt of his recently authorized statement on the British White Paper of 1939.

This statement, the President asserted in response to questions at his news conference, conformed to, rather than conflicted with, the position taken by the military. On the one hand, he said, there was a military matter, on the other a civilian question for the future, to be worked out in connection with the peace. The military aspect, Mr. Roosevelt added, was a temporary bar to further discussion at the present time; a very serious bar, too, he said.

Asked whether further immigration would upset the situation in the Middle East, the President said that the immediate problem was what we were going to do for those refugees coming out of Europe by two ways, through Spain and through the Balkans into Turkey. Not all these refugees, he said, were Jews, and he stated that the total was a relatively small number.

Senator Bennett C. Clark, Democrat of Missouri, who led the hour-long debate in the Senate earlier in the afternoon, argued that the President's explanation still presented no bar to Senate action on the Jewish homeland measure.

"I can see nothing in what the President said," Mr. Clark asserted, "that is inconsistent with immediate passage of the resolution. No one wants to interfere with temporary military situations relating to the conduct of the war, but the Wagner-Taft resolution is directed straight at the British White Paper, which is in the nature of permanent legislation and which will prohibit the entry of Jewish refugees into Palestine after March 31."

Expressing disappointment over "the President's attitude," Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, who joined the debate, agreed with the position taken by Mr. Clark.

"This problem," he said, "must be met. If we cannot send the refugees into Palestine they must be sent somewhere else to get them out of Hitler's hands. If we don't do something we must share his guilt. The resolution ought to be passed immediately."

Mr. Clark contended that the President's statement, given to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, "supersedes and transcends" the statements of other American officials, "no matter how important they may be," as he was Commander in Chief of the armed forces and head of the diplomatic service.

MAR 29 1944

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Reprinted From
THE NEW YORK TIMES
March 29, 1944

B

President on Palestine

Says His Statement to Zionists Was Based on Post-War Civilian Matters

By ARTHUR KROCK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 28 — After several Senators had taken the floor today to argue that the ban imposed "for military reasons" on the Wagner-Taft Palestine Homeland Resolution by the War Department, endorsed by the State Department and accepted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, had been overruled by the President's authorized statement to the same effect two days later, Mr. Roosevelt was asked at his press conference how the two courses "stacked up."

His reply did not change prevailing and expressed Congressional opinion that his statement, released by two Zionist clergymen on the President's authority, was public discussion by a more responsible official voice than the Senate's of a subject on which the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff had requested official silence at this time. The Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, was quoted by committeemen as saying he would not be responsible for military effects in the Moslem world of the passage of the resolution. So impressed was the Senate committee that it pigeonholed the resolution without giving any reasons.

The President said he saw no conflict between the Army's position on Capitol Hill and his authorized statement, because the Army was dealing with a temporary military situation whereas he was discussing a post-war civilian matter. But, comparing the Wagner-Taft resolution and a similar House document (which its Foreign Affairs Committee was also induced to table by the same Army representations) with the President's statement, members of Congress professed themselves unable to see any difference, and for these reasons:

1. The resolutions before the committees of Congress proposed that the United States should "use its good offices" to open Palestine to the free entry of Jews—barred in the British White Paper of 1939—and to promote colonization so that Palestine might "ultimately" become "a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth." The word "immediately" was not used and the word "ultimately" was emphasized.

2. The President, in the statement issued on his behalf and with his authority, was quoted as saying that this Government has never approved the White Paper; that he was "happy" over the opening of Palestine to Jewish refugees; and "happy" that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home, for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy."

3. The declarations were similar in (1) disapproving the White Paper, (2) endorsing the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, (3) approving the opening of Palestine to current refugees, and (4) carefully making use of the words "ultimate" and "future," which are synonymous, with reference to the creation of the Jewish State.

The only discernible difference is that Congress wanted to make the general statement the President made two days later, and was influenced to refrain (as he was not) by a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitted by the Secretary of State, and by a warning, personally delivered to the Senate committee by General Marshall.

It was on the basis of this set of plain facts that Senators arose today to argue that the Commander in Chief had overruled the Cabinet and the Chief of Staff, and that therefore the ban of silence these had been accorded was automatically removed from Congress.

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS
דער מארגען זשורנאל
FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1944. VOL. XLIII. NO. 12,864.

C

שווארצער טאג פון 'ווייסען פאפיר'

מארגען, דעם ערשטן אפריל, גייט אריין אין קראפט דאס "ווייסע פאפיר" לויט וועלכן די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל דארפן אינגאנצן געשלאסן ווערן פאר אידישער אימיגראציע. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CONFERENCE RECORD

A

A BULLETIN OF ACTIVITIES
of The American Jewish Conference
521 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Vol. I, No. 8 — March, 1944

A Long Silence is Broken

"The President authorized us to say that the American government has never given its approval to the White Paper of 1939.

"The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees and that when future decisions are reached, full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish National Home, for which our government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy and today more than ever, in view of the tragic plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees."

WITH this statement, the United States government has formally asserted its non-concurrence with the Chamberlain White Paper of 1939, and of greater significance, has renewed hope that Jewish aspirations to Palestine will be realized in the post-war reconstruction.

President Roosevelt authorized its issuance by Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, on March 9th, just three weeks and a day before the March 31st deadline of the White Paper. Dr. Silver is chairman of the Palestine Commission of the AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE; Dr. Wise is co-chairman of the Interim Committee.

The statement came as a welcome response to the overwhelming and unprecedented flood of appeals from Jews all over the United States. They had turned to the President after it was indicated that Congress would consult with the executive branch before acting on the Wagner-Taft and Wright-Compton resolutions, which would implement the Palestine resolution of the AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE.

The President's statement will dispel the illusion fostered by propagandists in the Near East that the United States had abandoned the interest it affirmed in 1922 when Congress unanimously approved the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. It will serve notice that the liquidation of Jewish rights to Palestine contemplated in the White Paper must be arrested. It will strengthen the position of that section of British leadership and public opinion which concurs with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's condemnation of the White Paper as a "breach and repudiation" of the Balfour Declaration of 1917.

It relaxes tensions created by the intervention of the Departments of War and State, which had posed military objections to action on the Congressional resolutions at this time. While there was a general readiness to defer to the authority of men entrusted with the grave responsibility for the prosecution of the war, fears were widespread that continued silence on the White Paper and Jewish rights to Palestine in the face of the impending March 31st deadline would be construed as acquiescence by our government in a program subversive of Jewish interests.

The President's statement breaks the silence, averts its prejudicial consequences and opens the door to a clarification of American policy.

* * *

Action on the Congressional resolutions had been temporarily postponed in view of General George C. Marshall's testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on February 17th. The report of his appearance provoked wide controversy in the press, a section of which contended that the War Department was reflecting the views of the State Department and formulating political policy — a matter outside its jurisdiction. A number of Congressmen, notably Senator Robert A. Taft, one of the co-sponsors of the resolution, publicly questioned delay.

Addressing a dinner sponsored by the American Palestine Committee in Washington on March 9th, Dr. Silver hailed the President's statement. "This is the true heart of America speaking—the conscience of the Christian world," he said.

And he expressed the hope that military authorities "will soon find it possible, consistent with the realities of the situation, to withdraw their objections to the resolutions, so that the Congress of the United States may be given the opportunity to speak its mind on this tremendously important question."

His opinion was that Congressional approval would be overwhelming if a vote were had. Civilians, he said, are at a great disadvantage in arguing with the military on questions of military necessity or expediency, "although in a democracy, civilians must occasionally exercise that right.

(over)

"We had occasion to question the argument of military necessity which was employed more than a year ago against the restitution of the rights of citizenship to the Jews of Algeria," Dr. Silver recalled. "The danger of an Arab uprising which might embarrass our military operations in North Africa was employed at that time to silence the demands for the abrogation of the Vichy anti-Jewish decree. Under persistent public pressure, however, the rights of French citizenship were finally restored to the Jews and, the military intelligence notwithstanding, the Arab world remained remarkably placid about it.

"Our position in the Mediterranean and in the Near East was far less secure a year ago than it is today. There are no Nazi or Fascist troops anywhere in North Africa or in the Near East. The Arabs, who ever since the beginning of the war, have been unable to decide which side to favor, not knowing which side will win, now definitely are convinced that victory is on the side of the Allies. They understand full well where their political future lies. They will not flirt with the Axis any more. Why the old Arab appeasement argument should now be brought out again to forestall official criticism of the White Paper which British statesmen themselves have characterized as an inexcusable breach of faith, without basis in law or morality, is beyond our comprehension."

* * *

The dinner, which was attended by more than 800 leaders in the fields of government, education, the church and public affairs, climaxed an all-day National Conference on Palestine which was sponsored by the American Palestine Committee, in cooperation with the American Federation of Labor, the Christian Council on Palestine, the Congress of Industrial Organizations the Free World Association, the Union for Democratic Action, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice and the United Christian Council for Democracy.

In a ringing declaration, the national Conference identified itself with the program of the Palestine Resolution of the AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE.

"We reaffirm our faith in the spirit as well as the letter of the Balfour Declaration and ask for a maximum Jewish immigration into Palestine and full opportunity for colonization and economic development.

"We reaffirm the traditional policy of our government and ask for all effective measures to the end that Palestine may be reconstituted by the Jewish people as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth."

Adoption of the Congressional resolutions was urged "at the earliest opportunity."

Distinguished Americans addressed the Conference and the dinner which followed. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said that he could not add to or subtract from the President's statement. He said that he hoped to see a Jordan Valley Authority which "would make the desert blossom in terms of the common man"—a reference to a great power and irrigation project in Palestine proposed by Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Lowdermilk was one of the speakers at the Conference. The Vice-President paid a tribute to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, disclosing that Dr. Weizmann while in the United States last year, had helped the government to avoid serious blunders in the synthetic rubber program.

Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican nominee for president, sent a message: "For the past quarter of a century, the Jewish people of Europe have looked on the Balfour Declaration as a covenant of hope. We must insure by every means at our disposal that the opportunity remains which will enable an equitable program to be developed. The doors of Palestine must be kept open for the present."

* * *

The concluding sessions of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, February 15th and 16th, clarified the atmosphere. Spokesmen for the Arab position and the belligerently couched protests from the Arab states which followed made it clear that there was Arab opposition to Jewish immigration as such, not merely to the declaration in favor of a Jewish Commonwealth. This renders untenable the argument of representatives of the American Council for Judaism who, in urging deletion of the Commonwealth clause, have contended that relinquishment of political intentions would induce the Arabs to accept Jewish immigration. On the contrary, it must now be patent that Jewish immigration into Palestine is grounded logically on the creation of requisite political conditions, on the assertion that Palestine is to be a Jewish Commonwealth and that admission of Jews must be granted as of political right and not vouchsafed as a philanthropic or humanitarian gesture. There is no suggestion of the philanthropic or humanitarian in the Iraqui protest that adoption of the resolution would be tantamount to a "declaration of war" against the Arabs, "a sentence of death."

"The resolution must be adopted as a whole," argued Herman Shulman, member of the administrative committee of the AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE, "because whatever rights the Jews have to free immigration and full colonization rest on the fact that the Jews 25 years ago were given a special right, a privilege in that small part of the world."

Professor Philip K. Hitti of Princeton wanted to know whether the United States would send its navy to protect a Jewish Commonwealth and Faris S. Malouf, president of the Syrian Lebanese Federation warned against endangering the "good will towards our boys stationed in Arab countries." K. S. Twitchell, consulting engineer of the Saudi-Arabian Mining Syndicate declared that "now,

(Continued on Page 7)

A Long Silence is Broken

(*Continued from Page 2*)

when America is in the midst of building oil reservoirs in the Middle East, it would be the greatest folly to give Hitler effective means of propaganda to set the Arab world against the U.S.A." He counted up 300,000,000 antagonistic Moslems (an astronomical figure which must include the Moslems of China, Malaya, the East Indies and Africa) and asked whether the American people "would want their sons to die to maintain order among the Arabs." This, it was suggested, might even lead to anti-Semitism in the United States.

Emanuel Neumann, of New York, replying to the Arabs, pointed out that the Arabs were perhaps the greatest beneficiaries of Allied victory in the first World War, that the Arab world had achieved perhaps 99 per cent of its goal, and that Arab lands are vast and under populated.

"What have we done to or against the Arabs? I have seen a revolution, not of rioting, but of economic development," said Dr. Wise. "The coming of the Jews not only raised the standards but the Arabs today are free people."

* * *

Representatives of the American Council for Judaism persisted in the attempt to lead Congress into believing that Jews, both here and in Europe, were seriously divided.

Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of Baltimore was certain that Europe's Jews would not want to go to Palestine. He felt that "a new spirit is abroad in Europe" and that "evacuees will refuse to be saved when machinery will be set up to take them out."

The question of a Jewish Commonwealth was an intra-Jewish matter and "no business of Congress," he insisted. This brought a rebuke from Congressman Will Rogers, Jr. of California, who said: "This IS a matter for Congress. The fact that the Jews are divided does not enter into the matter. This is a political matter for this country and a matter of importance for the future of democracy. That it is an intra-Jewish feud is of no importance."

Rabbi William H. Fineshriber of Philadelphia asked: "Does the resolution mean that all Palestine citizens have to be Jews and Jews outside Palestine cease to be Jews or does it mean a mixed pattern?"

* * *

The American Jewish Committee submitted a memorandum urging abrogation of the British White Paper and free Jewish immigration under an international trusteeship responsible to the United Nations, deferring final determination of the "controversial" question of a Jewish Commonwealth.

* * *

Last witness was Louis Lipsky, chairman of the administrative committee of the CONFERENCE, who straightened out the record, once and for all, as to where American Jewry stood on the issue. He described the representative character of the CONFERENCE and the democratic procedures which brought it into being.

"At the end of the proceedings," he said, "every Jew in the United States was convinced that this represented the opinion of the Jews of this country. Now, how are you going to avoid the impression that there are some who do not agree? Mr. Rosenwald testified here that he represented, after an effort, after an expenditure of quite a good deal of money, the achievements of 2,500 Jews who had registered with the American Council for Judaism—2,500 as against the 2,500,000 Jews who were in the AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE.

"If that is dissension, then the United States is a seething maelstrom of dissension. If that is dissension England today, in the midst of the war, is a turbulent revolutionary country. If that is dissension, where a very insignificant minority refuses to abide by a majority rule, then of course we have dissension. In any well-ordered democracy that would be regarded as disorderliness, not dissension, and that is the refusal on the part of eccentric persons to abide by the majority rule."

* * *

The situation today reflects a sharp advance over that of last summer. Up until that time, there had been a steady deterioration in the battle for Jewish rights to Palestine. The adoption of the Palestine resolution by the AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE with its demand for a Jewish Commonwealth was a turning point. It marked the end of the retreat. The introduction of the Congressional resolution followed. The resolutions have precipitated public controversy; but on all sides there is evidence that the majority of Americans are joining as advocates of the Jewish cause. President Roosevelt's declaration is government recognition of the strengthening of the Jewish position. There is little doubt that the problems of post-war Jewry are now high on the agenda of public interest and discussion. A year ago, these problems were engulfed in a deep and indifferent silence.

COMMISSION ON PALESTINE OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE

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דאס ווייסע פאפיר גערט מארגען א[illegible]
אבער דאס ווייסע פאפיר וועט ניט פ[illegible]
וועג צו א פרייער אידישער א[illegible]

פון ד. ל. מעקלער

Journal 3-31-44

פרעט אלע אפילען, פראטעסטען
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Subscription: 900 Mils (£ 1 or $ 4.50 abroad) Price: 80 mils

PALESTINE AND MIDDLE EAST

PUBLISHED MONTHLY • NO. 3 • VOLUME XVI • MARCH 1944 • TEL-AVIV

Publishers: Mischar w'Taasia Co. Ltd. • Editorial Office: 57 Nachlat Benyamin St., Tel-Aviv • Telephone 2497

EDITOR: B. TOROKOR • ASST. EDITOR: O. APELBOM • JERUSAL. CORRESP.: FAY MOSCOVITZ.

AMERICA'S STAND

THE unfinished discussion in the United States Congress has achieved a major political purpose. It has made unthinkable the enforcement of the White Paper with its destruction of the fundamental idea of the Jewish National Home.

Both in content and form the Palestine Resolution introduced simultaneously into both Houses of the United States Congress was one of the most remarkable and outspoken pronouncements of our time on Palestine policy. The Resolution proposed that the United States Government should "use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine should be opened for the free entry of Jews into that country and that there shall be full opportunity for colonisation, so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth". The Resolution was a non-party motion supported by leading Democratic and Republican Representatives in the Senate and by both the Majority and the Minority Leaders in the House of Representatives.

■ ■ ■

Nor was the proposed Resolution a sudden expression of views. It is rooted in the American endorsement of the Balfour Declaration twenty five years ago. This was not a purely British but an Anglo-American declaration. The text of the Balfour Declaration had been submitted to the President of the United States and approved by him before publication. The United States officially endorsed the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine by a resolution adopted unanimously by the United States Congress in 1922.

The draft of the Palestine Mandate was submitted to the United States Government and approved by it after certain minor alterations were made. The United States waived with regard to Palestine certain economic claims on which it insisted in the case of all other mandates, in recognition of Palestine's "special situation and the interests of the Jewish National Home". In thus showing its sympathy with Zionist aspirations, as the Palestine Royal Commission commented, the U.S. Government reflected the opinion of the Legislature. Subsequently, the Mandate over Palestine, of which the Balfour Declaration is an integral part, was ratified by the American Government in a separate convention with Great Britain in 1924. The first article of the convention states that subject to its provisions "the United States consents to the administration of Palestine by His Britannic Majesty pursuant to the Mandate recited above". Another article lays down that the convention shall not be affected by any modification in the terms of the Mandate unless such modification "shall have been assented to by the United States".

■ ■ ■

Apart from these official manifestations of approval, Jewish aspirations, Jewish sacrifices, and Jewish achievements in the National Home have won the unstinted admiration of every President of the United States from Woodrow Wilson to Franklin D. Roosevelt. President Wilson, as the Palestine Royal Commission records, declared in 1919: "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". President Roosevelt said twenty years later: "Two decades have witnessed a remarkable exemplification of the vitality and vision of the Jewish pioneers in Palestine. The American people ever zealous in the cause of human freedom have watched with sympathetic interest the efforts of the Jews to renew in Palestine the ties of their ancient home".

Tragic events in Europe have reinforced this sentiment. The Congress discussion came as a climax of a movement of public opinion reflected in resolutions adopted by eighteen State Legislatures protesting against immigration restrictions in Palestine and in some cases demanding a Jewish commonwealth.

■ ■ ■

It took the intervention of the Chief of the United States Army Staff and of the War Department to put a check on the progress of the Resolution, "without reference to its merits". It could hardly be expected that American representatives at this stage would override objections coming from such quarters and claiming that further action on the Resolution at this time would be prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war.

That the Resolution has not been abandoned but only postponed is implicit in President Roosevelt's statement to Dr. Stephen Wise and Rabbi Hillel Silver, the spokesmen of United States Jewry. The President declared: "The United States Government has never given its approval to the White Paper issued in 1939. When the time comes for taking decisions in the future, full justice will be done to those seeking to establish the Jewish National Home, for this is an enterprise for which our Government and the American people have always had the most profound sympathy. This sympathy is now greater than it ever was before by reason of the plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees".