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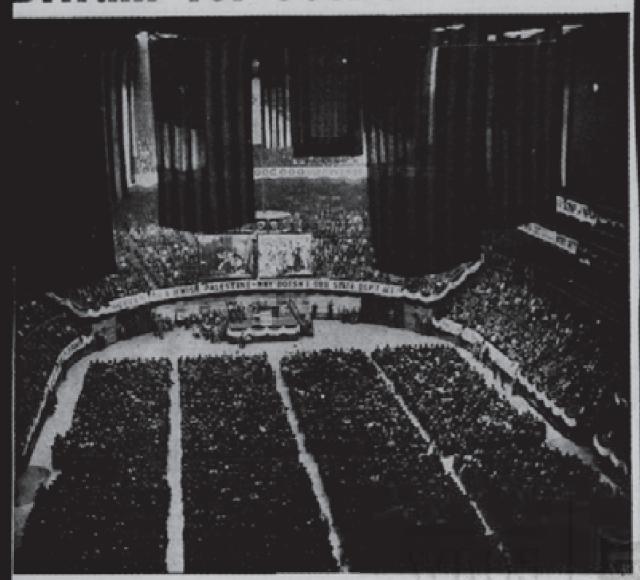
Series VIII: Scrapbooks, 1902-1964, undated. Sub-series A: Clippings Scrapbooks, 1902-1964, undated.

Reel Box Folder 229 100 33

Clipping scrapbook, 1945 October.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME ALE CATORISE SCHOOLSE SCRAPBOOK 33 MICROFILM EDITION APPC controversy, continued; statements pro and confaction art 1 by ANS; Zionist regions, Silver, Wise, Coldstein, Mizrachi. Jon. - Feb. 1965 Backing for AMS grows; Zionist regions, Yiddish press. Palestine resolution re-introduced in Nouse, Jen. 11, 1945. Pabli Time's telegram to Toosevelt, dated Dec. 3, 1964, publishad Jan. 26, 1945. Plans for testimonial dinner to Ali, Narch 21, 1945. Pritish and Payptian views on Valentine. Part 2 Mar. - Apr. Cionist leaders demand Aks's reinstatement. 1945 Testimonial dinner, March 21, 1940, New York; speakers include Senators Burton, Taft, Barkley, Sov. Dewey. "Feace" movement in ZOA begins, Apr. 19, 1945. ANEC appoints "Feace" committee; aZ C rejects committee. Helly for Falestine, Lewisohn Stadium, New York, Apr. 29, 1945; Wise and Silver both speak. Sally for Palestine, continued. art 3 May- ept. further votes of confidence for AMS. 1945 Magrachi demands recall of ANN, June 1945. Oreenberg resigns as co-chairman of ACIC, June 18, 1945. " eace" committee urnes reconciliation, June 26, 1945. my recalled as co-chalenan of part, buts 12, 1945. Trumen subscorts filmists, MA 17, 1005. world length conference, tonton, fur. 28, 1945. Pritain will refer alestine to the ". " cept. 1945. Ditorial support for Monists, merican Press. Rally for Calestine, Madison Square Gagden Sept. 30, 1945; beakers include ANS, ise, Dewey, Laboardia. cally for Calcatine, continued. art 4 et. 1945 Teft reintroduces Falestine resolution in Senate, Oct. 2, 1945 Energency Conference on Palestine, Mashington, Oct. 4, 1945 Fublication of Poosevelt-1bn Saud letter, dated March 10, 1945, Cet. 19, 1905. AHS and Wise see Sec'y. of State Tyrnes, Oct. 23, 1945 Zioniat Rally, Madison Square Park, New York, Oct. 24, 1945; speakers include Goldstein, Devey, Lipsky, Thos. Murray. Zionists score Pritish policy in Palestine. Part 5 Nov. - Dec. 1965 TO Convention, Atlantic City, November 16, 1945; AMS elected president. ANY urges non-cooperation with Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, Nov. 1945. Senate postposes action on Falestine resolution, Nov. 28, 1945. ARS in Calestine, Nov. 26-Dec. 8, 1945. Texts of resolutions, House and Senate, and text of debates; Senate passes resolution, Dec. 17, 1945; House, Dec. 19. Eally for Falestine, Cleveland, Dec. 23, 1945; AMS address.

Giant Zionist Rally Blames Britain for Jewish Deaths



THIS OVERHEAD view shows some of the 22,000 persons who jammed Madison Square Garden last light to demand that England make good her pledges for unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine. The rally was sponsored by American Zionist Emergency Council,

The campaign for a free Jewish state in Palestine stepped up today, inspired by a giant rally at which Britain's policy of drastic restrictions on immigration to the Holy Land was condemned as imperialistic and inhumane.

The mass meeting, announced six days ago when Britain revealed her decision not to open Palestine's doors to less, destitute Jews, brought throngs to Madison Square Garden last night.

While an overflow crowd of 45,000 listened through amplifiers in blocked-off streets, 22,000 people in the packed Garden solemnly chanted in unison a demand that Palestine be "opened wide to free Jewish immigration."

While "we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain's pledges to the Jewish people," they said, "six million Jews were killed in Europe. The British government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe."
"Our patience is at an end,"

the huge audience said in one voice. "We shall not continue to mailed to Ambassador Halifax. A Mobilization Call

Their pledge was an answer to he call issued at the rally by Dr.

Abba Hillel Silver, co-chairman of the American Zionist Emer. uled to start at 8 p. m., the audi-gency Ccuncil, for "total mobiliza." ence began arriving before 5, the tion" of world Jewry in the fight auditorium was filled by 6:30 and

"From here on," he said, "every loyal Jew becomes a soldier in

At the rally, sponsored by the crowded it was impossible to get Emergency Council, speaker through. unredeemed promises to the

Mayor LaGuardia deciared that Britain first promised to estab-lish a Jewish Commonwealth 28 years ago, while Gov. Dewey and several other speakers pointed out the British Labor Party, shortly refore it won power, adopted a resolution saying:

"There is surely neither hope meening in a Tewish suffer British injustice silently." National Home' unless we are They read from printed postcards prepared to let Jews, if they group of Jews in a concentration which were then signed and wish, enter this tiny land in such camp, their faces gaunt, their numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war. There is an irresistible case new, after the unspeakable atrocities of the cold and calculated Nazi plan to kill all Jaws in Europe."

Dewey and Poling Speak

"We wall tonight for the re demption of this and all the similar pedges," Dewey said. "The conscience of civilization must find expression. It can wait no longer."

Dr. Danlei A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald and New York Post columnist, warned that the failure to keep the pledge made in the Balfour Declaration, "which failure has already cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jews, now threatens the lives of yet other tens of thou-

Although the rany was sched the meeting was under way at 7:30, while thousands of people tried vainly to gain entrance. Both 49th and 50th Sts. were so

Inside, the Garden was decorated with militant slogans, such as: "Is Attice Another Chamber-Jain?" "Is Britain Planning Another Munich?" "NoN American 'Aid for British Betrayal," "When Will the War Be Over for the Jewish People? Aern't 6,000,000 Jewish Dead Enough?"

Two huge photographs hung from the rafters. One showed a eeys haunting. The other showed a group of smiling, healthy Jewish pioneers in alestine.

The audience was, for the most part, solemn and stern. But it hissed and booed when mention was made of the "few high-placed, shell-shocked Jews" who oppose Zionism. And it cheered

Wise Praises Truman

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman with Rabbi Silver-praised Mr. Truman's reques-that the British grant the Jews 100,000 entry certificates into Pal-estine, but stressed that this was just a "first step."

He said that, after a meeting

with Mr. Truman Saturday, he of Berlin saying: "Life seems was "not without hope." Arri futile. Eretz Yisrael (Palestine) our only hope. Please rescue us."

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The design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subsects to inculcate that principles in relation, morats and milities, and to cultivate a taste for sound literature.—Proceedings of the EVENING POST. No. I. No. 18, 1881

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1945.

A Shocking Story

"As matters now stand, we appear to be treating the Jeucs as the Nazis treated them except that we do not exterminate them. They are in concentration camps in large numbers under our own military guard instead of SS troops. One is led to wonder whether the German people, seeing this, are not supposing that we are following or at least condoning Nazi policy . . ." from a report to President Truman by Earl G. Harrison, American representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

The essence of Harrison's indignant 7,000-word report is that certain American army officers have taken up where the Nazis were forced to leave off.

They are holding Jews and other displaced persons behind barbed wire (14,000 of them at the horror camp, Belsen) without sufficient food, clothing or medical care.

They are helping well fed, well housed and well dressed Germans get back to "normal" while Jews, Poles and Belgians watch their "liberators" aid their former persecutors.

Truman Hits Hard

The President has written a strong letter to General Eisenhower, a letter that reflects the anger which stirred Harrison when he saw these unbelievable conditions in Germany and Austria. But the President has wisely - and justly -- done more than order an army reform in the treatmest of Jews; he has demanded that the British government open the gates of Palestine to all displaced Jews who want to go there.

cont. on next page

Rabbi Wise Addresses Rally



mention of President Trumars RABBI Stephen S. Wise speaks to the throng who got in and the and of Jewish hopes in Palestine. 45,000 who listened outside Madison Square Garden last night.

audience to Es feet when he said:
"I shall live to see the establishment of a Jewish National Home.".

Messages were sent to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and British Ambassador Halifax after the need for swift action was emphasized by a cablegram from the Jewish community

It is reported that the President called upon the British government to admit displaced European Jews to Palestine a month ago, and that he has not ye: received a reply. We cannot believe the new Labor Government of Britain will continue an inhuman silence in the face of the Harrison report and the President's letter.

The British government is reported willing to admit only 1,500 Jews to Palestine each month. Is the British government willing that scores of thousands of Jews remain in concentration camps because the Arab League, creature of reactionary British diplomacy, wants to keep Jews out of

Speaking for the Arab League in London Saturday, Azzam Bey of Egypt said the League "would go on disagreeing for a hundred years if necessary" to the proposed admission of 100,000 Jews.

If the British government props up Azzam Bey a little higher, he will scream even louder.

Our Job

The British government cannot act too soon, after having delayed so long. We hope it acts today, but until it does act our own job is clear:

The demand, so effectively and courageously voiced by the President, must be repeated also by all Americans of good will, individually and through their various organizations.

As for the shameful conduct of some of our own army officers, we are hopeful that General Eisenhower will immediately put a stop to it. The fact that he called General Patton to the carpet after his astenishing comparison of Nazis to Republicans and Democrat; while using Nazis in high office in Bavaria is encouraging.

The Bavarian regime has been shaken up as a result. With Nazis kicked out of office, and American officers told the facts of life, our occupation forces should be stirred from the political apathy which alone could explain the treatment of Jews and other displaced persons.

President Truman wants the army to requisition homes from the Germans for the men and women in concentration camps. We are confident that General Eisenhower will do this at once.

DEWEY BACKS PLEA FOR JEWISH STATE

Old Pledges Should Be Kept, Free Immigration Allowed at Once. He Tells Throng

BRITISH STAND IS ASSAILED

Message to Attlee Demands He 'Open the Gates'-Mayor Wants U. S. to Act

Unrestricted immigration into Palestine and the immediate estabmealth were urged by accovernor last 4:30 P. M., although the facet parties are publicly committed to be understand the property and other apparers last night before a capacity audience in Madison Squage Garden, and an overflow cross that jammed West with the last were directed into by Great Britain to the last the property of the World Christian Enleavor Union, said that pledges made overflow cross that jammed West with the last were directed into lishment of a Jewish common-

were entitled to the fundamental mounted officers had difficulty in rights of free men, a home of their haping Fiftieth Street clear, but own, in a land where they could those was no disorder. live as free and equal men and women. "That place is Palestine, their homeland," he added.

Mayor La Guardis, in an unex-1 society bases storm of its responsiported appearance, brought long trimowiedgment of its responsiported appearance, brought long trimowiedgment of its responsitions among Jews on this subject.

Icans of Jewish 1915.

The State Department should in perish. the State Department should in-perish. sat that Great Britain keep her "What is needed today is not I ws in Europe.

ast at once to let at least 100,000 solemn international covenants cuter Palestine and that at least "Our own Government and peoas many should be admitted to the ple are deeply involved. It was the United States.

was a protest against the rep≡icy would be centinued in Palea-

in Madison Square Garden, and an overflow cross that jammed West Forty-nints Street and listened to the address broadcast through the address broadcast through crossed jammed the street and sidewalks almost to Ninth Avenue. The Governor declared the Jews The thirty policemen and five

Sovernor Dewey, Dephasizing that this and other countries were

peset with intereal and external President Truman to continue his difficulties calling for the best in efforts for unrestricted immigra-leadership, bad:

"But rand of them is an excuse Palestine.

for leaving direlieved the greatest Commenting on the activities of

terror, who still, five months after the fall of Germany, remain vic-

right to have a home of their own. fortable existence here." That home was promised them a nations of the world. I can under- ways that it approved the reconsti- as an unsatisfactory stopgap. continued demai. I cannot believe wealth. He said the Jewish people make sure that at this mighty meeting we roice their pleas in clear and unmistakable terms.

"Whatever the arguments which during the war to justify the continuation of the exclusion policy from Palestine, those arguments ecuted Jews of Europe are entitled there be established the Jewish a Jewish state. to life and dignity and the right of self-determination. They are en-titled to live free of the fetters of persecution. They are entitled to der. They are entitled to the funda mental rights of free men, a home of their own, in a land where they can live as free, equal men and

There is one place they can call their own—their very own—and to being made by holding mass meet-which they should be entitled to go ings and other propaganda devices. Mr. Rosenwald said the Council as their right, to live in peace and security, to develop their geniusto be free forever from all the hor rors of the dreadful past. That place is Palestine, the homeland."

After recalling the work sireads done in Palestine to make it a honseland, the Governor said: "The rights of the Jewish people

in Palestine are not a local problem. These rights have wide historic human and political implicalions, as we have learned Pt Such bitter cost. The attitude of national to the problem of minorities is a

AT BIG RALLY HERE small peoling regarding Palestine, and mere sympathy. What is needed, that immediate action was neces-today is action. We have a right to solve the problem of the to ask—we have a right to sesset. sary to solve the problem of the as we do here tonight—that these victims of Nazi oppression be given Vants 100,000 Admitted to U. S. not pily, not words, but justice by action. They are entitled to maint His suggested that Great Britain and we insist on their behalf that

> common victory of ourselves and "The time for talk has passed." our allies in World War I which he said. "Now is the time to act." of Palestine—which made possible The demonstration, sponsored that mandate expressly granted for by the American Zionist Emerthe purpose of promoting the degency Council, which Rabbi It was to that victory, incidentally, that the independent Arab states phen S. Wise are joint chairmen, were also obligated for their crea-Lion. The text of the Palletine port that the British White Paper Mandate is incorporated in the convention between our country and Great Britain. It has been confirmed by every President since Doors to the Garden were opened 1920, and both our great political

by Great Britain to the Jews should be kept; that the British Labor Government invited a major tragedy by failing to redeem its campaign promise of last May.

"The administration of Palestine as a Jewish state would insure to Arab, Christian and Jew alike religious freedom and all other freedoms of a truly democratic government," he declared.

Rabbi Silver called on Prime Minister Attlee to open the doors of Palestine to Jews and urged

time. There is no other problem speak for an insignificant number action of an aroused community, state will endanger their nwn com-sided.

"These people ask simply for the

Since their voices cannot be heard, tioned that there was opposition to announce an immediate decision to YORK TIMES is opposed to the estimeeting. tablishment of a Jewish state," Also so loalis and hisses.

human tragedy of this war, the those Lieus who oppose establish-state of Palestine. He urged also plight of the first victims of Nazi ment of Palestine as a Jewish the admission of Palestine to the state, Rabbi Silver said: "They United Nations Organization as a

which calls in such clarion tones of our people, those who are afraid the interim committee of the Henry Mousky, co-chairman of for the sympathetic and effective lest the establishment of a Jewish American Jewish Conference, pre-

Great Britain's policy of tempo-He added that the American peo- rary extension of limited Jewish quarter of a century ago by the ple had given evidence in many assailed by most of the speakers immigration of 1,500 a month was stand no legi-imate reason for its tution of the Jewish common-cablegram to Prime Minister Ciethat the British people or the were striving to achieve only that British "fulfill the letter and the American people or the other peo- which every other people on the spirit of the solemn pledges given ples of good-will in the world will face of the earth possess—a count to the Jewish people, that it open remain deaf to the cries of these try and a homeland.

suffering hundreds of thousands. Each time Rabbi Silver men- Jewish immigration and that it it is our privilege and our duty to the proposal to establish a Jewish establish Palestine as a Jewish state in Palestine, the audience commonwealth" was authorized hissed and boosed. "THE NEW in a resolution adopted by the

Also authorized was a telegram might properly have been advanced Rabbi Silver said, and the audience to President Truman expressing manifested disapproval with cat appreciation for his efforts in behalf of the Jews in Germany and Rabbi Wise said there could be Austria and apprising him of the no longer apoly. As I have said no justice to the Jew from Britain sentiment expressed for the inumerepeatedly, the homeless and per-unless it reached the decision that diate establishment of Palestine as

Council for Judaism Objects to Implication live away from scenes haunted by That Ail American Jews Back Zionist Aims

Lessing J. Rosenwald, president ligion. We seek one thing only for med last night that attempts were world."

Americans of Jewish faith who op-pose Jewish nationalism, refuse to "We deem it particularly impor-

of the American Council for Juda- Jews; a status of equality of rights declared in a statement is and obligations throughout the

to foster the erroneous impression orged aid for immigration into that all Jews were united in sup-that country divorced from politi-port of the Zionist plan to estab-cal objectives and consistent with ish Jews as a nation and to make Palestine's sound economic devei-Palestine a Jewish commonwealth, opment and political well-being "This is simply not true," he without discrimination or priv-

maid. "No one possesses the authority or the right to speak in the name of all Americans of Jewish acquisition of self-government in Palestine in which all, Mostems, "Is behalf of the American Coun Christians and Jews, fulfilling the ril for Judalsm, an organization of requirements of citizenship shall

pose Jewish nationalism, refuse to "We deem it particularly impor-participate in a political organiza- tank to draw attention to the fact touchstone to their approach to tion of Jews, and oppose the creathat an overwhelming body of Mayor La Guardis, in an unex-a society bases itself on a sincere tention to the divergence of opin-virtue of their principles as Americal appearance, brought long scknowledgment of its responsitions among Jews on this subject. Icans of Jewish faits. We reject

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (UP) Britain's answer today to President Truman's equest that the gates of Palest ne be opened at once to provide Baven for 100,000 Jews in Germany.

As late as the end of August some of the Jews who survived Nazi persecution were still her-ied into European concentration camps, dying by the thousands from lack of food, medicine, clothing or decent shelter,

Truman, after a month's driay. made public a special report by Earl Harrison, former immigration commissioner and now dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, who was sent to Germany to investigate the condition of Jews and other displaced per-

Harrison concluded that "the main solution, in many ways the only real solution of the Jews, is quick evacuation of as mary as wish it to Palestine."

THE WORLD

Jews Told to 'Mobilize' to Win Homeland in Palestine

50,000

Overflow Garden At Zionist Rally

By BARNETT BILDERSKE "From here on every loyal Jew becomes a soldier in the Army of Jewish Liberation."

This was the call of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, joint chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, at a Madison Square Garden mass rally last night which became the opening of what Dr. Silver called a "mobilization of Jews" to win fulfillment from Britain of its 28-year-old Balfour Declaration to create a Jewish Commonwealth in the Holy Land. Fifty thousand supporters of

Zionism-Jews and non-Jews-heard the summons which Dr. Silver declared must reach every community in the U. S. A. and be maintained with vigor until the Balfour Declaration is redeemed. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the other joint chairman of the council, gave un-qualified indorsement to the call. (Pictures on Pages 10 and 11.)

Huge Overflow

A stamping, cheering, hissing crowd, estimated by police at about 25,000, thundered approval from within the huge Carden and loud-speakers carried the message to an overflow of about 25,000 more who stood in the streets facing the Gar-den on 49th and 50th Sts., and Eighth Ave.

Spokesmen described the mass demonstration as the most militant note Zionism yet has struck in this country. The theme of speaker after speaker - including Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia-was impatience for action to fulfill the World War I pledge to Jewry.

The climactic moment came when, at the close of the session, the whole crowd rose and read in unison the text of postal cards of protest to British Ambassador Halifax (see reproduction) which they signed and dropped into collection boxes at the exits.

But while the demonstrators were hopefully exclaiming their aspirations, there was evidence overseas that another crisis was developing over Palestine's 10,000 square miles and the Arabs were at least as forceful in their claims.

Holy War Threat

In Damascus, Moslem leaders met and threatened a "holy war" against any attempt to let more Jewish sympathizers also shared the Jews into the country. In Jerusalem platform, including Rev. Dr. Daniel Arab leaders issued a declaration that they would resist Jewish immigration, warning "it would be a grave error to believe that this imigration."

A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, who declared himself a Zionist, not because Jews are Zionists, but because I am a Christian."

plies only passive resistance."
On the other hand, Bernard Joseph, political head of the Jewish Agency, declared the "Zionist fist beginning to contract with bitter-

The British already have put British troops in the place of regu-lar Arab and Jewish constables in Jerusalem and are reported com-pleting plans to absorb all Palestine police into the British Army if violance breaks out.

Both Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise had come to the Garden rally from a

Your Escellency:

For years we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain's pledges to the Jewish people. We waited in vain, in the meantime, six million Jews were killed in Europe, while you and your colleagues gave us promises and meaning-less words of sympathy. The British Government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe!

Our patience is at an end! We shall not continue to suffer British injustices silintly. As Jews and as American citizens, we will fight back relentlessly until the legitimate rights of the Jewish people are recognized—until Palestine is opened wide to free Jewish immigration and a Jewish State it re-established.

This was the card signed by 25,000 supporters of Zionism at a rally last night at Madison Square Garden. The address on the front says: "His Excellency, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, The Right Honorable Lord Halifax, The British Embassy, Washington, D. C.

stated the Zionist position that re-vocation of the 1939 Eritish White do here tonight-that these victims Paper, which restricts Jewish im-migration to Palestine, was of life-pity, not words, but justice by acand-death importance to the op- tion." pressed remnants of European Jewry, but that it was only a temporary remedy and that a permanent solution—the creation of a Jewish Commonwealth—was

Dr. Silver called the interview pleasant and cordial" and Dr. Wise said he came away with hope that the plea: "Please rescue us." he would live to see a Jewish State The other came to Dr. S in the Holy Land.

Boos of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders-past and present-who were held responsible for blocking full immigration or fulfillment of the Balfour pledge. These included Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, and Lord Hali-

Again the crowd booed at mention of American Jews who oppose the Zicnist program. They were described by Dr. Silver as a few high-placed, shell-shocked Jews . . . who attempt to confuse this basic problem . . . who speak for an in-significant section of American Jewry, those who are afraid lest the establishment of a Jewish State will endanger their own comfortable existence here.

Cheers for La Guardia

The audience was speckled with the blue and khaki of the armed forces, imong them a J. S. Army captain with the silver cross desig-nating a Christian chaolain. Non-

Twice, La Guardia had to pause for long ovations. Once when he exclaimed: "I say to the State Dept. we demand some display of states-manship and not at schmooz (talk); again when he applauded the President's recommendation to

meeting the day before with Presi- mere sympathy. What is needed dent Truman at which they had today is action. We have a right to

Sharp focus was given to Gov. Dewey's assertion by the reading of two telegrams reflecting the anguish of Jews still surviving in Europe who are losing hope of escaping. One, from Erich Nellsans, president of the Jewish generate (community) in Berlin, ended with the alea. "Please reserve us."

The other came to Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, joint chairmen of the Zionist Emergency Council, from Maj. Judah Nadich, Jewish chaplain serving as adviser to Gen. Eisenhower on the problem of Jewish displaced persons. Maj. Nadich cabled:

Peril to Friendship

"After survey visits all Jewish displaced persons camps American zone Germany, find overwhelming majority desire immigration Eretz Yisroel (Palestine). Conservative estimate eighty percent, These remnants European Jewry live only for day Palestine doors open."

Besides the mass protest to Lord Halifax, telegrams were sent from the rally to President Truman and to British Prime Minister Clement

The message to the President concluded:

... If the present British policy regarding Palestine is allowed to continue, it will not only perpetus ate the Jewish tragedy in the world but it will also damage the cause of Anglo-American friendship sa essential to the maintenance of peace in the world . . We ask you unreserved support for the imme-diate opening of Palestine to unre-stricted Jewish immigration and the announcement of an immediate decision to establish Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth."

To Attlee:

(talk); again when he applauded the President's recommendation to the British of 100,000 certificates of admittance to Palestine and added that the President's hand would be strengthened "if Congress would authorize him to say and we, too, are ready to take 100,000."

Gow Dewey declared:

"What is needed today is not to the past, we prefer to be friends of Britain. We do not want our youth in Palestine to come to regard you as enemies. Unless you act quickly and justly, irreparable damage will be done to Britain's name and prestige in the world. In this, we speak the minds of vast numbers of Americans of all faiths and all walks of life."

70,000 Jurnel in 10-1-45 Rally foi Palestine



APPEALS FOR JEWS ... Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told a crowd of more than 25,000 in Madison Square Garden that the situation in Palestine did not need mere sympathy but action. "The conscience of civilization must find expression. It can wait no longer... It is estimated 45,000 stood outside of the Garden during the rally. (Other pictures on Page 7 and in Picture Section.)

A thunderous call went forth to Great Britain from New York today in the name of merciful

It was a call to open the gates of Palestine immediately to the stateless and homeless Jews facing a Winter of misery in Europe.

It was a call to increase Presi-dent Truman's request for 45,000 stood massed shoulder to 100,008 certificates of admission shoulder on the streets outside.

to 500 000, or more if necessary. Christian
It was a reminder of the President's disclosure on Saturday of Saction now. appairing treatment of Jews in German concentration camps to-day, long after V-E Day. It was, finally, a challenge to

Britain to redecem its declared guished speakers.

In Europe to a stabilish a Jewish state hundreds of the

CROWD IN STREET.

America's political and religiour leaders issued the call and the challengs in a Madison Square Oarden rally which filled the auditorium last night with a

Christian leaders joined with Jewish leaders in the demand for

Gov. Dewey, Mayor LaGuardia, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Daniel A. Poling were among the distin-

"In Europe today there are hundreds of thousands of Jewish people to whom prace and liberation have brought little or nothing by way of comfort or

cont. on rext page

cont. from p. 4

even hope," Gov. Dewey de-

"They live in desperation, filled with bitter recollection of past horrors, badly clothed and tragically underfed.

"Actually, tens of thousands of them still live in the same concentration camps where they saw their families and their fellow men murdered.

"These people ask simply for the right to have a home of their own. That home was promised them a quarter of a century ago by the nations of

"I can unersidand no legitimate reason for its ontinued denial. I cannot believe that the British people or the American people or the other peoples of good will in the world will remain deaf to the cries of these suffering hundreds of thou-

CALLS FOR JUSTICE.

"As I have said repeatedly, the homeless and persecuted Jews of Europe are entitled to life and dignity and the right of self-determination. They are entitled to the fundamental rights of free men, a home of their own, in a land where they can live as free, equal men and

"There is one place they can eall their own—their very own— and to which they should be en-titled to go as their right, to live in peace and security, to develop their renius-to be free forever from all the horrors of the dreadful past.

"That place is Palestine, the homeland.

"What is needed today is not mere sympathy. What is needed today is action.

"We call for the free right of immigration into Palestine, and for its establishment as a Jewish State now. The conscience of civilization must find expression. Il can wait no longer."

MASS DECLARATION.

Perhans the most solemn monent of the rally came when the entire assembly rose, and recited in unison a declaration addressed to the British Ambassador in Washington, Lord Halifax,

Henry Monsky, presiding for the American Zionist Emergency Council, which sponsored the rally, ged the recital of this message:

For years we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great

mettaln's pledge to the Jewish people: We waited in valu. In the meantime, 6,000,000 Jews were killed in Europe, while you and your colleagues gave us promises and meaningless words of sympathy.



DR. DANIEL A. POLING Gives Caristians' Views. Journal-American Picts.

"The British Government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe!

"Our patience is at an end! We shall not continue to suffer British injustices silently.

"As Jews and as American citizens, we will fight back relentlessly until the legitimate rights of the Jewish people are recognized-until Palestine is opened wide to free Jewish immigration and a Jewish state is re-established."

The message was printed on thousands of postcards. The audience signed them, deposition them in numerous mail boxes especially set up in the Garden cor-

MAYOR SLAPS BRITISH.

Mayor LeGuardia opened his address by remarking that he would not address his words to the British people, even though, he added, Lord Halifax "only a DR. WISE VOICES HOPE. week ago talked to the American Dr. Wise reporting that he people."

"The British Ambassador was not talking about an ideal; he was talking about another loan," said the mayor.

"I want to say to Lord Halifax, as one business man to another, the best way to establish credit is to give an indication that the borrower knows how to keep his word.

"Let Britain give just a little bit of lend-lease of justice for

the people of Palestine." LeGardia's words stirred the rally to an ovation.

URGES NATION ACT.

bare-headed in an unexpected cold wind, created a roar of The Mayor continued: "Let me say the President's request for 100,000 certificates of admission to Palestine would be re-enforced if he would be authorized by Congress to say we, too, will take 100,000 in the f 'Arab empire, The only status United States. The problem could be solved without diffi-

culty if Canada, Central and for a free and great people is South America, Australia and the status of statehood." Dr. Silver addressed his open-Africa would join."

people; they are with us, I do

not give up hope as to Prime

"I predict to you I will live to see the establishment of a

His prophecy to thousands who

had started to form in line at 4:30

p, m. for the meeting that opened

at 8 o'clock and to thousands

"Justice to the Jew does not

mean a Jewish ghetto in an

Jewish state in Palestine."

Earlier he had warned:

Minister Atflee.

In closing, LaGuardia calleding remarks to the British Prime upon the State Department to Minister: "The doors of Palestine will show some statesmanship toward seeing the pledge for a Jewish be opened, Mr. Attlee. British bayonets will not bar the way of homeland is fulfilled, and as-

our survivors. Nor will British tanks crush the hope of our "We will hold the President of the United States responsible." people.

"Do you recall when your armies flud, beaten from Europe, Dr. Wise, reporting that he and at Dunkirk? They had a home Dr. Silver had been in conference to return to. Our people, too, Saturday with President Truman, had to fire from Europe because sounded a note of optimism. of Nazi terror and slaughter. "I believe in the American But the home which they prepeople; they are with us," the Rabbi, 50 years as Zionist pared for themselves, fearing just such an eventuality, was leader, declared.
"I believe in the English closed tight against them by

your country. "You now propose to continue to keep these doors shut against our survivors, after 6,000,000 of our people perished, for whose death your country is not without blame. You will not suc-, ceed, Mr. Attlee. The conscience of mankind and of your own people will not permit it."

Dr. Silver called on Winston Churchill, too, to raise his voice in the emergency.

GRATEFUL TO TRUMAN.

To President Truman he expressed the profound gratitude of the assembly for the written mquest to Prime Minister Attlee for 100,000 certificates of admission.

to Palestine, but added that unrestricted immigration and a Jewish State of Palestine were the basic goals required.

The Garden assembly then joined in addressing a telegram to President Truman, a luding to the directive to Gen. Esenhower to amelicrate conditions for refugees, and the request to Attless for certificates as "noble humanitarian actions."

"We ask your unreserved support for the immediate opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and the announcement of an immediate decision to establish Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth," the telegram concluded.

POLING WARNS BRITAIN.

Dr. Poling, president of the World Christain Enseavor Nnion,

"The British Government invites a major trace-ly by fialing to redeem its unequivocal pledre of May, 1945.

"The administration of Palestine as a Jewish State would insure to Arab. Christain and Jew alike religious freedom and all other freedoms of m truly democratic government...

"I must live with my conscience and my conscience makes me speak. In the present crisis I could not remain silent without denying mr science and without be raying my faith."

Dr. Herben 8. Godstein, president of the lynagogue Council of America, and Mrs. Judith Epstein, president of Hadassmh, the Jewish women's Zionist organization, were among other speakers demanding

immediate action in the emersency.

A cable to Prime Minister Attlee, from the audience, read in part:

"We are here to express our deepest protest and indignation at the continuing policy of cruelty and betrayal displayed by your go ernment toward the Jewish national home.

"Unless you act quickly and justly, irresarable damage will be done to Britain's name and prestige in the world."

In the flas-bedecked auditorium, Miss Olga Baul ledi the assembly in singing the National Anthem.

Jewish Leaders Hail Hearst Papers For Espousing Rally on Palestine Rumal-

Following are the messages sent to William Randolph Hearst, from the leaders of the American Zionist Emergency Council, expressing appreciation for cooperation of the Hearst newspapers in the Madison Square Garden Rally

Dear Mr. Hearst:

Flease accept my sincere thanks for the magnificent coverage given our demonstration for a Jewish Palestine. Mr. Harry Schlacht's editorial deeply stirred us all. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Dear Mr. Hearst:

Let me express the deep satisfaction of all Zionists for your magnificent espousal of our cause.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

W. R. Hearst,

San Simeon, Cal.: I am gratified for your forthright espousal of the cause of the Jewish people in its difficult hour. Your support of the Zionist program voices the mind and heart of America. Israel Goldstein,

President, Council of Synagogues of America.

simens.

William Randolph Hearst, San Simeon, Cal :

We deeply appreciate the help the Journal-American extended to us to make our Madison Square rally the success it was.

> Harry L. Shapiro, Director, American Zionist. Emergency Council.

W. R. Hearst. San Simeon, cal.:

The fine courage and magnificent editorial treatment given our rally by your papers are deeply appreciated. Accept our heart felt gratitude.

Dr Emanuel Newmann, Member of the Executive Council. American Zionist Emergency Council.

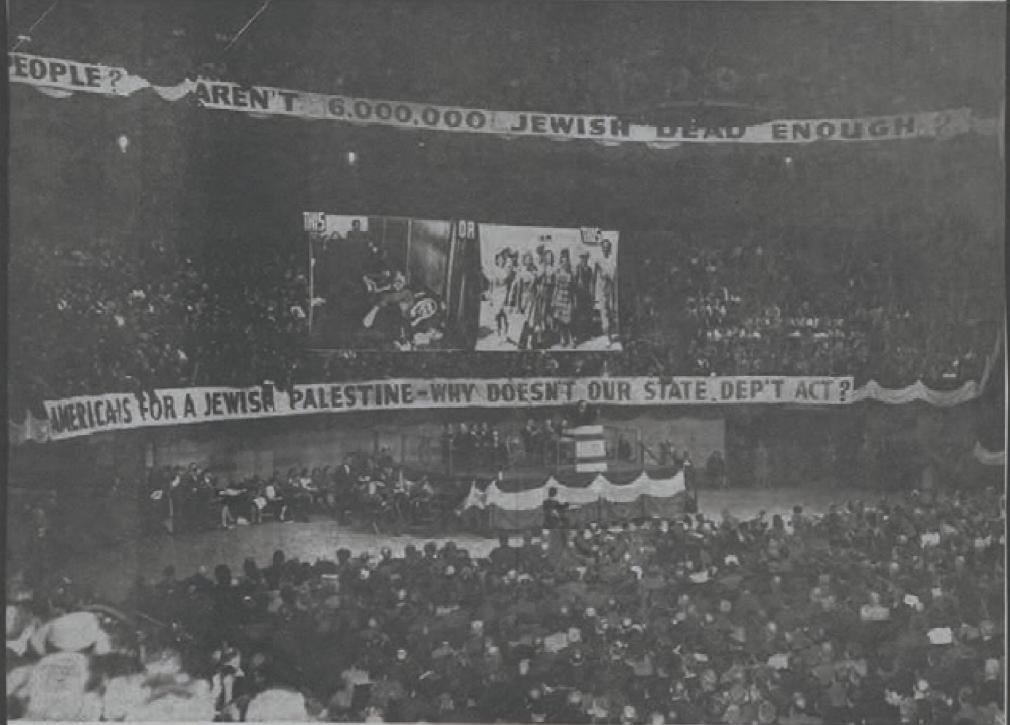


the English people, they are with us," the noted rabbi told the rally at the Garden.



DR. SILVER . . . Appealed to ex-Prime Minister Winston Churchill to take up the cudgels for Europe's oppressed Jews.

As 50,000 Rallied to Urge Redemption of Zion Pledge



This was the scene inside Madison Square Carden last night. The Zionist Emergency Council meeting was so packed that doors had to be closed at 5:30 p.m. . .



Or. Stephen S. Wise (left) conferred with Mayor La Guardia as the rally began, Both were speakers.



Gov. Dewey told the meeting: "We have a right to inslat . . . that these victims of Nazi eppression be given justice."



. . . These people waited on 49th St. all evening to hear the program over loud speakers. An estimated 30,000 were outside.

Please by Wilbert H. Stouche and Arthur Leavily, Fit



Silver declared: "From here on, every loyd Jew r in the Army of Jewish Liberation."



At the conclusion of Dr. Silver's dramatic plea for a "mobilization of Jews" to secure British fulfillment of the Ballour Declaration, the audience arose and applauded at length-including people in the gress row. (Story on Page 3.)

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

Oct 1-1945

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AMERICAN JEWRY CALLED TO MOBILIZE IN FIGHT FOR PALESTINE AS JEWISH STATE

MORE THAN 70,000 ATTEND MOST MILITANT ZIONIST WASS DEMONSTRATION
IN HISTORY AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN IN NEW YORK CITY

New York - "From here on, every Jew becomes a soldier in the Army of Jowish Liberation!"

With this rallying cry sounded by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, joint chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council before one of the most militant Zionist mass demonstrations in history, American Jewry last night was mobilised in the battle for Palestine as a Jewish State.

More than 70,000 men and women — Jews and non-Jews slike — jammed New York's gigantic Madison Square Garden and packed the stroots outside to cheer Dr. Silver's call to action, and to cheer again as Governor Dewey of New York, Dr. Stephen S. Wise joint chairman with Dr. Silver of the Council, Mayor La Guardie and Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Zionist Organization of America, demanded that Great Britain redeem the Balfour Declaration, open the gates of Palestine, and reconstitute it now as a Jewish Commonwealth.

Loud speakers carried the addresses to the vast crowds outside, and the thundering applause from the hall as speaker after speaker homered home the keynote of the meeting: "Our patience is at an end!," echoed for blocks through midtown New York.

Stirring climax of the meeting come when the entire audience, led by the chairman, Henry Monsky. co-chairman of the Interim Committee of the American Jewish

(more)

Conference, rose as one and ine one voice pledged themselves "as Jews and American citizens" to "fight back relentlessly until the legitimate rights of the Jewish people are recognized -- until Palestine is openedwide to free Jewish immigration and a Jewish State is re-established." The pledge, printed on postal cards and addressed to British Ambassador Lord Halifax, was signed on the spot by the audience and mailed in batches of thousands.

"Mr. Attlee!" declared Dr. Silver, addressing himself in his speech to the new Prime Minister of Great Britain and the leader of the British Labor Farty which before election pledged itself to open the gates of Palestine, "Mr. Attlee, the doors of Palestine will be opened!

"British bayonets will not bar the way of our survivors. Nor will British tanks crush the hope of our people. Do you recall when your armies fled, beaten from Europe, at Dunkirk? They had a home to return to. Cur people, too, had to flee from Europe because of Nazi terror and slaughter. But the home which they prepared for thems: lves, fearing just such an eventuality, was closed tight against them by your country.

"You now propose to continue to keep these doors shut against our survivors, after six million of our people perished, for whose death your country is not without blame.

"You will not succeed, Nr. Attlee! The conscience of mankind and of your own people will not permit it!"

The audience cheered then, as it did when Dr. Wise declared solemnly, "I tell you that I believe that I shall live to see the reconstitution of Palestine as a Jewish State!"

The audience boosed the names of American Jews who oppose the Zionist program, who were described by Dr. Silver as "a few high-placed, shell-shocked Jews, befuddled and befuddling, who attempt to confuse this basic problem...who speak for an insignificant section of American Jewry — those who are afraid lest the establishment of a Jewish State will endanger their own comfortable existence here."

"this sacred right" of the Jewish people were denying the very principles on which these Arab states were founded at the end of World War I. Governor Dewey also reminded Prime Minister Attles that the Labor Party last May had urged the reopening of Palestine to the Jews and called for the "redemption of this and all the other pledges.

"We call for action in accordance with our own traditions of justice and humanity. We speak on behalf of the survivors of Mazi terror who still live in misery. We call out in their name that they must not be left to die in comps. We say that those outside the camps must not be forced to remain in an atmosphere poisoned by the memory of unbelievable horrors and the all-pervasive aftermath of years on anti-Semitic propaganda."

Declaring that the Jews are entitled to the fundamental rights of free men, a home of their own, in a land where they could live as free and equal men and women, the Governor asserted amphatically: "That place is Palestine, their homelands.

"What is needed today is not more sympathy: what is needed is action. We have a right to ask -- we have a right to insist -- that these victims of Nazi oppression be given not pity, not words, but justice by action!"

Governor Dewey's words were made the more impressive by the reading of two cabled pleas received by Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise. One came from Erich Helhans, president of the surviving Jowish community in Berlin, which pleaded that "Eretz Yisrael is our only hape," and begged, "Please rescue us!" The second came from Maj. Judah Nadich, Jewish chaplain who is advisor to Gen. Eisenhower on the problem of displaced Jewish persons. It read: "After survey wisits all Jewish displaced persons camps American zone Germany find overwhelming majority desire immigration Eretz Yisrael conservative estimate 80 percent these remnants European Jewry live only for day Palesting doors open."

Mayor La Guardia, who made an unscheduled appearance as a speaker, drew repeated evations from the audience by his terse, challenging statements.

"I address myself to our State Department and I say: We demand some display of statesmanship and not of schmooz!" he declared, and again, speaking of the visit to this country of Lord Keynes, British financial expert, he drew applause and laughter when he said:

"I would like to remind my good friend, Lord Halifax, who made a speech to the American people indicating he wanted to borrow some money for his government, that the best way to establish credit is to convince people that the borrower knows how to keep his word!"

Dr. Silver in his address paid tribute to President Truman for "performing an admirable service to the cause of humanity by dispatching a letter to Prime Minister Attlee requesting that 100,000 certificates be made immediately available to our people." but added:

"You realize, of course, that your request of Great Britain, even when granted, is not the solution of the Jewish problem which existed long before the war and which is continuing after the war. It is not a refugee problem. It cannot be solved by palliative relief measures. It is the ago-old problem of Jewish national homelessness, which has been the fontal source of our tragedies throughout the ages."

Referring to those anti-Zionist Jews who called upon the President Saturday to explain to him that there was a difference between rescue and a Jewish State, Dr. Silver exclaimed:

"Oh yes, indeed, they said better than they thought when they said there was a difference between rescue and a Jewish State! We know rescue. Have we not rescued and rescued again throughout the years? Now we want a Jewish State to put an end to that endless need for rescue of Jews!

"Who does not want a Jewish State?" he demanded, and as he replied to his own question, boos greated the names:

(more)

"The American Jewish Committee does not want a Jewish State. The Council for Judaism does not want a Jewish State. The New York Times does not want a Jowish State.

"But who does want a Jewish State ...?

"The 600,000 Jews of Palestine want a Jewish State!"

The audience leaped to its feet and the speaker was unable to continue for a few minutes as men and women broke out in the words of "Hatikvah."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise declared in a stirring address:

"Justice to the Jew does not mean a Jewish ghette in an Arab empire. The only status for a free and great people -- and we, my friends, are a free and great people -- is the status of Statehood! We dare say to Britain -- Britain cannot end or destroy the Jewish State. It can do much to inaugurate and establish it speedily and -- as our Father said -- in our own day.

and not other country. We ask England to remember this and to end its repudiation of the Balfour Declaration. The continuance for another heur of the White Faper as the basis of British rule in Palestine is the utter repudiation of Balfour and Lloyd George and Churchill. As long as the White Paper stands the Balfour Declaration is nothing more than a scrap of paper.

"We cry to Ergland tonight: 'Open unto us the gates of righteousness.'

If England does, and if these be gates of righteousness and justice, then will

England have obeyed the command: Justice, Justice shalt thou pursue --- Justice
to England, Justice to the Jew."

In his address, Mr. Monsky recalled the San Francisco Conference which he attended as consultant to the United States delegation, and called attention to the stated purpose of the San Francisco Charter: "To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treatics and other sources of international law can be maintained."

"In the light of present experience, we pose the questions: Are these but empty phrases? What about the Balfour Declaration and the League of Nations Mandate and the treaties relating thereto? What about the obligations that have admittedly arisen therefrem? Or are we, after having expended the axful cost he lives and material to make such Charter and its implementation possible, going back to the tragic policy of the days of Munich? Will the larger influential nations determine what is righteous, what is just, what is humanitarian, what is essential for the decent regard of human personality and a decent respect for the solemn covenants, and having thus determined, proceed to implement their decisions? Or will the policies of appearsment, expediency, their considerations and all of the iniquitous and unmoral considerations which brought on the war be followed once again? In this case will justice determine the fate of the Jew in relation to Palestine, or will it be determined by the whim and the threat of the Arab League?"

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, noted churchman and editor of the "Christian Herald," another speaker, told the audience:

"It has been suggested that in the grave matter bringing us together tonight, a Christian should not speak because, as to Zionism there is a difference of opinion among Jews. To that suggestion there are at least two replies: First, this difference of opinion among Jews is numerically, if not financially, negligible.

While I do not question the good faith of the minority, I do believe that it is terribly mistaken. But overwhelmingly all Jows are Zionists. And over the world, among those Jews to whom Palestine is the irreducible minimum for life and hope, I have found the verdict for Zion unanimous. But the second answer to the suggestion that as a Christian I remain silent, that second answer is to me more important. Indeed it is final. I must live with my conscience and my conscience makes me speak. I do not judge any man of my faith who is not a Zionist, but I do judge myself. I am a Zionist not because Jews are Zionists, but because I am a Christian."

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America declared:

"England's great hour was when she stood alone against the armed might of
Hitler and did not flinch. Her meanest hour would be now if after having emerged
victorious she would betray the Jewish people when her own peril is behind her.
There are reports that the new Labor Government is about to slide into the
Tory Colonial Office groove of appearement. According to these reports, the
British Cabinet is thinking of a new immigration schedule for Palestine which
would, in effect, continue the principle of the iniquitous White Paper — that
Jews should be unable to become the majority in Palestine, that land purchase
by Jews shall not be free from restrictions, and that a Jewish State in Palestine
is 'verboten.'

"If the alarming reports which have come out of Lendon prove to be authentic the Labor Government would be guilty of a compounded sin besides which even the grievous sins of the Tory Government would pale. Not only would it be a stab in the back of hundreds of thousands of Jewish survivors in Europe, now in German camps and in lands shere they have been repatriated in name only. Thousands of Jews in despair are committing suicide. Scores of thousands refusing to yield to despair have been sustained by the hope of Palestine. To destroy that hope would mean murder in the second degree only one degree removed from Hitlerian murder."

He added: "Two menths ago I was in Germany and saw thousands of Jews in the comps for displaced persons. I can still hear their cries. 'Tell the Jews of American they must get the gates of Palestine opened for us! We have had enough of comps, we want home. The lands from which we come are no longer home to us. Our familie: were slaughtered there. Home to us means Palestine where we are wanted by our fellow Jews. For God's sake get us to Palestine quickly!

"We raise our voices tonight in their behalf and in behalf of hundreds of thousands of other Jews who have left the camps but are repatriates in name only."

(more)

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, president of Hadassah, in her address to the rally, asserted:

The war was not started by the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

The war in Germany began with the Nazi hordes marching into Poland in September 1939. History is made in moments of decision when men have the freedom of choice. At such times failure to follow moral directives, and to bend to expediency bring about results which cannot be changed. Thus when the persecution of the Jews of Germany began in 1933, the signal was given that there were abroad forces which had to be curbed before they got so strong that they could threaten the whole civilized world.

"Me are now in another period of decision. If men are once more to bend moral directives to expediency, we will ence more be involved in situations which may bring tragedy in their wake. In 1933 the Jews were a test case and a symbol. The Jews once more become that test case and symbol. We trust that the American people, that the British people, and that the governments of these two great countries which have so successfully waged this great war will see that to faill to enforce justice and right at this moment of decision would be the defeat of the great moral course that wen the war on the war on the Dattlefield."

Other speakers included Chaim Greenberg, noted Labor Zionist, editor of the Jewish Frontier, who speaking in Yiddish declared that although he was a socialist he was criticizing the socialist government of Britain because it deserved criticism, and Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, vice-president of Mizrachi, who memorialized the massacred Jews of Europe and pointed out that Palestine was promised to the Jews not only in the Balfour Declaration but thousands of years ago in the Bible. A telegram to President Truman and a cable to Frime Minister Attles were sent off in the name of the thousands present at the rally. Text of the message to the President reads:

Tens of thousands of American citizens, both Jews and non-Jews, are assembled tomight in Madison Square Garden to demand justice for the Jewish people. In conveying to you the sentiments of this great gathering, we express our deep appreciation for your recent acts in behalf of the suffering Jewish survivors in Europe. Both your directive to General Eisenhower regarding conditions in American—control—led refugee camps and your letter to Prime Minister Attles requesting 170,000 certificates into Palestine for Europe's Jews are noble humanitarian actions in the best tradition of Remocratic America.

"We feel, however, that it is our duty to inform you of the preiominant sentiment of American Jewry, shared by vast numbers of Christian Americans of all walks of life. Philanthropic and relief measures alone, commendable and long overdue as they are, cannot solve the Jewish problem. It can be solved only by the re-establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonswelth, where men of all races and creeds will enjoy full equality of rights and opportunity. This was the meaning of the Balfour Deciration, of the Palestine "modate and of all the pledges given to the Jewish people by Great Britain--pledges in which America has shared and which America has repeatedly endorsed. If the present British policy regarding Palestine is allowed to continue, it will not only perpetuate the Jewish tragedy in the world, but it will also damage the cause of Anglo-American friendship so essential to the maintenance of peace in the world.

"Speaking for the people which suffered most in this war, and speaking as Americans who have contributed our full share in making this land of ours free, democratic and strong, we ask your unreserved support for the immediate opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish im igration and the announcement of an immediate decision to establish Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth."

The cable to Prime Minister Attlee reads;

"This message is being sent to you from Madisen Square Garden in New York City, a place which during the long years of war held many a gathering assembled to express sympathy and offer help to Great Britain at a time when she stood alone in the war against the Axis, or later to help cement and strengthen British-American friendship. It is sent to you from the same people who sympathized with Britain's difficulties, who contributed to British war Relief, who, at a crucial moment in the highery of Britain and of the civilized world, helped to swing America from district of imperialistic Britain to an all-out friendship with your country.

"Tonight, Madison Square Garden is once again filled to capacity, but the multitude of Americans assembled here have no words of sympathy and confidence to offer to Britain. We are here to express our deepest protest and indignation at the continuing policy of cruelty and betrayal displayed by your Government towards the Jestiah National Home. Hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of European Jews could have been saved during the war years if your Government had not kept the doors of Palestine closed to the Jewish people, and tens of thousands are doomed today as a result of your Government's brutal policy.

"We are here to demand that Great Britain shall fulfill the letter and the spirit of the solem pledge given to the Jewish people; that it open the gates of Palestine to free and unrestricted Jewish immigration, and that it announce an immediate decision to setablish Palestine as a Jewish Commenwealth.

"As in the past, we prefer to be friends of Britain. We do not want our youth in Palestine to come to regard you as their enemies. Unless you act quickly and justly, irreparable samage will be done to Britain's name and prestige in the world. In this, we speak the mind of vast numbers of Americans of all faiths and all walks of life."

Complete text of the pledge taken by the audience and mailed to Ambaesador Halifax reads:

"Your Excellency:

"For years we vaited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain's pledges to the Jewishpeople. We waited in vain. In themeantime, six million Jews were killed in Europe, while you and your colleagues gave us promises and mean-ingless words of sympathy. The British Government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe!

"Our patience is at an end) we shall not continue to suffer British injustimes silently. As Jews and as American citizens, we will fight back relentlessly until the legitimate rights of the Jewish people are recognized ---until Palestine is opened wide to free Jewish immigration and a Jewish State is re-established."

Letter boxes were placed throughout the great hall and the signed postal cards were dropped in these as the sudience filed out.

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N E W S

10.1.45

A M E R I C A

70,000 IN NEW YORK'S DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PALESTINE

NUREMBERG LAWS, FOR JEWISH STATE

by William B. Saphire Independent Jewish Press Service Staff Writer

New York (JPS) -- . Twenty-five-th-usand cheering cople, packed Madison Square Garden here while an estimated 45,000 more massed outside, on streets roped off from traffic, to hear Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and other Christian and Zionist leaders demand that Prime Minister Attlee, his government and his pasty, fulfill their solemn pledges on Palestine. The demands were voiced at a demonstration for a Jewish Palestine and for opening the doors to Europe's Jews, held under the auspices of the American Zionist Emergency Council. The demonstration called on President Truman for his "unreserved support for the immediate opening of Palestine." The entire audience rose and read in unison a declaration addressed to British Ambassador Lord Halifax and His Majesty's Government, demanding immediate recognition of a free independent Jewish State in Palestine.

Other speakers at the rally included Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Minister of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia, Henry Monsky, co-chairman of the Interim Committee of the American Jewish Conference, Hayim Greenberg of Paole Zion, Rabbi J.H. Lookstein of Mizrachi, and Mrs. Judith Epstein, president of Hadassah, and others.

Honor Your Pledge, Dewey Tells Britain

Governor Deway, in a twenty-minute address, recounted the deplorable condition of surviving European Jewry and declared "There is no excuse for leaving unrelieved, the greatest human tragedy of this war, the plight of the first victims of Nazi terror, who still, five months after the fall of Germany, remain victims. There is no problem which calls in such clarion tones for the sympathetic and effective action of an aroused people.

Continued on Page 2)

These people ask simply for the right to have a home of their own. The home was promised them a quarter of a century ago by the nations of the world. I can understand no legitimate reason for its continued denial. I cannot believe that the British people or the American people or the other people of good will in the world will remain deaf to the cries of those suffering hundreds of thousands. Since their voice cannot be heard, it is our privilege and our duty to make sure, that we voice their pleas in clear and unmistakable terms.

Whatever argument which might properly have been advanced during the war to justify the continuation of the exclusion policy from Palestine, those arguments no longer apply. As I have said repeatedly, time and again, the homeless and persecuted Jews of Europe are entitled to life and dignity and the right to self determination. They are entitled to live free from the fetters of persecution... There is but one place they can call their own, their very own, and to which they should be entitled to go as a matter of right, to live in peace and security, to develop their genius, to be free forever from all the horrors of the dreadful past. That place is Palestine, the homeland.

There has already been demonstrated in Palastine what mon can do impelled by the force of an inspired ideal. The desert and the marsh have been transformed. A land long fallen into decay has been restored into a blooming, fruitful, happy country. Even more striking has been the change in the immigrants themselves. They have created a vigorous productive society. They are sturdy and selfreliant. Despite all obstacles they have in fact laid the foundation of a Jowish Commonwealth ... Moreover, let us get this point clear, too. Palestine's great economic development has not been achieved at the expense of the Arab imhabitants. On the contrary, the facts show that the Arabs have increased in numbers while their standards of living, of education and of health have improved greatly in these last 25 years. The rights of the Jewish people in Palestine are not a local problem. These rights have wide historic human and political implications ... What is meeded today is not mere sympathy. What is needed is action. We have a right to ask, we have a right to insist that these victims of Nazi oppression be given not pity, not words, but justice by action. They are entitled to insist, and because they cannot be hore to speak out we must insist on their behalf, that solenn international covenants shall be respected and carried out We call for the free right of immigration into Palestine and for its establishment now. The conscience of civilization must find expression. It can wait no longer."

Lond-Lease Justice, La Guardia Proposes

Unexpectedly appearing at the rally, Mayor La Guardia demanded some show of statesmanship from the State Department. Let them ask Great Britain for some reverse lend-lease of justice for the people of Palestine.

"The British Ambassador spoke to the American people recently He spoke of some new loans. As one businessman to another, I say to Lord Halifax, the best way to establish credit is to indicate that the borrower knows how to keep his word, " the Mayor said.

waiting for the fulfillment of promises. The situation now is critical, far more important for immediate decision than anything else that is under discussion. The American people refuse to wait any longer for a decision on Palestine. We must make it clear to the President, and through him to the State Department, that we expect fulfillment of the solemn pledges made by the British Government to the Jewish people. All the beautiful rhetoric of Winston Churchill must be translated into action. We hold the President of the U.S. responsible for the pledges they made.

The rally addressed resolutions to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Lord Helifax, British Ambassador to the United States. The statement addressed to Attlee read:

We express our deepest protest and indignation at the continuing policy of cruelty and betrayal displayed by your Government towards the Jewish National Home. Hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of European Jews could have been saved during the war if your Government had not kept the doors of Palestine closed to the Jewish people, and tens of thousands are doomed today as a result of your Government's brutal policy.

We demand that Great Britain shall fulfill the letter and the spirit of the solemn pledges given to the Jewish people; that it open the gates of Palestine to free and unrestricted Jewish immigration and that it announce an immediate decision to establish Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth.

Arabs, Jewish Anti-Zionists Launch Campaign

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Co-Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, revealed that Jewish anti-Zionists sought to have Governor Dewey tone down his speech. The Arab League and Jewish anti-Zionists appeared to have launched a campaign to coincide with the Madison Square Garden rally as was discernible from reports in the New York Times, which featured anti-Zionist statements, letters to the editor and radio speeches by Lessing Resenwald, Dr. Elmer Berger, Dr. Morris Lazaron and a reiteration by Arab League secretary general Azam Bay of his attacks on Zionism.

MASS DEMONSTRATION FOR A JEWISH PALESTINE. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK CITY AS REPORTED BY THE NEW YORK PRESS OCTOBER 1, 1945



. Christian joined members of the Jewish faith in a gigantic

by Great Britain to redeem its declared pledge to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. More than 25,000 the Jews in Europe. Distinguished speakers included rally at Madison Square Garden to demand action now | jammed the huge arena while another 45,000 stood in the | Cov. Thomas E. Dewey, Mayor LaGuardia, Dr. Stephen

streets to demonstrate their sympathy with the plight of

All received ovations. Photo by Arches.

New York Times - October 1, 1945

DEWEY BACKS PLEA FOR JEWISH STATE AT BIG RALLY HERE

Old Pledges Should Be Kept, Free Immigration Allowed at Once, He Tells Throng

Message to Attlee Demands He 'Open the Gates'-Mayor Wants U. S. to Act

Unrestricted immigration into Palestine and the immediate establishment of a Jewish commonwealth were urged by Governor Dewey and other speakers last

night before a capacity audience; he said. "Now is the time to act." in Madison Square Garden, and an overflow crowd that jammed West Forty-ninth Street and listened to the addresses broadcast through several large amplifiers.

The Covernor declared the Jews were entitled to the fundamental rights of free men, a home of their own, in a land where they could live as free and equal men and women. "That place is Palestine, their homeland," he added.

Mayos La Guardia, in an unexpected appearance, brought long rounds of applause when he declared that President Truman and BRITISH STAND IS ASSAILED the State Department should insist that Great Britain keep her pledges regarding Palestine, and that immediate action was necessary to solve the problem of the Jews in Europe.

Wants 100,000 Admitted to U. S.

He suggested that Great Britain act at once to let at least 100,000 enter Palestine and that at least beset with internal ami external as many should be admitted to the United States.

The demonstration, sponsored by the American Ziorist Emergency Council, of which Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise are joint chairmen was a protest against the re port that the British White Paper policy would be continued in Pales

Doors to the Garden were opens at 4:30 P. M., although the meet ing was not scheduled to begin un til 8 o'clock, and within two hours every seat had been taxen. Those who came later were directed into West Forty-ninth Street. By the time the meeting started, the crowd jammed the street and sidewalks almost to Ninth Avenue. The thirty policemen and five mounted officers had difficulty in keeping Fiftieth Street clear, but there was no disorder.

Bewey Stresses Usgency Governor Dewey, emphasizing that this and other countries were

difficulties calling for the best in leadership, said: "But none of them is an excuse

terror, who still, five months after the fall of Germany, remain victims. There is no other problem which calls in such clarion tones or the sympathetic and effective action of an aroused com

"These people ask simply for the right to have a home of their own quarter of a century ago by the nations of the world. I can understand no legitimate reason for its continued den-al. I cannot believe that the British people or the American people or the other peoples of good-will in the world will remain deaf to the cries of these suffering hundreds of thousands Since their voices cannot be heard. it is our privilege and our duty to make sure that at this mighty meeting we voice their pleas in clear and unmistakable terms.

"Whatever the arguments which might properly have been advanced during the war to justify the con tinuation of the exclusion policy from Palestine, those arguments no longer apply. As I have said repeatedly, the homeless and persecuted Jews of Europe are entitled

human tragedy of this war, the memories of loot, torture and mur-plight of the first victims of Nazi der. They are entitled to the fundamental rights of free men, a home of their own, in a land where they

> There is one place they can call their own-their very own-and to which they should be entitled to go as their right, to live in peace and security, to develop their geniusto be free forever from all the horross of the dreadful past. That place is Palestine, the homeland." after recalling the work already done in Palestine to make it a

homeland, the Governor said: "The rights of the Jewish people m Palestine are not a local em. These rights have wide hisfore human and political implicaions, as we have learned at such bit.er cost. The attitude of nations to the problem of minorities is a outhstone to their approach to other and wider problems. Unless a society bases itself on a sincere acknowledgment of its responsibilties to the weak as well as to the strong, it will, in the inexora ble process of the passage of time.

"What is needed today is not to life and dignity and one regard to the fetters of titled to live free of the fetters of to ask—we have a right to insist to ask—w "The time for talk has passed," for leaving unrelieved the greatest live away from scenes haunted by victims of Nazi oppression be given freedoms of a truly democratic calls and bisses.

and we insist on their behalf that solema international covenants

can live as free, equal men and shall be respected and carried out "Our own Government and ple are deeply involved. It was the common uctory of ourselves and our allies in World War I made possible the British Mandate of Palestine-which made possible that manuate expressly granted for the purpose of promoting the de-velopment of a Jewish homeland. It was to that victory, incidentally. were also obligated for their creaion. The text of the Palestine Mandate is incorporated in the convention between our country and Great Britain. It has been con-firmed by every President since 1920, and both our great political parties are publicly committed to

bring it to fruition. Dr. Daulel A. Poling, president the World Christian Endeavor Union, said that pledges made by Great Britain to the Jews uld be kept; that the British Labor Go ernment invited a major

tragedy by failing to redeem its campaignipromise of last May. "The edministration of Palestime as a .. ewish state would insure to Arab, Christian and Jew alike religious freedom and all other

Rabbi Silver called on Prime Minister Attlee to open the doors of Palestine to Jews and urged sident Truman to cominue his efforts for unrestricted mmigra-

tion and Jewish colonization in Commenting on the activities of those Jews who oppose utablishment of Palestine as a Jewish state, Rabbi Silver said: "They speak for an insignificant number of our people, those who are afrais lest the establishment of a Jewish

state will endanger their -wn com fortable existence here." He added that the American peo ple had given evidence in many ways that it approved the reconstitution of the Jewish commo wealth. He said the Jewish people were atriving to achieve only that which every other people on the face of the earth possess -- a coun

try and a homeland. Each time Rabbi Silver mentioned that there was opposition to the proposal to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, the audience hissed and boord. YORK TIMES is opposed to the eatablishment of a Jewist state. Rabbi Silver said, and the audienc manifested disapproval with cal-

Rabbt Wike said there could be o justice to the Jew from Britain nless it reached the decision that there be established the Jewish state of Palestine. He urged also the admission of Palestine to the United Nations Organization as a

Mon . Oct. 1. 1945-31

Henry Monsky, co-chairman of the interim committee of the American Jewish Conference, presided.

Great Britain's policy of tempe rary extension of limited Jewish immigration of 1,500 a month was assailed by most of the speakers as an unsatisfactory stopgap. A cablegram to Prime Minister Clement Attlee demanding that Great Britain "fulfill the letter and the spirit of the solemn pledges given to the Jewish people, that it open the gates to free, unrestricted Jewish immigration and that it announce an irimediate decision to establish Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth" was authorized in a resolution adopted by the

Also authorized was a telegram to President Truman expressing appreciation for his efforts in be-half of the Jews in Germany and Austria and apprising him of the sentiment expressed for the imme-diate establishment of Palestine as

As 50,000 Rallied to Urge Redemption of Zion Pledge



this was the scene inside Madison Square Garden last night. The Zionist Emergency Council meeting was so packed that doors had to be closed at 5:90 p.m. . . .





Dr. Abbe Hillel Silver declared: "From here on, every loyal Jew corner or believe in the adversaries of your art Language.



At the conclusion of Dr. Silver's dramatie plea for a "mobilization of Jews" to secure British fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration, the audience arose and applauded at length-including people in the gress row.



.. These people waited on 49th St. all evening to hear the program over loud speakers. An estimated 30,000 were outside.

Jews Told to 'Mobilize' to Win Homeland in Palestine

50,000

Overflow Garden At Zionist Rally

By BARNETT BILDERSEE "From here on every loyal Jeso becomes a soldier in the Army of Jewish Liberation."
This was the call of Dr. Abba

Hillel Silver, joint chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Couneil, at a Madison Square Garden mass rally last night which became the opening of what Dr. Silver called a "mobilization of Jews" to win fulfillment from Britain of its 28-year-old Balfour Declaration to create a Jewish Commonwealth in the Holy Land.

Fifty thousand supporters of Zionism-Jews and non-Jews-heard the summons which Dr. Silver declared must reach every community in the U. S. A. and be maintained with vigor until the Balfour Dec-laration is redeemed, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the other joint chairman of the council, gave un-qualified indorsement to the call.

For years we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain" pledges to the Javish people. We waited in rain, in the meantime, six million lives were killed in Europe, while you and your colleagues gave us promises and meaning-less words of sympathy. The British Government bears a great shall of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europei

Our patience is at an end! We shall not continue to sulfer British injustices silently. As Jews and as American citizens, we will tight back relentiously until the legitimate rights of the Javish people are recognised—anti Paintine in agence wide to free Javish immigration and a Javish State in re-established.

This was the card signed by 25,000 supporters of Zionism at a rally last night at Madison Square Garden. The address on the front says: "Fis Excellency, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, The Right Honorable Lord Halifax, The British Embassy, Washington, D. C.

World War I pledge to Jewry.

The climactic moment came when, at the close of the session, the whole crowd rose and read in unison the text of postal cards of protest to British Ambassador Halilax (see reproduction) which they signed and drospored into collection of the Carden raily from a

den on 49th and 50th Sts., and that they would resist Jewish im-Huge Overflow

A stamping cheering, hissing growd, estimated by police at about most ration as the most militant plies only passive resistance."

Spokesmen described the mass grave error to believe that this imdemonstration as the most militant plies only passive resistance."

On the other hand, Bernard mention of British. migration, warning "it would be a he would live to see a Jewish State

igned and dropped into collection come to the Carden rally from a boxes at the exits.

But while the demonstrators were hopefully exclaiming their aspirations, there was evidence overseas boxes of the 1939 British White tions, there was evidence overseas that another crisis was developing over Palestine's 10,000 square miles and the Arabs were at least as forceful in their claims.

'Holy War' Threat

In Damascus, Moslem leaders met and threatened a 'holy war' against any attempt to let more Jews into the country. In Jerusalem Arab leaders issued a declaration

Arab leaders issued a declaration

Voestion of the 1939 British White Pager, which restricts Jewish immigration to Palestine, was of life-and-death importance to the opposite remeats of European Jewsy, but that it was only a permanent solution—the creation of a Jewish Commonwealth—was necessary.

Dr. Silver called the interview

Dr. Silver called the interview "pleasant and cordial" and Dr. Wise said he came away with hope that

Again the crowd boord at mention of American Jews who oppose the Zionist program. They were described by Dr. Silver as "a few high-placec, shell-shocked Jews... who attempt to confuse this basic who attempt to confuse this basic problem. . . who speak for an insignificant section of American Jewry, those who are afraid lest the establishment of a Jewish State will endanger their own comfortable existence here.

Cheers for La Guardia

The sudience was speckled with the blue and khaki of the armed forces, among them a U. S. Army captain with the silver cross designating a Christian chaplain. Non-lewish sympathizers also shared the platform, including Rev. Dr. Daniel S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hiller Silver, Jewish Commonwealth.

These included Prime Minister Clement B. Attlee, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, and Lord Halistan.

Again the crowd boord at men
Again the crowd boord at men-Besides the mass protest to Lord Cov. Dewey declared:

"What is needed today is not mere sympathy. What is needed today is action. We have a right to

Sharp focus was given to Gov. Devrey's assertion by the reading of two telegrams reflecting the anguish of Jews still surviving in

The other came to Dr. Stephen decision to establish Palestine as a A. Poling, editor of the Christian Henald, wllo declared himself a Zionist, net because I sware Zionist.

Twice, La Guardia had to pause for long o-ations. Once when he exclaimed: T say to the State Dept.

Description of the Zionist Emerginal Engage of Council, from Maj. Judah Nadich, Jewish chaplain serving as advisor to Geu. Eisenhauver on the problem of Jewish displaced persons. Maj. Nadich cabed:

Description of the Zionist Emerginal Council from Maj. Judah Nadich Jewish Chaplain serving as advisor to Geu. Eisenhauver on the problem of Jewish displaced to regard you as enemies. Unless you act quickly and justly, irrepara-

Attilee.

you act quickly and justly, irreparacrowd. estimated by police at about 25,000, thundered approval from within the large Carden and loud-speakers carried the message to an overflow of about 25,000 more who shood in the streets facing the Gar-speaker. Thomas E. Dewey and Mayor shood in the streets facing the Gar-speakers are speaker. The constraint of the message to an overflow of about 25,000 more who shood in the streets facing the Gar-speaker. The constraint of the message to an overflow of about 25,000 more who shood in the streets facing the Gar-speaker. The constraint of the message to an overflow of about 25,000 more who shood in the streets facing the Gar-speaker. The constraint of the message to an overflow of about 25,000 more who shood in the streets facing the Gar-speaker. The constraint of the message to an overflow of about 25,000 more who shood in the streets facing the Gar-speaker. The constraint of the streets facing the Gar-speaker of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders—past and for speaker of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders—past and speakers of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders—past and for speaker of the streets facing the Gar-speaker of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders—past and speaker of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders—past and speaker of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders—past and speakers of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders—past and speakers of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders—past and speakers of the crowd greeted every mention of British leaders—past and speakers of the crowd greeted every mention of British green. The country is all Jewish of the State Dept.

Some demand of the Jewish of the State Dept.

The demand of the Jewish of the Gar-speakers of the crowd greeted every mention of British green. The country is all Jewish of the State Dept.

The demand of the State Dept.

The demand of the Jewish of the Gar-speakers of the crowd greeted every mention of British green. The country

Halifax, telegrams were sent from the rally to President Truman and

to British Prime Minister Clement

The message to the President

... If the present British pol-icy regarding Palestine is allowed

to continue, it will not onl *perpetu-

ate the Jewish tragedy in the world

of Anglo-American friendship so

essential to the maintenance of

peace in the world . . . We ask you

increserved support for the imme-diate opening of Palestine to unre-stricted Jewish immigration and the

announcement of an immediate

but it will also damage the cause

Dewey Exhorts said, "it is clear that in all history there has never been a more skill-Britain to Open effort to slaughter a cond-booded

Bids Labor Party Redeem sheer brutality in history. Pledge to Jews; 50.000

Governor Thomas E. Dewey, ad-

must find expression," he said. "It can wait no longer."

The Governor was the featured speaker at a demonstration spensored by the American Zionist Emergency Council and called as a protest against reports that the British White Paper policy would continue to bar Jews from Palestine. Of the 21,000 in the Garden. 2.000 were standing. Police, who barred the doors an hour before it tention to President Truman's restarted, estimated the crowd on Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth for 100,000 European Jews to enter and Fiftieth Streets at 25,000 to Palestine, suggested that the

Mayor Gets Ovation

Mayor F. H. La Guardia made an uncheduled appearance after the Governor and received almost as great an ovation. He told the demonstrators it would be "very easy" for the Big Four to settle the Palestine situation.

The demonstration followed by a day President Truman's disclisture that he had appealed to the British government to open Pall's-

persons as wish to go there. Governor Dewey did not mention by name the Balfour Declaration of 1917, indorsed by the United States and other nations. on which Zionists base their claim fer British support of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. But he reminded Prime Minister Clement Attice that the Labor party last May had urged the reopening of May had urged the reopening of in many years," added that the the country to Jews, and call the Jewish problem is not a refugee the redemption of this and all the similar piedges."

We call for action in accordance with our own traditions of justice and humanity," he added. "We speak on behalf of the survivory of Nazi terror who still live in status for a free and great people or misery. We call out in their name is the status of statehood." And that they must not be left to die in camps. We say that those cut- tor of "The Christian Herald" and side the camps must not be forred minister of the Baptist Temple. Philadelphia, said that adminisoned by the memory of unbellev- tration of Palestine as a Jewish able horrors and the all-pervasive aftermath of years on anti-Se-

Recalls Own Prophecy

Teday, as we look back," lie action.

fully designed and cold-blooded Palestine 'Now' pie. More than 6,000,000 Jews lived on the Continent of Europe outside of Russia before the war. Today less than 2,000,000 survive. It is the most tragic chapter of

"Civilized humanity has scarcely yet grasped the horror of the mur-Flock to Garden Raily der of 4,000,000 helpless people. Nor has the conscience of mankind yet been fully aroused to the meaning of that frightful crime.

"If there had been full realizadressing a cheering crown of tion, it is possible that the doors more than 21,000 persons at a of Palestine would not have been Zionist rally in Madison Square closed to the hunted Jewish people Garden, called last night for the of Europe in the hour of their bitfree right of Jewish immigration terest need. It is possible that milinto Palestine and for its estab- lions now dead might still be livlishment "now." An estimated inc. That unbelievable trasedy will 23,000 more outside the Garien stand out as a mark against our heard the Governor, by means of civilization of the twentieth century for years to come

Urging the British Labor party | Commenting that Palestine's reto redeem a piedge made before it cent economic development actucame into power, the Governor ally has benefited its Arab populadeclared that hundreds of those and that our own government is deeply obligated in premises for excluding them from their land, he declared that the right-of the Jewish people have wide The conscience of civilization . The attitude of nations to the

The attitude of nations to the problem of minorities is a touchstone to their approach to other and wider problems," he said. "Unless a society bases itself on a sincere acknowledgment of its responsibilities to the weak, as well as to the strong, it will, in the inexorable

Mayor La Guardia, calling atquest that Britain grant certificates United States offer to receive another 100,000.

"We must make it very clear to the President," the Mayor added. that we expect the fulfillment of piedges. We can't address the British people directly, but we can direct our pleas to the President. and we will hold him responsible."

Says Delay Doomed 6,000,000

Dr. Abba H. Silver, joint chairman with Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the American Zionist Emergency tine to such of Europe's displayed Council, told the meeting that because a political decision was delayed in the days before the war, 6.000,000 of our people perished during the war." He urged former Prime Minister Winston Churchill to go to the support of the Zionist movement, and, while praising President Truman's action as "the first forthright act by a Chief Executive of our country problem but a problem of "national homelessness.

> Dr. Wise declared that "justice to the Jew does not mean a Jewish ghetto in an arid empire-the owly state "would insure to Arab. Christian and Jew alike religious freedom and all the other freedoms of

a truly democratic government." Henry Monsky, of Omaha, Neb. The Governor recalled that co-chairman of the interim comseven years ago, before the out-break of war, he had risked the Conference, presided and read a role of prophet in saying that the cable to Prime Minister Attice and outrages against Jews in Germany telegrams to President Truman and Austria bore "the unmista" and Lord Halifax, British Ambasable earmarks of an organized plot sador, setting forth the Zionist poto wipe out the Jewish people." sition and asking immediat

Giant Zionist Rally Blames Britain for Jewish Deaths

BY ALVIN ROSENFELD

today, inspired by a giant rally shortly before it won power. at which Britain's policy of dras- adopted a resolution saying tic restrictions on immigration to the Holy Land was condemned as imperialistic and inhumane.

The mass meeting, announced

While an overflow crowd of cold and calculated Nazi plan to 45,000 listened through amplifiers kill all Jews in Europe." in blocked-off streets, 22,000 people in the packed Garden solemn chanted in unison a demand that Palestine be "opened wide to free Jewish immigration."

While "we waited patiently for the fulfillment of Great Britain's pledges to the Jewish people, said, "six million Jews were killed in Europe. The British government bears a great share of the responsibility for the Jewish tragedy in Europe.

'Our patience is at an end,' the huge audience said in one voice. "We shall not continue to suffer British injustice silently. They read from printed postcards which were then signed and mailed to Ambassador Halifax.

A Mobilization Call

Their pledge was an answer to the call issued at the rally by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, co-chairman of the American Zionist Emer-gency Council, for "total mobilization" of world Jewry in the fight for Palestine.

"From here on," he said, "every loyal Jew becomes a soldier in the Army of Jewish liberation." At the rally, sponsored by the Emergency Council, speaker after speaker demanded State Dept. intervention and recalled Britain's unredeemed promises to

Mayor LaGuardia declared that Britain first promised to estab-

The campaign for a free Jew-ish state in Palestine stepped up out the British Labor Party.

"There is surely neither hope nor meaning in a 'Jewish National Home' unless we are prepared to let Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such six days ago when Britain re-vealed her decision not to open. Palestine's doors to homeless, des-jority. There was a strong case titute Jews, brought throngs to for this before the war. There is Madison Square Garden last an irresistible case now, after night.

"We call tonight for the re-demption of this and all he similar piedges," Dewey said. The conscience of civilization

no longer. Mayor LaGuardia demanded that the State Dept. make "sum-display of statesmanship and sor of schmooz (talk)" on the Zionist problem and also warned that "we will hold the President of the U. S. Pesponsible" if the gates of Paics-

must find expression. It can wait

tine are not opened. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, editor of the Christian Herald and New crowds, York Post columnist, warned that through

the failure to keep the pledge | "Attlee a Chamberlain?" made in the Balfour Declaration, Inside, the Garden w which failure has already cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Jews, now threatens the lives of yet other tens of thou-

Although the rally was sched-uled to start at 8 p. m., the audi-ence began arriving before 5, the suditorium was filled by 6:30 and the meeting was under way at 7:30, while thousands of people tried vainly to gain entrance.

Both 49th and 50th Sts. were so rowde, it was impossible to get

Inside, the Garden was deco-rated with militant slogans, such as: "Is Affice Another Chambe isin?" "Is Britain Planning Another Musich?" "No American And for British Betrayal," "When Will the "Var Be Over for the

Jewish People? Aren't 6,000,000 Jewish Dead Enough?" Two huge photographs hung from the satters. One showed a camp, their faces gaunt, their eyes haunling. The other showed group of smilling, healthy Jew-

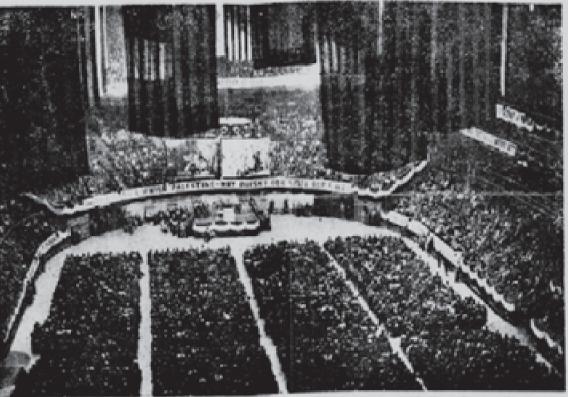
ish pioneers in Palestine. The audience was, for the most part, solemn and stern. But it hissed and boord when mention was made of the "few highplaced, sh-ll-shocked Jews" who oppose Zimism. And it cheered mention of President Trumen and of Jewish hopes in Palestine.

Wise Praises Truman

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman with Rabbi Silver. praised Mr. Truman's request that the British grant the Jews 100,000 entry certificates into Pal-estine, but stressed that this was just a "first step."

He said that, after a meeting with Mr. Truman Saturday, he was "not without hope." And Wise, at 70 the grand old man of American Zionism, brought the audience to its feet when he said: "I shall live to see the establish-ment of a _ewish National Home."

Messago were sent to Presi-dent Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and British Ambassador Halifax after the need for swift action wassemphasized by a cable-gram from the Jewish community of Berlin saying "Life seems futile. Enetz Yisrael (Palestine) our only hape. Please rescue us."



THIS OVERHEAD view shows some of the 22,000 persons who jammed Madison Square Garden last night to demand that England make good her pledges for unres-ricted Jewish immigration into Pales-tine. The rally was sponsored by American Zionist Emergency Council. Story on Page 13.

New York Daily Mirror - October 1, 1945

22,000 at Garden Rally Hear Dewey Ask Open Palestine

Wartime arguments for exclusion of Jews from Palestine no longer hold good, Gov. Dewey declared last night in calling on the British Labor Government to redeem its pre-election pledge and remove White Paper restrictions barring Jewish immigration to the Holy Land.

Addressing a solemnally purposeful crowd of 20,000 who thronged Madison Square Garden to protest the British limitation, Dewey charged that the independent



Mayor LaGuardia raps Lord Holifax on "keeping word" in Garden speech.

Admit Jewish Palestine to United Nations Organization, Rabbi Wise urges at big rally.

Arab states which oppose "this sacred right" of the Jewish people were denying the principles on which these Arab states were founded at the expiration of World War I.

In addition to the 20,000 in the Garden, an additional 2,000 outside on 49th St. heard the addresses over a loudspeaker sys-The crowd was orderly and quiet. Those unable to gain admission to the Garden accepted the situation philosophically, and remained to hear the last word of the last speaker.

Warning to Halifax

dor, complimenting the former Jews "will not continue to suffer threatens the lives of tens of British injustices silently." The thousands of Jews. meeting informed Halifax "he

Jews of the world had contib cried the White Paper as "a plain uted materially to the vicery breach of trust. which saved Britain from Nazi Mayor LaGuardia, who arrived domination and expressing the at the meeting toward the end, meeting's "deepest protest and said: indignation at the continuing policy of crucity and betrayal inplayed by your Government towards the Jewish national The message called on Attlee to "open the gates of talestine to free and unrestriged Jewish immigration" and "esablish Palestine as a Jewish Om-

"the Arabs have increased in numbers while their standards. of living, education and health have greatly improved in these last 25 years.

"We call for the free right of immigration into Palestine and for its establishment now. The conscience of civilization must find expresion.

The Governor declared "our own government and people" are deeply involved.

Another speaker at the meet-The meeting dispatched mes.

Another speaker at the increase of sages to President Truman and ing, which was under auspices of sages to President Truman and ing, which was under auspices of Lord Halifax, British Ambassa the American Zionist Emergency Council, was Dr. Daniel A. Polfor his "recent acts in behalf of ing, editor of the "Christian the suffering Jews of Europe" Herald." He said failure to imand warning the latter that he plement the Balfour pledge

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, joint British Government bears a great chairman of the Zioniat Emergshare of the responsibility for the ency Council, appealed to former A cable was sent to Brigsh Prime Minister "Churchill to Prime Minister Attlee from the Garden, reminding him the capposition" and make good his Garden, reminding him that the declaration of 1939 when he de

"I would like to remind my good friend Lord Halifax, who made a speech to the American people indicating he wanted to borrow some money for his government, that the best way to establish credit is to convince people that the borrower knows how to keep his word."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Dewey told the Garden addi Free Synagogue, who is joint ence that, contrary to British ind chairman of the Zionist Emerg-Arab propaganda, Palestine's co-ency Council, said that "justice" nomic development has not pen to the Jews means not only "cer-at the expense of the Arabs" tificates of admission to Pales-"On the contrary," he sad, time," but the admission of Palesrine to the United Nations Organination as a Jewish State.

New York World-Telegram - October 1, 1945

Dewey Demands Jews Be Admitted To Palestine Now

La Guardia and Others Assail British Policy At Mass Meeting

Citing the desperate plight of hundreds of thousands of Jews still in Europe, Gov. Dowey last night urged unrestricted immigration into Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish come wealth immediately.

The Governor stated before 21,-000 in Madison Square Oarden and an overflow crowd estimated as more than 25,000 which heard him through loudspeakers that Jaws were entitled to a homeland of their own where they could live as free and equal men and women. That place was Palestine, he said. Mayor La Guardia said Oreat war. Britain should let at least 100,000 De Britain should let at least 100,000 Dr. Daniel A. Foling, editor of the Christian Herald, also spoke.

and that the same number should also be allowed to enter this

Protest Over White Paper.

The meeting was sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council as a protest against the report that the Batish White Paper policy as regards Palestine would continue

Gov. Dewey said that the United States was deeply involved in promises for development of a Jewish homeland, and called for not pily, not words, but justice

The Mayor callid on President Truman and the State Department to insist that Great Britain keep her pledges negarding Palestine, and insisted that immediate action was necessary to solve the problem of the Jems in Europe.

Prewar Delay Condemned.

Dr. Abba Hill-1 Silver, joint chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, addressing the British Prime Minister, asserted that "British bayonets will not bar the way of our survivors."

He said that "because a politjcal decision was delayed in the days before the war 6,000,000 of our people perished during the

פון שלע לענדער, פאראיינינם 77

די באפרייאוננ פון די שרבייטער מענדם זיך אן די שרכויטער שליין

Forward

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8 Pages

OUTSIDE N. V. C. PRICE THREE CENTS

שמורם פון פראטעסט בענן "ווייסען פאפיר״ כיי ציון-מיטינג

גאווערנאר דיואי, מעיאר נווארדיא, דר. סילווער, דר. ווייו, דר. פאלינג האלטען שמארקע רעדעס: אנטייל־ נעמער פון רידנער דעמאב סטראציע ווענדען זיך צו פרע־ מיער עטקי, פרעזידענט טרו־ מאן און צום ענגלישען אמ באסאדאר אין וואשינגטאן: אן איפפאדערונג איך צו משויוטשלן.

22,000 אין נארדען: 50,000 אין דרויסעו

ארום 75 מויוענם אי דען זיינען נעכשען געקומען צום מאם"

דערער ואין אייראַפע.

ניטיאירישע רערנער כיי ציוןידעמאַנסטראַציע



פתווער גארדען צו פאדערען, אז דישע דעמאנפטראציעם אין דאָם "דייסע פאפיר" זאָן אָפגער יאָרק.

שאַמט דוערען און די טויערען פון ארץ ישראל ואלען געעסענט חעי קם איז בקווען איינע פון די ארום 15 כינום נאך זיבען אין

דעביעל פאלינג

פישינג אין ניו יאָרקער מעריפאָן גרעסטע און איינררוקספולסטע

העכער 22 מויזענט מענשען האי בען אנגעפילט דעם ריזינען מעדיי רען סאר די היישלאַזע אידישע וואַני | פאָן סקווער נאַרדען. אַבער די פיי רען זיינען געשלאַסען געוואַרען

פון השלב נשך דריי בייטשו זייי נען שוין נענאנגען "לאינם" סים מענשען פון ביידע ויישען מעדיםאן שכחשר נארדען אויה דער 19ששר און אויה דער 50מער סטרים. די שירען זיינען געעסענש געוואַרען א סטרטעל נאָך פינה און אין אַ פאר מינושען איז דער גאנצער ריזיגער יאל בעווען פול און מ'חאם שוון אריינגעלאום נאר אויף די שאלי

רשם ראר חשם זיך שראונעלאום

איבער דעם ריזיגען געפאקטען

האל פון מעריסאן סקווער נארדען

זיינען געהאנגען רריי ריזיגע פלאי

קאַמעה, האם האָבער זיך געלייענט:

"ויינען 6 טיליאן אירישע חרונים

סאלק ז" און "וואם מום מאר איי

דען אונוער סמעים דעפפרטי

דיגען דער קריג פאר"ן

דער ריזינער שמראם מענשען.

נאבדעם ווי די מירען זיינען געי שלאָסען געוואָרען, אַרום 20 טינוט באָך ייבעון, האָבען די פאליםליים אַנגעהויבען שיקען רעם אָנקומעני דען קולם אויף 49מע סמרים, צוויי שען פטע און פטע עוועניום. עם

cont. on next page

פארםי וועם צווישען

עקועקושיות פון עננלישער לעי כאר פארטי וועם צוערשם פארהאנדלש מים ציוניסטשו, דערנאד מים דער רענירונג; אייסטרן מינים-סער בעורן וועל זיך היינשינע וואך עהן The Bestern

צייטונג אין ענגלאנד ווארענט מיט מלחמה אין ארץ ישראל

פון אמא שינ לפרקסלפטרקים פון רקר פוריקער מתקברמותו שוקיקער

לאנדאה, כנכט. 30 (הימא). עקועקושיווע פון דור ענגליי שער לייבאר פארטי וועם די וואך אויםנערטען א ספעציע"ע דעלעי נאצים פון דער ציוניפטישער

איחר פארחאנדלען הענען דער נאנצער ארץ ישראל'דינער פראנע, איינשליסענדיג דעם בריף, וואם פרעזידענם טרומאן האם נעשיקם צו פרעמיער עמלי וועגען אריינלאר יען 100,000 אידען פון אייראַפע כיין ארץ ישראל, איז דא היינש

באריכטעם געווארען. דער כאַריכט זאָגט, אַז נאָך דע באראמונג צווישען דער ציוניסם שער דעלענאציע און די סירער סון דער ענגלישער לייבאר פארטי, וועם די עקועקוטיווע פון דער פאר מיי אויסנעהמען די פראגע וועגען ארץ ישראל מים דער רענירונג די באראמונג צווישען דער עקועי קושיווע און דער רענירונג וועם פאַרקוטען איירער עם וועלען כאַי ניים הערען די זיצונגען פון ענגי לישען פארלאַמענמ און פרעמיער פשלי היעם מאַכען זיין ערהאַרסע" מען סמייםמענט וועגען ארק

שם איז דא אויך באקאנם נק" משרען, או די עקועקוטיווע פון דער לייבאר פארטי האט סאריגען מימוואך אפגעהאלמען א ייצונג און פארהאנדעלט ווענען דעם כאי ריכמעמען פלאן פון דער רעגירונג אין כאצונ צו ארץ ישראל.

עם איז דא חיינם כאריכמעם גע־ מאַרעון, או דר. חיים מייצסאן מעם

י וואף זיך באנענענען מים ערנסם פעווין, אויפערןימיניסטער פון ענגי

רעפארטער פון "סאר ווערסס" האָט אָפגעשטעלט סאַלראַט כיים אַריינגאַנג צום נאַר דען און איהם געפרעגט וואס איז זיין סיינונג וועגען דעם מישינג. "איך קום ערשט פון דייטשלאנד"

- האָש ער כטעט אויסגעשריען איך האָב נעועהן די אירען דארי "איך טען. איך כין געווען אין די קאני צענטראציעיקעספס. וואס דענקט איהר, איז מיין מיינונג?"

א נרופע מענער און פרויען, קעני סיג ארבייטער, זיינען געשטאנען אין געדרענג און געשמועסט:

"נעלייענם וואס סרעזידענם טרף מאון האם געואנם? געלייענט דעם באריכם וועגען די אידען אין ייים של אנד?

אַגעלייענש. דערפאר כין איך דאַן

עקומען. ווער האם זיך עם בעקענט

ייכטען, או אתוערע, אסעריקאי

נער, וועדעו שווי כשחשנדלען ארי "מען מאַר נים שוויינען; מ'מאַר נים דערלאוען, או אפילו ראם ביי סעל וואָם איז איבערגעבליכען זאָל

אויך אומקומען". דו פילע פאליפליים ארום נארי ען האבען נים נעהאט קיין שוועי רינקיישען סיש'ן נרויסען עולם. עם איז זיי אבער אנגעקומען שווער ייך צו ספראווען מים די דיויגע מא-סעון, וואס האבעו נעהאלטען אין איין קומען.

אנשמאם 8 אויינטר, חי עם איז נקווען אַנאָנסירט, האָט זיך דער כישינג געעסענט 20 סינוט צו 8. איבער די לא ריספיקערם האט זיך דערהערש די אמעריקאנער הימנע "סמאר ספענמעלד בענער". די מא סק איז געשמאַגען שמיל. נאָכרעם האם זיך דערהערט די און דא האם א גרויסער מייל פון שולם אינדרויפען אנגעהויבען נאכי זינגען און די קלשנגען סון דער איי רישער היכנן האבען זיך צומראי גען איבער די ארוסיגע נאַסען.

שלם רערנער ביים ריזינען פראי וואס האם יאנג אנגעהאיסעו. מעסמימימינג ויינען ארויסגעמראי מער: נאַװערנפר מאַמאַס אי. דיואי, מעישר לשנוושרדיש, דעניעל איי. פאַלינג, באַוואוסטער אַמעריקאַנער נייםטליכער, שרייבער און רעדאק "כריסטשעו העראלר" קיאר - פון ראבאי הלל שילווער און ראבאי ספירוען כ. וורו, ביירע משערליים פון ציוניפטישען עמויררושענסי פאונסיל. אוינוער זיי האבען נאף קורץ גערערם סארמרעמער פון אלע ציוניסטישע פארטייען, וואס בעהערען צום ציוניסטישען עמוירי קארנסיל : אדר. גאַלרשמיין, הין נאַמען פון דער שמעריקאנער ביוניםטישער ארנאי ניושעים; הרג יוסת לוקשטיין, אין אין נאמען פון די פועלי ציון, און

יהודית פפשטיין, אין נאָטק פון דער ציוניפטישער פרויען אר בייניסטעו. נאניואציע "חרפה". שלע פלעעעו אין ריויגעו גארדען

מיינען געווען באועצט. פענשעו זיינען לעשטשנעו קאפיאויףיקאם. עס איז נער וועו אַ נעמיסטער עולם -- ציוניסטען און ניטיציוניסטקו. ארבייטער און נעי שעשטסליים. און כשסען יונגעליים רערע טיילווייז ערקלערט און מיירלאר. דואס פעו זעהט געי וועהכליר וועניג אויף אירישע פארי . (Branchese)

זייער פייערדינים פראטעסט נענען נלויבליבע טראנעדיע וועט אייבינ דעם בווייסען פאפיר", נענען דער שויי פארבלייבען אלס שאנרפלעס אייף דער דערליכער באראנרלונג פון די באר ציוויליואציע פון צוואנצינסטע ישתר רייטת. פארעלעפטע און פארוואר הונדערט. עלסע אירעה דועלכע זיינעו לעבעו ...עס איו סלאר. או אין רער נאנצער עבליבעו אין רייטיטע סאנצענטראר נעסיכטע פון רער סעניטהייט איז נאך זיערקעספס. אלם זיינעו נעיועו סארי קיינסאל ניט נעווען אוא אויסטעפלאני

משנעה וועלכע השכעו געפלשטערט אין נינער פון צוויי פיליאן. פון די בשלקשנעו, זיינען געווען ריזיני

מלחמה משר"ו אירישעו משלמן" ויינען די ענגלישע צוואגען נאד א פארמאכט געווארען סאר די ...

באכעו זיך נעלייענט:

ארערייטראל וועט. לנורעו פאר א אירישער פלוכה

מון עו -שפיועו" די שרשבער!"

אין די ערשטע רייהען זיינען געועי נאלריטטייו. מעיאריסאנדידשט עד האט זיך אוועקגעועעט אויף דער בשנק. וואו עם ויינען געועי סעו נאר פילע אנגעועחענע א בערועני?יבקייטען.

פרפטעסט שישינג חפט נע בני ברות" און כשיטשערטשו פון דע סיסונג איז א דעמאנסטראציע פאר משרעכעו, וואס זי האט נעמאכט צום DET. צו ארם ישראל. ווצלפעו הונדערטער

ורעפענונגסירערע דערמאנט דענט טרומאנ'ס באפעהל עו גענעראל סרבנות אין די סאנצעניטראעיעילאגעי "עז. האט אויסנעבראכעו א כתכטי

ראס די ענגרישע רע שמיים בישמיים פריינרשאפט מים אמעריקע ווען זי מארווירקליכט די בשלפור ועקלאראי ענגלישיאמעריקאנער פרי נרשאפט וואלם אונגעהויער פיל מאבשמארקם דורכנעפירט פאליננ גים אנעיהערען, או סען האם מריסט ואל ער ויר נישט ארדינמישע אין די ציוניסטישע אנגעלענגנהייטעו. ווענעו וועלכע עם הערשעו מיינינגי

שר נים רעריבער צוויי ענססערס:

דיואי ערווארם אמעריקע און ענגלאנד ואלען השלמען ווארט ווענעו ארין־ישראל

נאווערנאר דיואי השט פין זיין

גרי אויסשלאכטונג פון די פיר מיליאן אירען אין אייראפע איז דער טראנישסטער קאפיטעל פון ברוטאי 2018 17 אלע זיינען נשווען מאראיינינט אין ליטעט אין דער געשיכטע.

וייניגט אין דער פארערונג. או פען פער, כאלמכלומינער פארוור אויסעור

ערונגן פיליאן אירעו האבעו נעלעכם אין איי נאנצער האל איו נעויעו רעקא ראפע ואויסער היסלאנה) פאר רירם פים שמעריתשנער און אירישן פלחפת. היינט ויינען סארכליכעו וועד

רארף צו ויין די בארייטונג פון שוירערליכען פארברעכעו. וועו פועו יושלם יש כשנ מעו די נשנעע מרש" איז מקנליד, שו סילישנעו. וושם ויי

רער ביחגע זיינעז געהאָנגעז הונדערטער טוקענטער אירעו. וועטעו איד זעה נים קיין שום נוסק אורואר

קעו נים ונלויבעו. או ראס ענגר לעו בלייבעו טרב צו די וועה נקשרייעו פון מעדיםאו סקוועד נארדען פון די הונדערשער טויוענטער.

ראבאי סילווערים רעדע

דר. אבאיחלל סילווער האט זיין Theoline 701103718 -או די בריטישע באיאנעטעו ועלעו נישט סארשטעלעו רעס ווענ tri ipern ben 'אַטעווען, און או רי בריטיטע טאַנקען ועלעו נישט צוברעכעו די האפענונג סון אונוער משלם

ועו אייערע ארסייעו זיינעו נעסלוינעו SECTION THE שוערכע נעשעהענישעה, איז געווען סאר האלטעו איהרע טירעו פארשלאסעו אונוערע איבערנעבליכענע כריי וואס השכעו זיר נשכרעם ווי פיר השבעו משרלשרען עקם מיליאן פון אונדער TWO JONE DOMNIO TOKA ערפאלגרייך, כיר. עטלי! ראס געוויפטו

לעיכאר פארטי אין ענגלאנר מצגענוסען ערשט סיט פשרלשנגט. שוי די אידעו ושלעו ווערעו

מוער ווענים זיך אויר סטוירטשיל און מארערט איתם אויף ישטיטע נענען 1444 Typersmixters & -ווייסעו פאפיר", ווי ער האם עם .1939 ги писка

לאנווארדיא פאדערט מאמען ער רענירפג'ם ברוטאלער פאליסי. פון אמעריקע

מעישר לשנוושרדים השם אין זיין פראבלעם איז ראד איינענטליד נעד פראבלעם איז ראד איינענטליך נעי לייום גשווארעו איז 1917. מ'דארף או זי זהל עפענעו רי טריפרעו פון אוז אייערע לאלענעו האבעז אונו נעד די לייזונג נאר דורכפיהרעו. איצם. די לייזונג נשר דורכמיחרעו. איצם. השט לשנוושרריש געושנט. רער איך ניט עו קיין אויסלענרישע רענירונג. נאר צו קיין אויסלענריטע רענירונג. נפר און 18 אי זפל מפרעסענפליכען 8 בריטיטע רענירונג טיפנט 8 נרויסען צו טיין איינענער. פלס 8 בירנער, זפג בפלרינען בששלום צו המפבלירען טייל פון דער פפרפנטוופרטליכקיים איר צום סמעים רופארממענם: פיר מאַרערעו איעט שטאַאַטסמאָנשאַפט. נים קיין ששמועם."

סאר לשנוושרדיש'ן השט חיים נריני בערנ נעהשלטען ש רערע אויף איריש אין השם אויסנעדריקט דעם נערשנת שו פיר ערוואַחטעו פעחה פון א פאר ציאליסטיטער רענירונגיווי פון א נעי וועחנליבער. פיר קענעו ענגלאנד ניט בשישטרשמעו. שבער סיר קענעו זי שטרשטעו, חשט נרינבערג געושגט.

ווייו דערמאנמ געשפרעך מים מרומאניען; זאנמ, עם פאריכם יעיעו. וועם זיין א אידישע מלוכה אוים די פיינונג פון דער נרעססער

דר. סטיסעו וואיו האט אין וויין רעדע געואנט, או סיר ויינעו געקימעו אחער נים עו פאַרראַמען ענגלאַנד בּרער יידינען די ענגלישע רעגירדנג. וואס פיר פערערען איז, או ענגלאנר

און דר. סילווער שיהלען זיף נאכרעם סיר האכעו גערעדט סיט"ו פרעזיי ענט. וועל איך אייר יאס שמעריקאנער בשלק איז סים אונו". אוז ער האט געענריגט פיט די איך ואג אייך מים די ווערטער פון...

אונוערע אכות — במחרה כיסכת עם וועם אינניכעו נענרינרעט ווערעו אירישע פלוכה".

תאם נערערם נאד לאגוואר דיא'ו. וועו דער מעיצר חאם נעענרינט ערען האט ער זיך צוקושט טיט דר.

ריוויגע פארזאַפלונג האם געד שיקט א קעיבעל עו פרעטיער עטלי און סעלענראמעס עו פרעזידענט טרוז משו את צו דעם ענגלישעו שמכשמשי דשר האליםאקס קיין חשש ננטשו.

קעיבעל צו פרעמיער עטלי דעמאַנסמראיצק

זיינען אפנעהשלטעו נעווארעו א סך סיע און אנצובאטען הילף צ" ענגלאנד אין דער ציים ווען איתר זיים נעשכא" מענטירעו און פארשטארקעו בריטיש דעם פשלס, וושם השם סימפשטיוירם האט ביינעטראען צום בריט־טען וואר רעליף, וואם האם אין רעס שריטישעו וועלם נעהשלפען שפעורייסעו אסערי ליסטישעו ענגלשנר און שטושעו זי צו אייער לשנד.

סקווער נשררען נשר שמשי פול פון פים מענשעו. 20/pares וואַס איז דאַ סאַרואַסעלט, האַט ניט סיין ווערטער פון סיספשטים און פון צוסרוי שנפובשסעו עו ענגלשנו. זיינען דא מארואסעלם אויםצודריקען אונוער סיפסטעו פראטעסט און פאר פון נרויואסקיים און פארושם, וושם אייער רעמירונג השלט או כנוגע דעו כשעישנשלער מת אייראפעאישע אירען וושלטען גע" פון די כלחסה ישהרעו. דעו אייער יענירונג דושלם נים געהפילטעו גע

סויוענטער זיינען היינט מא־אורטיילם

סעלם עו מאדערעו, או ענילאנר ואל בארווירקל כען אין בוחשפאב און אין זיסט נעווארט. אין דער צווישענציים ארץ ישראל עו א פרייער און אימכא" נענעו מארשפרעכוננעו אין סיינונוסי נרעניצטעו אירישער איינמאנרערונג לאוע וועיטער פון סימפאטיע. די JOSEPH .

שורי די אין דער פארנהנגענחיים. ציהען מיר משה צו זיין פריינט פון צוואוננען זיין אייך עו בשטרשכטען שלם איתוע שונאים. סירדנן איתר וועם נעמהן שנעלע און בערעסקע שרים, וועם א שארען נעסאו ווערען צו ענגלשטר'ם נאמינן און וורעסטיוש אין דער רעלם, וואס וועם בים קענען

ואַנענוינ אייד רשם, רדיקען פיר.

און פון שלע שיכטעו.' טעלענראָטע צו פרעזידענט

צענרלינע טויזענטער אַפעריקאַ. ער בירנער, אידען און ניסיאידען זיינעו היינם שווענם משרושמעלם אי 01/02/02/02/03 איכערנעכענדינ אייד די נשי JONES . פיהלען פון דער נרויסער דריקעו כיר אויכ אונוער סיסעו דאנק משר אייערע לעצטע שרים לטובת ד בעבעראל אייועבהאוער די כשרינגונגען לאנשרעו וועלכע ויינעו אונטער THE PROPERTY טויוענט איינוואַנרערוננס סערטיפיקאַ טעו קיין ארץ ישראל פאר שנאישע אירעו, זיינעו נאבעלע און הוכשניטערע שרים אין דער בעסטעו טראריציע פון דער דעטאקראטישער אפינריקע

עס איז אונוער חוב אייך מוריע צו זיין וועגען רעם הערשענרען געפיהל שמעריקשנער אירענטום, סוו ניויסע מוערם נעסיילט שמעריקשנער מילאנטראמיטן און משסמיטלעו אלייו. ווי זיי ואלעו נים Mit Com סעבעו בים לייועו - CONDITIONS אירישע פראכלעם. ראס קען געלייום 7717 11173 בוי פון ארץ ישראל שלם ש פרי the light and אכונות ואלעו נעניסעו סולע היים פון רעכם און נעלענענהייטען. 797 באלפור דעסלאראציע, מון דעם ראם אויף ארץ ישראל און פון הכטחות, וואס זיינעו גענעכעו נעוואי רעו צום אירישעו מאלק מצר האם זיך באסיילינט. אוז וועלכע אמע 780 71D שין בשעול עו ארץ ישראל ושל ער טער, וועט עס ניט נאר מאראייבינע די אירישע טראנעריע אין דער ברענגעו תים וועם אוייך ששפט, וושס אין שוני וויכטיג פשי דעם שנהשלטען מון שלום אויף

וושם השבעו ביינעפרש נעו זייער פולעו סייל צו מאכעו ראם און שמשרק, בעמעו מיר אייער אוני רעוערווירטע שטיעע פאר דער כאלדי רונג און משר דער משרעמענטליכונג פרו א באלרינעו בששלום צו עסשבליי רעו ארץ ישראל שלם ש אירישע סאי כשנויעלט."

פאר רעם אירישען פאלק. אין צעחנער ווענדונג צום עננלישען אם־ באסאראר אין וואשינגמאן

ישהרעו לשנג השכעו סיר נעוושרט, סיט נערולר אויף דער משרוויקליכונג פון די פארשפרעכונגעו פון ענגלאנד צום אירישען משלק. ארץ ישראל אלם א אירישת קאמאני פאר דער אירישער מראנעריע אין אייראפע!

-אונוער נעדולר איו ביים סוה. פיר וועלעו ווייטער ניט דולדעו די כרד ענגלאנר. פיר ווילען נים או אונוער סיטע אומנערעכטינקיים שוויינענדיי יונענס אן ארק ישיאל זאל נער נערמנים אלם צודש או אלה נערחיים. שלם אידעו און שלם אמעריד קאנער בירגער וועלען מיר באַקעמפען שהן אויםהער די רשויגע משליטית כיו רי געועצליכע רעכט פון אירישען משלק וועלעו שנערקענט ווערעו — ביו ארץ ישראל וועם בריים נעעפענם וועי רעו צו פרייער אירישער איינוואנרעי רונג און א אירישער שמאט וועם רארטעו עוריק נעשאפעו מערעו".

זיינען דאָרם איינגעשטעלם נעויאי דען "לאור ספיקערם" און רער גאני צער כלאק איז געשלאסען געוואי רען סאר טרעסיק. אַפער ס'האַפ לאנג נים גענוטען און דער נאנצער בלאק איז געווארען אווי אנגעי פאקם, או מ'חאם זיך נים נעקענם א ריהר מאן. רי פאליציי האם נעשאצם, או אויף רעם כלאק אליין זיינען נעווען 15 מויוענם מענשען. מויוענסער און פויוענפער זיינען געשטאגען אויסגעשטעלט אויף רי סאירוואקס אויף ביידע זייטען פון אַכטע עווי. אויף עשליכע כלאק ארום נארדען און דער עולם האָם נעהאַלטען אין איין קוטען. יעדער פאָבװעי אריינגאַנג, אַזױ װיים װי 12טע סט. איז נעווען כאלאנערם מים מעני שען. און ראם שלין א סך סריהער ווי אכם אויינער, ווען דער מימינג האם זיך געואלם עסענען. דער גרעסמער מייל פון עולם, חאם איז בעקומען פריה, איז כאי שמאנען פון יונגע מענשען, פילע אין די יוניפארמפ פון רער ארמעי און נעיווי און יונגע פאר פאלקען מים קינרער, ערשם שפעטער צו, ווען מ'האם שוין נים נעקענם אריינ' נעתן אין האל, האבען זיך אנגער הויבען באווייוען עלטערע מענשען: אידען מים כברד אין יוםיטוב'דינע קליירער און עלמערע פרויען נעי פיחרם פון קינרער און אייניקלעך. די עלמערן האָבער אָבער נישם נעקענם אַרייר און פיזע פון זיי זייי נען נעבליבען שטעהן אין דער ענגר שאַסמ אויף דער 49סער פטרים צו הערעו די רקדעם אויף די "לאורי ספיקערס". צוויי יונגן פיירואך, קענטינ אייניקלאך, דינען נקשמאנען אויה ביירע זייטען-פון אן קלטערער פרוי און פרובירט זי שיצען נענען דעם נעדרענג. זיי האבען זיך, קענטיג, געערגערט, פבער די אלטע סרוי האט זיי בארוהינט: "ס'איז נוט ישלען וושם שווי, מ'איז בם שות. מעתר מענשקן קומע", אמשר וועם עם עפעם חע סען". א נרופע ציוניסטישע אינגלאך און פיידלאך אנגעשיחרט פון א בחור'ל אין ש מאלהאמטקען יוניי משרם, זיינען אנגעקתוען זינגענרינ העברעאישע לירער, אבער זיי האר בען אויך נים געקענט אריין און זיינקן נעבליכען אויף דער נאם און הייםער געובגען אריךישראל לי-

אומפארמייאיש אין נייעם

8 PAGES

ערמומינמ אלע שאפענדע כחות אין אירישעו לעבעו

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PRICE 4 CENTS



מר. פרעזירעט: צעתנער שויוענשער אסעריסאנער בירגער, אירען און נישי אידען, זיינען היינט אווענט פארואטעלט אין טעריכאן פקווער נארדען צו סארערן נערעכטינקיש פאר דעם אירישעו סאלק, איי בערגעפענרינ אייך די נעסילען סון דער נרויסער פארואטלונג, דריקען ביר אוים אונוער פיסען דאנק פאר אייערע לעצמע שרים לפובת די איבערנעבליבענע ליירענרע אירען אין אייראפע. אי אייערע כאַפעלען צו נענעראַל אייזענהאַיער אין כאָצוג צו די כאַר דינגונגען אין די פליכטלינג י לאַכערן וועלכע זיינען אונטער אַמער דיכאַנער כאַנטראָל, און אי אייער כריוו צו פריים־מיניסטער אַמלי. אין וועלכען איר פאריאנגם הונדפרם מויוענט פערטיפיקאטען קיין ארץ ישראל פאר די אייראפעאינע אירעו, ויינען נאבעלע און חרי פאנימארע שרים אין דער בעפמור מראריציע פון דער דעמאקראי

צד זיין, השנשן דעם הערשענדעו נכסיל פון אפעריקאנער אירענטים, חשם חערם בעטיילם פון ברויפע צאלעו קריסטליכע אטעריקאנע פרן אלט שיכטער. פילאנטראפישע אין זיי זארער ניש זיין לויבענפויערט, דנ לייבענפרערם, הנם זיי זיינען פארשפעטינפ לייוען די אירישע פראביעם. דאם לען נעלייוש ווערעי פלויו דורך רעם צוריקיאויסכיי פון אריךיישראל אלם א סריים רקמפקרפטישקר אירישקר קאמפליוקלט, וואו מקנשקו פון פוק רפסקו און פון פוע אמונות ופיוקן נקניסקן פויק נוייפחיים פו רעכם אין נערענענהייםען. דאם אין געחען רקם כאנראם אייף ארץ ישראל אין פי לקלאראציע, פון ל, וואם זיינען בענעבען נעווארען צום אירישען פאור מצד נרוים ברישאנים, אין וועלכע אמעריקע האש זיך באטיילינש. און וועלכע אטעריקע האש פיל מאז אינרארסירש. אייב די איצטינע ברישישק מאליםי אין באציו צי ארץ ישראל ואל הערלויכם הערען אנצוהאלטען אויף חייטער, וועט עם ניט נאר פאראייפינען די אהי רישע מראנעריע אין דער וועלט, נאך עם וועט אויך ברעננען שארען דער פנגלא הפעריקאנער פריינטשפטט, האם איז פווי היכטינ פאר רעם אנהאיטען פון שיום אויה רער העלט. ריידענריג פאר'ן פאלק וואס האם געליסען טער הי פלע פגרער

רע פעלקער אין דעם כריו, אין דייוענדיג אום אפעריקאנער, וואם רע סעוקער אין דעם קריג, און דייוערית אום אמעריקאנער, וואם האבען ביינעטראנען וייער פוזען טייד צו מאפען דאם לאנד אונוערם פריי, דעמאקראמרש אין שטארה, פעפען מיד אייער אונרעוערווירטע שטיצע פאר דער באורינער עסענית פון ארץ ישראל צו אומבאי שרענקטער אידישער איינויאנרערונע און פאר דער פארעסענעלים פונג פון א באירינען כאשוום צו עשאבוירען ארן ישראל אום אומבאי מונג פון א באירינען כאשוום צו עשאבוירען ארן ישראל אום אומבאי

ראַציע װאָם איז אַדרעסירט מושברים שעו אמכאסאדאר

ייין עלפעלענץ דער אַמבאַפאַראַר פון דער ברישישער כאַיעפטעט ריים האָנ. זאַרר האַניפאַלפּ.

אייער עקסעינענין:

יארען לאנג האבעו מיר געיי חשרש פוש נקדודה אויה דקר פאַרחירקליפוני פון די הפטחות פון גרוים בריםאניע צים איריי שען פאַלק, פיר האָבען אינויפט געווארם, אין דער צווישויציים, זיינען 6 פיניאו אידען אייפגעי פוים געווארען אין אייראפע בעת איר און אייערע כאוענען האבן אינו נענעכען פארשפרעי פונים און מיינונופיזאוע ווערי פער פון פימפאטיע. די פריפיי

פינוקר נערולר אין כיים פיף. בין העדען הייסער נים דיריען די בריפישן אימנערעכטינקייני שודינענדינערדיים. אום אידען אין אום אסקריכאנקר בירנקי מינין פיר באַקיניםן און אייפחני בי האוינע פארישים, ביו די ני ועצריכע רעכט כון אירישן סאור העיתן אנערקענט הערען – ביי ארץ ישראר חעם בריים נעי שקר איינושנדקרונג אין 8 איי דישקר שמשם ווקט רארט צוריכ רישקר שמשם ווקט רארט צוריכ

-Man Meanly

אל במנירונג מרפגמ פ גרויסען ליינקיים מאר דער אירישירם. בייל מין דער מאראנטייארם. CLASSING AN ALANGAGE

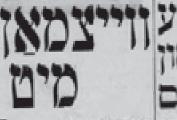
מעדיםאָן סקווער גאַרדען און די אַרומיגע גאַםען פאַרפּרייצם מים מענשען: אידען און קריםמען שרייבען אונמער דעקראראציעם

ווען אונזער איצטינע אויסנאָבע ניים צום דרוק, זיינען צענער טויוענטער מענער און פרויען אויף די נאסען ארום דעם מעדיסאן סקווער נארדען, און דער האל האם אנגעדויבען זיך אנצופילען זינט 5 אוייגער נאכטיטאנ.

רער גאנצער מעדיכאן סקווער נארדען אין באהאנגען מים דיויגע פלאקאמען. רענירונג, צום אמעריקאנער סטיים רעפארטמענט און וואס דערען צו דער ברימישער

איבער דער פלאטפארטע הענגען דריי ריוינע פלאכאטען. זיי לויטען: "זיינען ניט 3 טיליאן אידישע הרונים גענונ ?"; "זיען זועט זיך ענדינען דער קרינ פארץ אידי-שען באלק ?"; "וואס טוט פאר אידען אונוער סטיים דעפארטטענט ?"

רער מימינג ווערם געעפענם פון הענרי מאנסמי, קא-משערמאן פון רער אמע-ריקאנער אידישער קאנפערענין, וואס דערקלעום או די היינמיגע דעמאנסמראציע איי א דעמאנסמראציע פאר אוניווערסאלער גערעכמינקיים און א פראמעסט קעגען דער פארנאכלעסינונג פון אידע פארשפרעכונגען צום אידישען פאלק און פון די ברים שער פארגאכלעסיגונג פון אירע פארשפרעכונגען צום אירישען פאלק און פון די רעלענאציע און די פיוער פון דער עס אין דא הייתט כאריכשעט נאר פארסליכטונגען, וואס זי האט אויף זיך גענוטען אונטער דער באלפור-דעקלאראציע עונטישער ליינאריפארטיי, וועס די ווארן, או דר. חיים ווייצטאן וועס די און דעם מאנדאם. דער משערמאן דריקט אוים א געדאנק, וועלכער איז ווידערהאלט און דער מאנדאם בעריגע רעדנער, או ווען ענגלאנר וואלט געהאלטען אין די דערקלערונגען פון די איבעריגע רעדנער, או ווען ענגלאנר וואלט געהאלטען ווארכ צום אירישען פאלק, וואלטען הונדערטער מויוענטער אידעו געקענט גערא-מעווקם ווערען.



עקועקוטיווע פון דער לייבאר פארטיי

לפנרשו. סעפט. 30 (איטא). — די רער רענירונג. די בשרשטונג צווישען עלועקוטיווע פון דער ענגליטער לווי רער עלועקוטיווע און דער ויענירוט בשר פארטיי וופס די וואד אויפנעמען וועם משרקומען איירער עס וופלען בשי א הפתעיעלע העלקנאעים פרן הער צירי ניים חוערן די זיצוננען פרן שנגלישען ניסטישער וועלם - עקועקוטיווע אין פארלאסענם און פרעסיער עטלי וועם ותעט פים איר פארהאנרלעו וועגן דער פאכן זיין דערווארטעפען פנייםסענק נאנצער אוקיישראל'רינער פראנע, ווענו ארערישראל איינשליסענרינ דעם בריוו, וואם פרעי עם איז דא אויד באקאנם נעווארון. זירענם ברוסאן האם נעשיקם עו פרעי או די עקועקוטיווע פון דער לייבארי סיכר עסלי ווענן אריינלאדעו 000,000 מארטיי האם שארינו מימוואד אמנעי

אורקו פון אייראפע פיין ארערייטראל, האלפקן א זיעולני און פארהאנרעלי איז דא היינט באריכטעם נעיוארן. ווענען דעם באריכטעטען פואן רער בשריכט ושום. שו נשר רעו עקונקוטינוע פון דער פארטיי אויפנדי וואר זיד באנענענען סיט ערנסט בער סעו די פרפנע ווענן ארקיישראל מים ווין. אויסערויסיניסטער פון פנגלפנה

סעיבעל צו פריים - מיניסטער אטלי פון מעדיהאן סקווער נארדען

רער האוינער טעפערוש ווערט צו אייך נעשיקט פון טעריפאן סקווער נשרדען אין ניו יארק סיטי, א פלאין וואו אין די האנגע יארען פון קריג ויינען אפגעהאלטען געווארען א סך סארואסלונגען אויסצדריתען פיספאטיע און אנצוכאטען היוף צו ענגלאנר אין רער ציים ווען איר זיים געשטאנען אליין אין קריג גענען דער אספ, און אויך שפנשער צו העלפען צעסענמירען און פארשמארקען בוימישי אבעריקאיער פריינטשאפט. דער טעסערוש ווערט צו אייך נקשיקט פון דעם נאלק, וואם האם סיכפאמיזירם מים ענגואנר'ם שדעריני קיישען, ואָם האָט כיינעטראָנען צום ברישישען וּאָרירעָליוּאַ ווּאָם האט אין דעם קריטישען מאמענט פון דער געשיפטע פון עוגלאנר און פון דטר ציוויליזירטער וועדט געהאלפען אפצורייטען אפעריקע כון דעם מיסטרוי צו אימפעריאליסטישען ענגלאנר און שטופען זי צו א פולשטענרינער פריינטשאפט מיט אייער לאנר.

היינט אווענט איז מעריפאן פקווער נארדען נאפאמאל פדל פון הינקעל צ' הינקעל מיט מענשען, אפער די נרויפע מאפע אמעריי קאנער, ואס איז דא פארזאמעלט, ראט ניט קוין הערטער פון פיספאטין אין פון צוטרוי אנציפאטען צו ענגלאנד. כיר זיינען דא פארואטעים אויפצורריכען אינוער טיססטען פראטעסם און מארדרום מאר רער דויערגריגער מאלימי פון גרויואטקיים און בארראם, וואס אייער רעגירונג האוט אן בנוגע דער איוישער נאציאנאלקר היים. הונדערטער מויוענטער, אסשר מיליאנער, פון אייראַפּקארשק אירקן וואַלפּקן נקקענפ נקראַפקחקט חקרקן אין משך פון יי מלחמה יאַרקן, חקן אייער רקנירונג וואַלט נים נקי האלשען גדשלאסען די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל פאר דעם אירישען סאלכ, און בעהנער מויוענמער זיינען היינט סאראורטיילם צום משדם, און בערגער מוזיענטער דענירונג'ם ברומשלער פאליפי, מוים שלם א רעוולטשט פון אייער רענירונג'ם ברומשלער פאליפי, מיר זיינען דא היינט פארואטעלט צו פארערן, או ענגלאנר זאל פארווירקליפען אין בוכשטאב און אין נייסט רי פייערליפע הבשחות

רואם זי הפט נקנעכען דעם אירישען פאלק; אז זי זאל עפעכען די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל צו א פרייער און אימבאנרענעצעער איריי שער איינדאנדערונג, און או זי ואל פארעסענטדיכעו א באלדיקען באשלום צ" עששכלירען ארץ ישראל אלם א אירישע לאמשנויבלש. אזוי וו' אין דער פארנאנגעענהיים, ציען סיר פאר צי זיין פריינט פון ענגלאַר. סיר הילען נים או אונוער יונענט אין ארץ ישראל ואל נעצוישיננען זיין אייך צי כאטראכטען אלם אירע שי.אים. שרעו איז וועם נעטען שנעלע און נערעכטע שרים, וועט א שארעו נעטאן ווערען צו ענגיאנר'ם נאטען און פרעסטיזע אין רער וועלט,

וואם וועט גים קענען פארריכט ווערען. זאַגענודג אייך דאָפ, דריקען טיר אוים די מיינונג פון דער גרעסטער צאָל אַטעריקאַנער פון אַלע אמונות און פון אַלע שיכשען.



מקיאר לאנווארדיא משר נעלטענו נעסשרערט נערענטרנערט אירען מעריפער נשררען

יסאו סקווער גארדעו שטורעמט קעגו ענגלאנו

שר, בכון א שונוסט, ניט וויול אירעו דישת היים" כעו ציוניסטעו, נאר טאסע דערפאר,

בען ארץ ישראל נעשלאסען מאר ארי ואנען:

בש אוסווסם האם דעם ווערנאר.

בשנליישונג פון דעם איינענער

און די סויערען פון בען נעשלאסען! --עבתן פים פיין נעוויסען!" נאלדשטייו. ענגלאנר דערפלערם, אז די קרי צו השלי ודייסעו פשפיר פיינט רשם ועלבע מיי

ים איז א כאַמענט פון אַנטשלאַ׳ דִי היימלאַזע אידען האָבען איין פענקיים אין באנגאדינינג, דערי לאנר, וואוהין זיי קענען ניין, ווי צו קיערם פרעידענטין פון "הרפה". אן איינענער היים, און רפס איז

בו פלחפה פוז נים שוועם וועם בלייבעו ש שטענרינער פלפל אויף

ישראל! פיר ווילען א שטענריגע ריום", ופנס וויספר דער נפן ערנפר.

איין לשנד וואוחיו צו ניין ווי צו שן וועלם זיינען נענען ידעם, שו קשנפער עצרפעו בשפערקונג.

ערעו און בששטיין רערויף, או רער ווואג צום אירישען פשלק ושל רורכי

אידישע האפענונגען !—זאַנט ראַכאַי סילווער

Marie Sandalina

און די צענדלינעד מויוענמער

אחם ראבאי ופילווער פים שטר פאַפקן אידען.

הוקלם, נים רקר נקוויםען פון דער אירען שמעלען זיך אלע ווי אויר לישען פאלק און נים אפילו דער הילכיגע אויפרופען, און אויף א נעוויפען פון אייער אייגענער לייי באר פארטיי הועזען עם בים דער לויבען זי יוויפען וי

ין: ניר: האבען צענהלה "איבען כפוד, רעם פרשכער נקה שייוענטייר ששימען פון די הויפשלינג, האם אמעריקע נעהאר ספרושמעלשע נעענשימורש.

"מר. פרעזידינט, לאדט אייך ניט ליט, מר. פרעזידענט? – פרענט מארסידען פון א פאר צעטומעלטע ראבאי פילווער א פראנע רעפ אורן, וועלפע דענען לשוען צו אייך פרעזידענט פון אטעריקע.

ווער. "דער כושטי, די אראפער, א און פון דער נאנצער וועלט. יעדער פאר צעשוטעישע רייפן אידען, ווי איד מוז ווערען א פאראט אין ראוענוארר ואון פראסתאוער", דער ארטיי פון אידישער פאסרייי אין פ־אפראוער", דער ארטיי פון אידיפער פאפרייי לאנט היישער דער ציוריפירער, און אונג! — פארענדינט ראבאי הכר דער דיויגער עולם ענשפערם מיט פילחער און רער עולם ברעכט היי א מעכטיגען "בריאו", "בריאי"... רער איים אין באנייפטערטען זיני און חער ודול א אודיש היימי גען פון "התכוח".

פען. פאַרוואָם העלפט איר

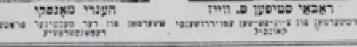
מון ציים צו ציים און רעוכען שרעי 6 מיליאן אירען סוים. נאענט צו קען זיך מאר דעם נעדאנק פון א 8 מיליאן אירען האבען נעקעססט אירישער נאצאנאלערוהיים", האם אין די ארמייען פון די אליאירטע ראבאי פילחעד אויפנסרופער, פייי פעלקער. 60 שויוענש האבען חאי נקנדים דקדמש די יא הודים פון לונפידם אין ארץ ישראל, ווייושיאן

דער "דושואיה קאמיפע". "רי ששים פין אמעריקע רופט צו מיר האפען עם כשר פארדינט! — אייך, מר. פרעדירענט" דערקלערט דונערט וויישער דער ציוןיפירער. דאבאי פילוועד. וועו איז גענען מיר רופען צו א מאביליואציע ארץ ישראל!" פרענט ראבאי פיר:

ענגלאנד שטים מיט א כיקם כיי דער טיר פון דער אתישער היים, זאנט היים גרינכערנ

97 בערם חיים גרוגנערט בערשני[פון א היינו וען עם ששעלא זיר אווען גד פון "אירישנן קבפשעי". ער א פאליספאן מים א ביהם ביי רעד סיי "א ברשטער רעדי אין וויי אים. רעם איינענטיטער אי PROPERTY TO THE PROPERTY

שיד האם שפרנים א יוויסט, -- סים די פרינים און וענוססנים. א פאנים אן דען אירועי פירקי. -- אוא ואר האם נאד נים פאסירם. ושם וושום שנו או אווענסונער על האם פאכיום און פאכיובי



שוין ציים, או ענגלאנד וצל נעכעו אכיסעל נערעכטינסיים אלם "לענד-לים", דערסלערם

אוסרערווארטערהייט קומט אריין צוריק כייט אייניגע טעג רוקא יא געי דער סעיאר פון גיו יארק, סעיאר פיאר רערט צו דעם אפעריקאנער פאלק. און רעלש לשנוושרריש. דער עולם ברעכם נערערם השם השליפשקם נים ווענקן צוים אין א שפורפישער באנריפונג. קיין אירעאלעו. אדער פרייהיים. נאר נעז נעוועז די עדשטע צו ליודען פון ...איד וויל נים השלטעו קיין רערע ווענן שבייער נעלטיהלואה, וושם שטעי היסלעריום. און ליידען נשר איצם, 5 חיינט שחענם." פשנום שו לשנוהצרדיש. ריקע ושל נקבען צי ענגלשנר. ברי לשנע איז עו ערנסט. עם השנרעלם נלויבעו. אז רער פראכלעם איז נעלייזם צו א דווייםען. - פען היוושרעו אין נאוועמבער, 1917, רורך קאסטים כר, לאנווצרריא,

ראס אין ארקי רענעען זאלען נעהאלטען ווערען, ווען ענגלאנר רערט איצט אויך

ויד נים ווענען פיין נייער אישו, פיר לפרר הפליפפקם, ווי איין ביונעספפן

פע לאינס, אויף דער 50טער און אוין JD83 19049 1F

פשליציי השם סיר שנגעבעבען, חינען אין דער 49טער נאס, זווישען 8טער און פטער עוועניו, נקיוען צווישען 15 און 20 סויוענט ספגשעו. אויך שווישעו דער 8טער עוועדיו און ברשדי וויי אין נעווען א ים פון ביענשען. ראס זעלבע זיינעו אריף רער 50טער נאַס און 8טער עוועניו נעשכאַנען זענרליי

צווישעו די מויזענטער און טויזעני יעו ארייו, האב איך אויך באסקרקט נעמרענט מארוואס ער נבסינט זיך אין מענען דיין אוייף דער דו משכססרשעים.

או צוויי פון פיינע פינדער זיינען אוסר בעקומתו פון די נאצים אין ווארשע" ודער נעכוש. און בלויון און אייניקל סיינ

וועו כ'חשב נעבעבעו רעם ולו. ער

איר ושלם פיר ארויסנעניעול... מון 5 אויינער אין שרוענט האבע DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY OF COLUMN PRINTING PROPERTY PROPERTY PROPERTY לפניואעיקס, ווי די הבננים. השיסר העציר, און ווען על אין נאכם נעוואר

ענגלישה מאנקעו וועלעו נים צעשמעטערען די גערעכטינקיים פאר אידעו מיינם נים קיין בען פעופי אנעמויינען ענגלישה מאנקעו וועלעו נים צעשמעטערען די גערעכטינקיים פאר סערטיפיקאטען, נאר א אידיש הייםלאנד, זאנם ראכיי סיספעו ווייז

ראנג ווי די באלפורידעקלאראציע אירען האבען טער רעכט צו זיין א קער. ציו נים דעדסילם איו זי נים נעי מימנליד אין די יונייפעד ניישאַנה

נעכמיגע דעמאָנסמראַציע ראַרף זיין נאָר אַן אַנהױבּ פון מעכמיגען פּראָמעסמ

פון וויליאם עדלין

סיר ספרערו שם ענולשנה, שו זי ושל השלטעו איר היילינעו צרושנ צד די אירעו. או ארך ישראל וועט זיין א איריש לאנר -- ראס אין רע־ המציה און רער זין פון שלץ וושם איו גערערט געוושרען אווף רער ריור בקר דקסאנסטראציים אין סקריסאן סקווער נארדען נקכטען אווענט.

רי רעסשנסטרצעיע איז איינענטלור בששטשנעז נים בלווז פון רעס עולם, וואם האם שננקפאקם פקרימאן סקווע" נארדעו, נאר אויר פון א בר צענרלינער פרוענפער אירעה וואס וענעו נעווען אין דרויסעה אווף דער 1909 נאָס און וואַס וענען ארוסנענאַננען אין אלע נאַסען ארום רעם LEVELUE THE THE PART THEORY I

רי רעסאנסטראשים אין ווירקליך נעווען איינע פון די נאר נרעסטע אין דער נעשיכבע פר ניו ישרקער נעועליששפטליכען לעבען -- אויך איינע שון דו אימפאואנכסטע, א טיףיערנסטע שטיפונו האט נאַהערשט דעם עולם, שייו נקפיל האם לשנסיג שלעסעו בשחערשם — א נעפיל פון סיפען פארד דרום און ווייםשו, וושם איצם, ווען רי שרעקל כספע פון שלע פילחפות איז שארקנדינם האופים אידען פרשטעפטירען און שטורעדען דענען ענגישנה. פועלבע איז געווען אוא נוואלרינער כוח אין דעם קאסף קענען חוטלערוום שוו משר דער משמדיישוננ פון דער וועלם.

די פעיספע אייעו. וואס האבעו נענטעו אריסנערריקט וייעד פראטעסט הקוקן קונואור'ם אוסרוירדינעד, אוסינעדעטעד און ואואד ברוטאלעד כא" שיחונו צום אירוש פאלה אין דעם שלאיישלשין פעריאר פון זיין נעשיכשע. השבעו השם נעסשו סים א הייסשו אין השרשעו. דיי וושרסעו בעסעה נער יצים דין אין דער הצוע צו בענשען ענורצנה, די ווציטען בעסעד נעווצים השמעו ענולשנה שפר ש שותה שין דער העקשבסברוקציע פון רעם איריטען ינינין נאר דינם שרעהליכען הורבן, וושה דער היטלעריום השט נעכרשכט APPRAISON THE OFFICE THE

מיני אורספקרוארוסקרשע פיונים וואס זו אין נעיינן פרובה און אירע רעני ונוני פורב און בלינה עו די אירישע נוופעו, ניפינעפוכם אויה רעם יוצה ענוראנד האם אין 1917 היילין פארשפראנען די אידען, דורד דער TWO IS A LABOR OF THE CONTROL OF THE באציאנאוע הרים. והריכט עו שאנ, ווען דער אירישער אוסילים אין אווי ברנים. האנדפים ונניאנה נים חי א פריינסדינע העסאראסידע פרינה. וואם אין א פאליבישער בעליחוב עום אירישען סאלת. נאר עפעס ווי א שרקטרק משלט, כיו וועסעו סעו דשרא ניד נשר איינבעטעה או ני ואל זיך APPROPRIES FOR A TO BE STORY

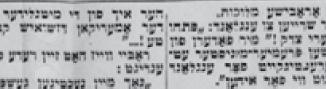
אם ראם פאבט אירעו מארביטערט, אירעו האבעו אלע אורואבעו אין בין וועלם עו פורעו ווך בשליירינט פון רען השלשונו פון די ענוליעע מספססרוים. אודנו האכתו אוץ נעראסט, או די דעסאקראטישקיים פון פננוֹאנה העם זיר וסוף כו פוף ארויסעיינען אין איר באציהוננ עו אירען אין עו אות ישרא". אבעד עם ודיום זיד נים דיין פיפן פון דעם, אין כעד הוסקו דער פאסענם. ווען אידוש נקדורד האם נקוואנם און ס'אין נעיואי דעו נויטים פפר אירען צו נעסען או פנרעסדוע שטעלונג, דער ריוינער בראסעסס פון נעכשען שווענט אין רער שנהוים.

און אין פעריסאו ספודנו נאודען און די צענרלינער טריוענטער אין יי נפטעו הפטעו בעראוסם השם זיי מילעו בון זיי השבעו פים היעדע דורנערנרינע שפישריססענסען שדויסנעוויוען דיער נרייסעוים עו שסיצען די ציוניסטיטע עס יררוטענסי מאסיטע אין אלם האנרלוננעו וואס זי וועם בעפירען פאר נויסים צו נעסעו. כדי צו ברעכען ענויאנר'ם נלייבנילסינסיים צו דער שרשנישער לאנע פון אירישען פאלה.

רי נענטיוע דעשונסט־פעיע איז נעוועז פ חיודיונע. פ צייטינע, פ ווירקועסע. ראס א"ו שבער נא" נעווען או שנחויב. די אידען פון אלע פריים לענדער ראינוען סאביריוייען אלם זייערם בוחות עו פאבען רעם פראטקסט לקוקו ענולאנר אווי פקנטית או סקו ואל אין לאנרצו סילעו ראם אוסרקכט וואם היפואסעל באניין לענען א מאלק סים וועלבען ויי רצרפנו לענעו אין פרירען.



שירכר פון די פועדי



סאר מארווארסען, או ואיך בין נים דאם ענגלישע פאלק איו כים

מעישר לשנוושרדים

וואס עם האש זיך אפגעשאו ארום דעם מעדיםאו סקווער גארדעו

נקר פויוענפער פענקעו

די פאליציי האט אוגעשאעט, או צווישעו 40 און 50 מושענט פענשעו השבעו זיך נעמרנעו אין דער נענענם ארום רעם פעריסאו ממדער נארדעון. אלמער איד סון א מושב זכנים קוטש פראשעסשירען

סער אירען, וושס השכעו געפלייעט פון שלע וייטעו אין פעריפעו פפורער נערי שנקוסעו נשר או צלסעו אירעו, א מאו ש זקה ש כורססינים. איך חשב אים שוש גרויסען נעררשנג. השט ער פיי נעושנט. או עד האט זיך ארויסנעד ננב'עם פון פושב זקנינ, כדי עד זשל - איר השכ כשקומנו ש כריווי-

חשם זיך פרויסנערפטעועם פון פוי מעודלשנער, חייל איד, או ענכלשנד ושל סיין אייניסעל אריינלאבן סיין אוד

ואל פיר נקבעו ויין נשפעו און דקב נשפען פון פושב זיכים, השם ע" פי איר ושנ אייר, שו כ'תשב זיר ארייסנק'ננב'עט, וויל איך ראד נים



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שטרשם נעווצרען שטארקער און מען האט שוין מער נים נעהשט קיין פלאק

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נייע דערציהונגם מעמאדען

לוח פאי היינם:

сиссис, мусисиг 1, 6101 5.56 - - - 10006*1M DIE 5.43 - - 100070001M DIE רף יופי פאר היינט: נרה כ"ר.

אירישע מלוכה אין ארץ ישראל געפאדערט אויף שטורמישער דעמאנסטראציע איו גארדעו לייקענען שלעכטע באהאנדלונג פון אידעו אין דייטשלאנד

ענגלאנד מראגם גרויסע שולד פארו אומקום פון די זעקם מיליאן אידעו

מעדיםאו מקווער נארדען אנגעפילט, נאמען ארום דעם נארדעו שווארין פון מענשען. – נאווערנאר דיואי און מעיאר לאנווארדיא, שמורמען מיטינג מים זייערע פייערדינע רעדעם. -- באריטטער קריסטליכער פירער, דר. פאַולינג דערקלערט, או אטעריקע וועט זיין פריינטליכער צו ענגלאגר ווען זי זאל האלטען איר יוארט צו אידען. — שבאַלצע רעדעם פון סילווער, ווייז. מאנססי, חיים נרינבעדג און אנדערע.

100 A MERCHAND R 104 L D MAY L באנאנגען כנוגע זיי, אַבער נעבשען צום ערשטען מאַל האַבען זיי סושינ נעוואַרכען אין פנים ארדן דער וועזם, דער עיקר ענגלאנר, לעם שרעקויבען אמת: או נישו נאר דיימשואנד דארה נעהאלמען עון פאראנטווארטליך פאר די ועקם מיליאן אינוערע אומנעקימענע, פאד די נאויכאטערען, פאר די שיישען פון שאנר און פיין. שולריי ארו אויך די ווקדם, וואם האם נקקקנם ראמקווען אידען און נישם נקראמקוועם. שולריג אין ענגדשנר דירעקם, וואם האם פארריגעלם ארץ דעראל אויף ויכען דינוען און, בעת אין דיימשראנד האם בען אידען נעשריםען עו די נאויקאנערער, האם א אידים נפש נישם נעי קענט ויך ראטעווען קיין ארץ ישראי. צו פרעוידענט טרוכאן האם די דעטאנסטראציע זיך נעווענדעם

מים א כאוונדער רוף: אירען ראנגען דעם פרעזידענם פאל זיין אייני שפעזען זיך כיי דער ענגורשער דענירונג, אז זי זאַז באזר אריינלאַזען מונדערם סויזענט אירען פון די רושטע זאנערען. אירען ראנגען אורך דעם פרעזידענט פאל זיין באפעהזען, אז די אירען אין די רייששע לאנערען זאזען פעפער כאראנדעזט ווערען. ראַס איז אַפער נישט נענונ. אירען וויזען נישט קיין פדכה. פרכה וועם נישט לייזען ראַס פראפזקם פון דער אידיטער הרסיאוינקיים, וואם האם נעפראפם עד דער שוידערויכער מראנעריע אין אייראפע נאר ארץ יטראל, זוי א אידיטע טווכה, זועם דערטענויבען, אז אועופע שחיפות אויפ'ן איי רישען כאום זאלען טעהר ניעו קענען פארקיטען. די דעטאנפעראציע האם נקטיקט אויך א זיערונג צו פרעסיער

שליו, – א ווענדונג פול מים בישערקיים און פארוואורה. ניסם כים קיין בקשות וועניוען זיך אידען בים ברעמיער פון דער ענגדישער ארי בייטער דענידונג, נאַר כיים פאַדערונג און פאַדנינג. אייה א פאַלישיי שען, אבער נאנין קלארען אופן, ווערם נעואנם אין דער ווענרונג צום פרעניער, או "כיר ויוען נישנ או אינוער וינענט אין ארץ ישראי יאו יוין נעצואינען אייך צו כאטראכטען, ווי איהוע שונאים".

ענגליש פאלק וועם נישם חולדען דעם פארראם ווארענט דר. סילווער

שר נאנצער פעריפאן פקחער נארדען איז נעחען באראננען פים ביוינה בואלאמתו האם האבלו המנהמה הג בתו בנימישער הענייונה

(פארטוקצונג אוים'ן צווייטען פיידוע)





דר. ספיפען טו מינון



"עקלאראניעם פונים נעכטינע מעדיםאו סקווער גארדו מיטינג

וויצמאו וועם זיך היינטיגע וואך

איעד עקמעעלעניו

ישהרעו לשנג השבעו פיר געווארט סיט גערולד אויא דער שפרווירקליכונג פון די הכטהות פון גרוים בריטאניע עום איריטון פאלה. פיר האבעו אומזיסט בריטאניע עום איריטון פאלה. נקווארם. אי דער עוד עקורציים, דינען 6 מיייאו איי רען אויסנקטרים נקווא"ען אין אייראפע בעת איתר און אייקרק קאלזוען האכפן אונו נענעבען מאריטפרעכוני נען אין כדירתנפיאות ווערפער פון פיפאטיע. די בריטייטע רקבירונן שיאנט א גרויסעו טייל פון דער פאראנטווארטיינקייט פאר דער אירייטער טראנעריע

נים דולדען די בריטישן אופנקרקנסינפיים שוויינקני דינערחייר. אים אירקן און אים אפנייפאנער בירנער ויעלען פיר נאמעסטען אחן אויסחער די ראוינע פאריי סיק בין די נפועציינעדעכט פון אירישען פאלק וועלען אינערקענט וערען – בין ארץ יטראל וועט בריט עקשענט ווערען ען סייע איר שני אינואגרערונג און א איריקער שטאפט וועט רארט עוריק נעטאפען ווערער

טעלעגראמע כו פרעזידענט טרוטאן

ציטהנער שויזענטע" אמעיימאנע" בירגער, אירען און ניטראירן, זיינען הוינט אווענט פארואמיקלט און פינרימאן מחוער נארוען צו פארערען נערענטינקייט פאר דעם אירייען פאלת, אינערנענענריג אייד די

הריי סענסאעישנעלע געשיכטעס,
 איז צוזאסענהאנג סיט'ן ארע ישראר

אטלי, אין רעלכען איהר פארלאנגט הונרערט טניזענט איינוואנדערונגט סערטיפיזאטען זייז ארץ יטראל פאר יי איירשפקארסע אירעו. ויינעו נאבעלע און הוסאניי

פייר פיולעה. פונדעסטודענעה. אז עס איז אונזער וה אייר פודיע צו זייה, ווענעו דעם העדשענדעו נער פון אויעריקאנער אידענטום. וואס ווערט נעטיי נהן נהויפע שאהרעו ההיסטילכע אסערימאנער פון אלע סיכטעו. פייאנטראפייטע און העליעא פאסנאסעו שליין, וויי זיי ואלעו נים זיין לויבענסווערט, הגם זיי ינען פארשפעטינט. פענעו נים לייוען די אירישע "עסשלראסיטער אירישער לשפשנוועלט, וואו פעניטעו זון אינן ראשען און פון אינע אסונות ושלען נעניסען פולע נלייבחים פון רעכם און נעלענענחייםעו, איז געווען דער זינען פון דער באלפור דעולאראניע. פון דעם כשנדאט אויף ארץ ישראל און פון אלע הבסחות, וואס זיינען געגעבען געווארען צום איריישען פאלה מעד נרוים בריטאניע. איז וועלכע אמעריקע האם זיר באטייליכנ, אוז וועלכע אמעריקע האט פיל מאל אינרארסירט אויב די איצטינע בריטיטע פאליטי איז באינו על איים ישואל לאל דערלובט ווערען אנטיי הארטעו אורה ווייטער, וועם עם נים נאר פאראייבינעו די אירישע בראנעריע איז רער וועלם, נאר עם וועט אייר ברעננען ששרעו רער אנניאראסעריקאנער פריינר

אידעו ווערעו גום כאהאנדעלם

הלטחרטו או פרעזידענמים באשולדינונגעו דינעו בא זירט אויף אינפארסאציע ווענען לאנע ווי די דאם עק־ זיסטירט טיט עטליכע חדשים צוריק. – זאנען אז זיי האבעו איצם נים קיין אורזאך זיך צו שמשעלדינען פאר'ן אופן ווי אידען ווערען באהאנדעלם אין אמעד ריקאנער, אקיפאציע־נענענט. — פרעזידענט שטעלט לעיבאר רענירונג אין שווערער פארלענענודים. רעד

נען ענגלאנר או זי ואל עסענעו ארץ ישראל סאר די אירעה אין אווראפע, אירישע וועטעראנעו, צום ביישה וושם וערען דשרם זייער שיינצינע רשמתנ.)

רער צוקונסם סים די נים־איריש: וויסיווראימו? עון ווערפו דען נים ד א הויפער בעאמטער פון נענעראל אייזענהאופר'ס שעאב האם דערי סלעהרט. אוז "מיר קענעו ניט אפשלאגעו וואס רער פרעזירע.ט ואנט, אבער וועטעראנעו ? אוז ווערעז רעו ניט עם דיתם או אונוערע לאנערעו ויינען איצט אין אויסנעציינאנטען צוסטאנד. כייע נייסינע שטרעסונגען נעאיינ אין פארנלויה פיט עטליכע הרשים צורים."

ער האם רערעעהלט או רי 25 טרידענט אירעו איז רפר אסעריקאנער נענענט קרינבן איצט א טעגליכע ריעטע פון סיניסאל 2500 פאלאריעם א מאנ. וואס איז בפעט עיווי פאל אזרי פיל ווי די דייטיסעו פרינדן. די לאנערעה פון דעם ניויסעו אפעריקאנעם כאי האט ער בעושנים מינטו אפער האט ער בעושנים מינטו אינער האט ער בעושנים מינטו אינער האט ביו בעושנים מינטו אינער בעו און דעם ביויסעו אפערים אינערעה באינערעה באינערעה באינערעה באינערעה אינערעה אינערעה באינערעה האט ער בעואנט, זיינען איצט ריין, און ניט ענג.

נאר מאכעו א סך אויסכעסערונגען אין די לאנערען, אבער "מיר קשעו נים אלם אידעו האבעו מיר א סך בא מארישטעה: ואם אזוינם האם ארויסנערופען רעם וואשיננטאן סטייסטענס". זונרערע פראבלעטען וואס נאר סי עם אין פענליר. האט פען רארט אנגעחיוען, או רער סטייטטענט אין באזירם אליין קענען מארענספערען. או רא אווף דער לאנע ווי זי האט עקויסטירט סים דריי הרשים עודים. נענעראר פטענלי פאיקעלפאו. וועלכער האט די אריסריכט איבער די רעם וואס עם עקויסטירט א באות

הייסילאוע סינייענו, האט אוים"ן ספר פון דיינעם אן אויספארשונגיסור סיט הפרצונד פון אירישע ווע עסליכע טענ צורים דערקלעהרט, או די לאנערעו נעפינעו דר איצם אין א סעראנעו.

מארטרעטער פון אייוענהאוער'ם הויפטקווארטיר האכבן היעם אנוע דווישנו אירישע כאלראטען צו זי וידען אויף די שווערינקייטען וואס אסעריקאנער בעאסטע האבען נפחאם באראיינינט עווישען ויך. הוץ וואו איז נעפינעו הייסעו פאר אירען און אכרערע הייסלאוע פעבשעו, הייל אוא זיי נעהערעו צום אסעריקאו ברויסער סייל פון רייטשלאנר איז חדוב אוז ודייל מעז האם נעמרום ענפיענו רושיאו. ארער עו אפרערע וועסערא פלאין מאר שונוערע מרושען.

ששעלט ענגלאנר ואין פארלענענהיים

וואשיננסאו, וונסאנ. -- פרעוים ננס סרוסאו האס "עווערריסט עו דער ראנעו נעועלעאפס האס אין די לעצ" בי פונלישע וואנט" די ענגלישע ארכייטער רעט אין מארכינרונג פיט דער פראניש

זיין בריוו עו פרעטיער קלן מרעפען מים בעוון, איז בארוכם ושוב אידעו פיין אידע ישראל א וענם אירעו קיין ארץ ישראל אי

מערשכאלער חרום. רער פרעוידענט האט א

אירעו מיי פאר ניסראירעו? אוא אויססאסתנ אין דעתר א פודע

כלייד אין זייערע שמרעבונגעו פא

אין אירוענהאוער'ם הויפטיפווארטיר השם פען געושנם. או פען פיינער וועט ראר נים לייקענפו. איז אמת, לען פען שוין ועהן בן ראם קענעו מאנכע אפילו עושריי

בקו עו א נעועלשאסטליכעו באנעה: פאקם, או די אידישע פלחפה ווו

ראפיי סילווער׳ם רעדע איפער דעו ארץ ישראל פאלימים

אויף א ספעציעלען מאַסען מיטיננ משררופען סון קליוולאנר'ם עמויררושעני

דאם איז איינענטליך נעווען דער ער

לשנע שין ציוניום.

יוושם עם אין איצט צו משהן פשי, אונו בירגער פון אַמעריקע, אין צו וועני רען דך דרינגענד צו אונוער רענירונג און צו שלע פיהרער וושם השבעו אינרשרי סירט ורי ציון-פראנראנ און פארערען איינסשל פאר שלע מש" או ענדע צומאר כען מון די שלע פארטירישע פארשפרע-כונגע און מאהן וואס ממשות'ריג איצט וועגען דעם, די געססטע עסליכע וואַכען וועלע באווייזען רום אנטשיירענעם ווענדם פונקט אין אוניער באַרוענונג.

ראביי סילווער האנ אנכ פארטרוים מאר"ו גרויסען עולם, זו ער איז די לעצי סע סענ 2 משל שלשרמירט געיושרען טעי לעסאנים פון לאנדאן פון דר. ווייצסאן אובזר דער נאר ערענמט נעשאטענער לאי נע פינן פ'אין ארויסרנקוסען אזוי בולט

(א פריוו פון קליוולאנד)

מאַמיר פון (1935, אפווארפענדינ די אלע ציוניסטישע פא

, אוים ענגלאַנר מאַרלאַננט איצט פון ריגע האנרלונג צו אונוער משרשברשבע בשר איריישער חייפולאכור.

כארקאסטישען מאן האט

פון נתן סמאלניין

פיינטליכו שטעלונג מצר דער נייער

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מארדען איז בעווען פול, די גאסען ארום דעם גרויסען זשל זענען געווען געפשקם מים צענדלינער מויזענפער, וושם השכען אינעווייניג גישם געקשנם שריינקומען. דער פרשמעסם קעגען צט־געכליכענע אידען אין אייראַפע, פאר וועסען זי גען די פויערען פון ארץ ישראל, איז געווען שפארק. אלע רעדגער, גישפיאידישע ווי אידישע, האבען אנגעוויזען אויף דער שוידערליכער

פענם די מויערען פון ארץ ישראל פאר די, וואם קאנען גישם לעי אימינראַניע פון אידען קיין ארץ ישראל וועם נישם בן, סיידען די

גים ווייניגער שמארק שיו אויך געוועו די פאדערונג, או ארץ ישראל ושל ווערען די געויכערטע אירישע נאציאנאלע היים און או דאס אידיי שע פאלק ואל, ווי יעדעס פאלק, ענדליך כאקומען די געלעגעגהיים צו

: קומט די קילערע די מער געלאסעגע פראגע

דעםשנספרשציעם פועלין? נפנצער וועלם פרויסקומען

עם שממשלום שוין קלשר, וושם ארץ ישראל און די יכקיים פאר אידען אהין אריינצוקומען מיינם איצם פאר

וושרטען. יעדער טאג, וואם גיים משרביי, איז אין כוכשטעכל פון דעם ווארם א פוים בעפאר פאר זיי. האנדלען דארף מען שנעל, נישם מאַרגען, נאַר היינם. האַנדלען דארף מען מים דעם כאוואוסם־ זיין נום אין זינען, או סבן קאן נישם אפליינען, או עם איז א פשום גרויושם פארברעכען צו פרואווען אפלייגען און פארשלעפען.

ערווייל מאר מען נישם כאנוגענען זיך מים דעם שמורמישען פרא־

בין די ענגלישע רענירונ. וועם אפשאפען דאם ווייםע פאפיר, ביו די מויערען פון ארץ ישראל וועלען זיין אפען פאר אידען.

ווייסען, או פדעזידענם פרומאן איז סימ'ן גאנצען הארץ אפשאפונג פון דעם ווייסען פאפיר. מיר יוייסען, או כרויסע דויומלשנד אין ארץ ישראל.

פון היינם אן און ווישער רארף נעמאן ווערען אלץ, אז אם דער וומער ווילען זאל אויסנעבריימערם ווערען און פארכאפען אלץ גרעי בערע גרופען אין דער אדסיניסטראציע. דער אמעריקאנער קאנגרעס די א גאנצקיים, דארף זאנען זיין ווארם און עס וועם זיכער האבען א

שו דער שודער שמודעם פון מי שטענם, וואס האם או מנעכאפם זי גאנגע אידישע וועלם אוף ביידע זייםען פון דעם אמלאנמיק, הייבם שוין אן עו ווירקען, קאן מען זערה דערפון, וואס די ברימישע לעיבאר-רעגירונג פילם זיך געצוואונגען צי קאנפערירען מים דער ציוניסטישער ארנאי איזאציע. דער ענגלישער אויסלאנדימיניסמער ערנעסט בעווין האם איינגעלאדען היים ווייצסאנ'ען אויף דורכשמועס.

עפעס רירט זיך אין לאנדאן.

פארם איז די לעיבאר-רענירונג נישם קיין מארי-רענירונג. פארם מווין וויינגעלארט איינגעלארען היים ווייצסאניען אויף און אויף און אויינגעלארירענירונג נישם און מארי-רענירונג.

מוזען געוויסען און געפיל שפילען א גרעסערע ראלע ביי א קאבינעם, יואס איז געקומען צו דער מאכם אויף א פלאטפארמע פון יושר און סעגשליכקיים ווי אין א קאבינעם, וואס פארמרעם קאלמבלומינע ביונעם און פראסטיניהארצינע פינאנסען. פארט מוז א רענירונג, וואס באשמיים פון סאציאליסטען, זיך רעכענען נישם כלויז סים הומאניזם. נאר אויך סים דער עפקנמליכער טיינונג פון דעם בעסטען סייל פון דער מענשהיים.

שבער - די הויפטישרכיים איז אונזערע. דער עיקר געוועגדם זיך אין אונז שליין, אין אידין, אין דעם אידישען פשלק. נאַר איז אידישען פעלק. נאַר דעם גרויםען פרשבעסם אין מעדיםאן סקווער גשרדען מוז מען שרבייםען ווייםער, מוז שען די סענמימענמען פון אמעריקע, די סים פאטיעס פון איינפלוסרי כע, אנשטענדינע מענשעו אומעפום זעהן צו פארוואנדלען אין דעם בות, וואס זאל אויפפראלען די מויערען פון ברץ ישראל און כשששפבן א אידיש היימלאנד דארמען. לער"ן און מוסאלינים . .

או דער סיניסטער איז ,,טו ביוי". אין

ביי סילווער זיך אויסגערריקט אויך וועי

רער דינאמישיאראטישער כוח פון ראי ביי סילווער האם ממש עלעהטריזירם רעם נשנצען עולם און שלע ווי איינער זיינען באהערשט געווארען סיט א טיף רירענדינ נעפיהל פון אויפברויזענדען מראטעסט און ערנסטע נרייטקייט פאר

דער זשל השם לשנג, לשנג נערונערט סונ'ם שטורסישען אַפּלאַז אויף ראביי סילווער'ם רוף אינ'ם איצטינען טרויערי־ גען און אנטשיירעגריגען מאמענט.

ר' ענגלישע פרעסע אין קליוולאנר האט שפגענעבעו פיל פראמינענץ פאר'ן רא-מאסען־צוואסעני זיגען אלארמירענדען קום און אויף מארנען אויף די ערשטע זייטען בריים ציטירם די שטורסישע רערע פון רשביי סילווער.

NEWS

Two Jewish D One Too Many The Underbidding Tactics The Ermine and the Pushcart By DR. S. MARGOSHES

The great doors of the Chief Executive's reception room in the White House swung open and two men were ushered in to face the Um. President of States. They were Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Abba Hillel Silver, both Co-chairmen of the Amer-lean Zionist Emergency Council, and the urgent business that and the urgent business that brought them to Washington was the indicated course of the British Government with regard to If the alarming re-Palestine. about the orts British Government to adhere to Paper, despite the definite pro-mises given by the British Labor Party against the continuance of Party against the continuance of the atrocious document, were true, then the fate of the Jewis National Home as well of the of thousands of Jews hundreds still confined to concentration camps in Europe five months af-ter VE-day, is sealed. Can and camps in Europe five months after VE-day, is sealed. Can and will America stand idly by and watch a whole people go into the a revoking show. At the moment valley of the shadows? Both America supporting political parties had pledged, as late as a year lar backing, which was more reago, to use their good offices for the abolition of the White Paper and the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. That was a solemn understanding, or wain't it? Doctors Wise and Silver, believing in the great heart of America, came to appeal to the President of the United States to redeem the American pledge and save an ancient people from destruction.

History will record the exact arguments adduced by the representatives of the Jewish people to bolster up their plea and the reply made by the President of the United States. At this anxious moment, while the late of the United States. At this anxious moment, while the late of the Jewish people from destruction.

History will record the exact carguments adduced by the representatives of the Jewish people to bolster up their plea and the reply made by the President of gation elt him and he was finally our divided councils.

Consider finally what was the President to think after the American Jewish Committee's delevant to think after the American Jewish Commi

ly transpired in the White the White

Wise and Silver opened again for hind Doctors ed again for and Blaustein, than they Proskauer Messrs. similarly bent on Jewish basiness and on Palestine as well. In the same room and practically with-in the same half an hour the in the same half an hour the President received two Jewish delegations, each speaking a different language on the very same Jewish question.

Note that Messrs. Proskauer and Blaustein represented the American Jewish Committee which split from the American Jewish Conference because of the resolution adopted ralling for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestime. The American Jewish Committee, a self-styled non-Zionist or united. elf-styled non-ion non-Zionist or ;anizaself-styled non-Zionist or anica-tion, had been willing to go on record as opposing the Palestine White Paper but to join the masses of American Jewry in supporting the Jewish Common-wealth in Palestine had been alon together too much to expect from the oligarchs. Evidently to make this position clear to the Covern-ment of the United States that Messra. Proskauer and Bloastein now came to see President Truman.

They selected the very lay on hich representatives of all Zionist groups in America had called on the President of the United States to appeal to him to save

the Jewish National Home from complete collapse. They hatime o wait. A moment They had after the representatives of the Zionist movement had left his presence the President had to be informed that of "the great division that exists in Jewry over the Zionist aims", that the American Jewish Committee, along with other sec-tions of Jewry, was not at all in symmetry with the idea of a Jewry tions of Jewry, was not at all in-sympolihy with the idea of a Jew-ish Stite, and that, in asking for a possibility of Jewish immigra-tio ninto Palestine, it does so "on purely humanitarian grounds

and n-me other." Now consider Now consider the spectacle.

Two Jrwish delegations coming to
the White House within the half
hour, one trying to undo the
other, one trying so to speak, to
forbid the other. To me that's
a revoting show. At the moment

freighted with density, emissaries spent in the White visions has everybody else has a split second after they left, and his full of differences and divisits enough to break the heart of signs. The Poles have them and every true Jew in the United the Greeks and the Romanians and the Italians, not to speak of States.

States. the Americans, who are divided on every important issue under the sua beginning with labor and ending with literature and our policy in Germany and Japan. But not everybody understands that Jows are just folks entitled to their foibles like everybody eise. As a matter of sheer fact this scientific truth is just as much of a mystery to most neonle this scientific truth is just as much of a mystery to most people as is the principle underlying the atomic bomb. The late Roosevelt understood it.

able ctizen, most certainly was entitled to have his point of view and that of his organization pre-sented to the White House. Why sented to the White House. Why not? The Zionists want a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine while he is thoroughly content with a great deal less, say, with a trickle of Jewish immigration to Palestine. Fine. But why the hurry! Why couldn't he wait? harry' Why couldn't he wait? The underbidding tactics remind one of the pushcart and I, for one, cannot help recalling that one or one, cannot help oldest and model old saw that the oldest and market aristocratic Yahudi, for all his aristocratic Yahudi, fo generations removed from the pushcart peddlar. Good enough. But way, oh why, show it to the But way, oh why, show it to the President of the United States?

Yesterday the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, including myself, unanimously voted to report the concurrent resolution; indeed, I think I made the motion to report it.

made the motion to report it— Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator did.

Mr. REED. And all members of the minority, as well as of the majority, of

the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads favored the concurrent resolution. I hope there will be no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the constrent resolution?

These being no objection, the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 81) was considered and agreed to.

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

Mr. TAPT. Mr. President, a year ago, the senior Senator from New York [Mr. Wagner | and I introduced a resolution calling on our Government to take up with the British Government the solution of the Palestine problem. We asked that the British be requested to carry out the Balfour declaration, to repudiat the white paper of 1937, to reopen Palestine to Jewish immigration, and to resume the policy leading to an independent commonwealth with a majority of Jewish citizens. The administration then opposed the passage of such a resolution, and promised to take quiet steps to accomplish its purpose. Such steps. if taken, however, proved a complete failure.

Now I wish to express my strong approval, and I think that of a majority of the Senators, of President Truman's action in suggestion to the British Prime Minister that 100,000 immigration certificates to Palestine be issued to the homeless Jews of Europe. If the British Government follows this suggestion of the President, it will provide relief for many of the Jews who survived the horrible persecution and torture of the Nazis.

I may add, too, that such a step would be some atonement for what we have failed to do during the war, for during the war period we did little more than express a polite sympathy for the Jews in Germany and in the occupied countries. They were Hitler's first victims, and more than half of them were exter-We sent them hearty messages minated. on their holidays, we convened conferences and formed governmental boards to discuss the refugee problem, but the number of those whom our War Refugee Board and other governmental agencies saved in Europe was insignificant, not only in comparison with the overwhelming numbers of Jewish victims in Europe, but even in comparison with the numbers we might have saved if there had been a determination to do so, carried through with ability and careful planning. There was a time when thousands of Jews could have been rescued from Rumania, Hungary, and other countries in Europe. But whenever such a possibility arose, it was invariably linked with Palestine, for only Palestine offered a safe

haven for those Jews. And whenever the question of Palestine arose, we retused to tackle the problem, or even urge its solution on the British.

I think we should realize, however, that President Truman's request, even if acted upon by the British Government, will not solve the problem. It is still a belated emergency measure. The problem of the surviving Jews of Europe will not be solved by a hundred thousand immigration certificates. There are, perhaps, 1,000,000 Jews left in central and eastern Europe. They face a terrible aftermath of war in a continent still imbued with bitter Jewish hatred. Palestine is still closed to them.

Both England and the United States are pledged to establish Palestine as a Jewish national home. It cannot be hat if it is ruled by a majority of a anti-Jewish population, and so this pledge can only be fulfilled by permitting immi-tration which will create a majority of Jewish citizens. Great Britain pledged itself to this policy by the Balfour Declaration. As long ago as 1822 the Congress endorsed the same policy, and it has been repeatedly endorsed by American Presidents. We became a party to Great Britain's mandate in Palestine, which was based upon the Balfour Declaration.

Now is the time to carry out these obligations. If they are not carried out in this postwar settlement, they probably

never will be carried out.

Thus far we have received no indication that the new Government of Great Britain is determined to alter British policies in Palestine. On the other hand, in spite of the fact that the British Labor Party is officially committed to a Zionist solution of the Palestine problem, it is reported that the Labor Government intends to continue, with slight modifications, the policy of excluding urther Jewish immigration into Pales ine. I believe we should continue to exercise our influence, as President Trunan has begun to do, toward securing 'rom Great Britain a pledge to carry out he Balfour Declaration. We are in constant touch with Great Britain. They are asking us for assistance and support in various matters where their vital interests are at stake. It seems to me that we have the right, and in view of the historical position of both nations, the duty, to insist that Great Britain db ustice to the long-suffering Jewish pecple and that Palestine be opened to them without any reserve or restriction.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask manimous consent that there may be printed at the end of my remarks the peport made by Mr. Earl G. Harrison os the conditions among refugees in vestern Europe, for the most part Jews, and the letter of the President to General Disenhower dated August 31, 1945.

There being no objection, the reposi and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

From the New York Times of September \$0, 1945]

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT BY BASE O. HARRISON ON CONDITIONS AMONG REPUSEES IN WEST-ERN EUROPE

Pursuant to your letter of June 92, 1944, I have the honor to present to you a partial report upon my recent mission to Burope to inquire into (1) the conditions under which displaced persons, and particularly those who may be stateless or nonrepatriable, are at present living, especially in Germany and Austria, (2) the needs of such persons, (3) how those needs are being met at present by the military authorities, the governments of seeldence and international and private relief bodies; and (4) the views of the possibly nonrepatriable persons as to their future destinations.

My instructions were to give particular attention to the problems, needs, and views of the Jewish refugees among the displaced people, especially in Germany and Austria. The report, particularly this partial report, accordingly deals in the main with that group.

On numerous occasions appreciation was expossed by the victims of Nazi persecution for the interest of the United States Government in them. As my report shows, they are in need of attention and help. Up to this point, they have been liberated more in a mulitary sense than actually.

For the reasons explained in the report their particular problems to this time have not been given attention to any approximate extent; consequently, they feel that they, who were in so many ways the first and worst victims of nazism, are being neglected

by their liberators.

Upon my request the Department of State authorized Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz to join me in the mission. Dr. Schwartz, European director of the American joint distribution committee, was granted a leave of absence from that organization for the purpose of accompanying me. His long and varied experience in refugee problems as well as his familiarity with the Continent and the people made Dr. Schwartz a most valuable associate. This report represents our joint views, conclusions, and recommendations.

During various portions of the trip I had, also the assistance of Mr. Patrick M. Malin, vice director of the intergovernmental committee on refugees and Mr. Herbert Eataski of the war refugee board. These gentlemen, likewise, have had considerable experience in the refugee matters. Their assistance and cooperation were most helpful in the

couline of the survey.

I. GERMANT AND AUSTRIA-CONDITIONS

1. Generally speaking. 3 months after VE. day, and even longer after the liberation of individual groups, many Jewish displaced persons and other possibly nonrepatriables are living under guard behind barbed-wire fences in camps of several descriptions (built by the Germans for slave laborers and Jews), including some of the most notorious of the concentration camps, amid crowded, frequently unsanitary and generally grim conditions, in complete idieness, with no opportunity, except surreptitiously, to communicate with the outside world, waiting, hoping for some word of encouragement and action in their behalf.

2. While there has been marked improvement in the health of survivors of the Nazi starvation and persecution program, there are many pathetic malnutrition cases, both among the hospitalized and in the general population of the camps. The death rate has been high since liberation, as was to be expected. One Army chapiain, a rabbi, personally attended, since liberation, 23,000 burials (90 percent Jews) at Berger Belsen alone, one of the largest and most victous of the concentration camps, where, incidentally, despite persistent reports to the contrary, 14,000 displaced persons are still living, including over 7,000 Jews. At many of the camps and centers including those where serious starvation cases are, there is a marked and serious lack of needed medical supplies.

 Although some camp commandants have managed, in spite of the many obvious difficulties, to find clothing of one kind or another for their charges, many of the Jewish dispisoed persons, late in July, had no clothing other than their concentration-camp garb—a rather hideous striped pajama effect—while others, to their chagrin, were obliged to wear German SS uniforms. It is questionable which clothing they hate the more.

4. With a few notable exceptions, nothing in the way of a program of activity or organized effort toward rehabilitation has been inaugurated, and the internees, for they are literally such, have little to do except to dwell upon their plight, the uncertainty of their future, and, what is more unfortunate, to draw comparisons between their treatment under the Germans and in liberation.

Beyond knowing that they are no longer in danger of the gas chambers, torture, and other forms of violent death, they see—and there is—little change, the morale of those who are either stateless or who do not wish to return to their countries of nationality is very low. They have witnessed great activity and efficiency in returning people to their homes, but they hear or see nothing in the way of plans for them, and consequently they wonder and frequently ask what liberation means.

This situation is considerably accentuated where, as in so many cases, they are able to look from their crowded and bare quarters and see the German civilian population, particularly in the rural areas, to all appearances living normal lives in their own homes.

5. The most absorbing worry of these Nazi and war victims concerns relatives, wives, husbands, parents, children. Most of them have been separated for 3, 4, or 5 years and they cannot understand why the liberators should not have undertaken immediately the organized effort to reunite family groups. Most of the very little which has been done in this direction has been informal action by the displaced persons themselves with the aid of devoted Army chaplains, frequently rabbis, and the American Joint Distribution Committee.

Broadcasts of names and locations by the Psychological Warfare Division at Luxemburg have been helpful, although the lack of receiving sets has handicapped the effectiveness of the program. Even where, as has been happening, information has been received as to relatives living in other camps in Germany, it depends on the personal attitude and disposition of the camp commandant whether permission can be obtained or assistance received to follow up on the information, ficine camp commandants are quite rigid in this particular while others lend every effort to join family groups.

6. It is difficult to evaluate the food situation fairly because one must be mindful of the fact that quite generally food is scarce and is likely to be more so during the winter shead. On the other hand, in presenting the factual situation, one must raise the question as to how much longer many of these piccie, particularly those who have over such a long period felt persecution and near starvation, can survive on a diet composed principally of bread and coffee, irrespective of the caloric content.

In many camps, the 2,000 calories included 1,250 calories of a black, wet and entremely unappetizing bread. I received the distinct impression and considerable substantiating information that large numbers of the German population—again principally in the rural areas—have a more varied and palaiable diet in their requisitions with the German burgemeister and many seemed to accept whatever he turned over as being the best that was available.

7. Many of the buildings in which displaced persons are housed are clearly unfit for winter use and everywhere there is great concern about the prospect of a complete lack of fuel. There is every likelihood that close to a million displaced persons will be in Germany and Austria when winter sets in. The outlook in many areas so far

as shelter, food and fuel are concerned is shything but bright.

II. NURDS OF THE JEWS

While it is impossible to state accurately the number of Jews now in that part of Germany not under Russian occupation, all indications point to the fact that the number is small, with 100,000 probably the top agure; some informed persons contend the number is considerably smaller. The principal nationality groups are Poles, Rungarians, Rumanians, Germans and Austrians,

The first and plainest need of these people is a recognition of their actual status and by this I mean their status as Jews. Most of them have spent years in the worst of the concentration camps. In many cases, although the full extent is not yet known, they are the sole survivors of their families and many have been through the agony of vitnessing the destruction of their loved enes. Understandably, therefore, their presant condition, physical and mental, is far nowse than that of other groups.

While SHAEF (now combined displaced

While SHAEF (now combined displaced persons executive) policy directives have recognized formerly persecuted persons, including enemy and ex-enemy nationals, as one of the special categories of displaced persons, the general practice thus far has been to follow only nationality lines. While admittedly it is not normally desirable to set aside particular racial or religious groups from their nationality categories, the plain fruth is that this was done for so long by the Bazis that a group has been created, which has special needs. Jews as Jews (not as members of their nationality groups) have been more severely victimized than the non-Jewish members of the same or other nationalities.

When they are now considered only as members of nationality groups, the result is that special attention cannot be given to their admittedly greater needs because, it is contended, doing so would constitute preferential treatment and lead to trouble with the non-Jewish portion of the particular nationality group.

Thus there is a distinctly unrealistic approach to the problem. Befusal to recognize the Jews as such has the effect, in this situation, of closing one's eyes to their former and more barbaric persecution, which has alread? made them a separate group with greater needs.

Their second great need can be presented only by discussing what I found to be their wishes as to future destinations.

1. For reasons that are obvious and need not be labored, most Jews want to leave Germany and Austria as soon as possible. Thus is their first and great expressed wish and while this report necessarily deals with other needs present in the situation, many of the people themselves fear other suggestions or plans for their benefit because of the possibility that attention might thereby be diverted from the all-important matter of evacuation from Germany.

Their desire to leave Germany is an urgenscne. The life which they have led for the most 10 years, a life of fear and wandering and physical torture, has made them impatient of delay. They want to be evacuated to Palestine now, just as other national groups are being repatriated to their homes. They do not look kindly on the idea of waiting around in idleness and in discomfort in, as German camp for many months until a Bisurely solution is found for them.

2. Some wish to return to their countries of nationality, but as to this there is considerable nationality variation. Very few Polish or Baltic Jews wish to return to their counsertes; higher percentages of the Hungarian and Rumanian groups want to return, all though some hasten to add that it may be only temporarily, in order to look for relatives. Some of the German Jews, especially those who have intermarried, prefer to star in Germany.

3. With respect to possible places of resettlement for those who may be stateless or who do not wish to return to their homes, Palestine is definitely and preeminently the first choice. Many now have relatives there while others, having experienced intolerance and persecution in their homelands years, feel that only in Palestine will they be welcomed and find peace and quiet and be given an opportunity to live and work. In the case of the Polish and the Baltic Jews, the desire to go to Palestine is based in a great majority of the cases on a love for the country and deretion to the Zionist ideal. It is also true, however, that there are many who wish to go to Palestine because they realize that their opportunity to be admitted into the United States or into other counries in the Western Hersisphere is limited, if not impossible, Whatever the motive which causes them to turn to Palestine, it is undoubtedly true that the great majority of the Jews now in Germany do not wish to return to those countries from which they came.

4. Palestine, while clearly the choice of most, is not the only named place of possible emigration. Some, but the number is not large, wish to emigrate to the United States, where they have relatives, others to England, the British Dominions, or to South America.

Thus the second great need is the prompt development of a plan to get out of Gerwany and Austria as many as possible of those who wish it.

Otherwise the needs and wishes of the Jew-sh groups among the displaced persons can be simply stated: Among their physical needs are clothing and shoes (most screly needed), more varied and palatable diet, medicines, beds and mattresses, reading materials. The clothing for the camps, too, is requisitioned from the German population, and whether there is not sufficient quantity to be had or the German population has not been willing or has not been compelled to give up sufficient quantity, the internees feet particularly bitter about the state of their clothing when they see how well the German population is still dressed. The German population is still dressed. The German population today is still the best dressed population in all of Europe.

III. MANNER IN WHICH NEEDS ARE BEING MET

Aside from having brought relief from the Jear of extermination, hospitalization for the serious starvation cases and some general improvement in conditions under which the remaining displaced persons are compelled to live, relatively little beyond the planning stage has been done, during the period of mass repatriation, to meet the special needs of the formerly persecuted groups.

UERRA, being neither sufficiently organized or equipped nor authorized to operate displaced persons camps or centers on any large scale, ? "s not been in position to make any substantial contribution to the situation. Regrettably there has been a disinclination on the part of many camp commandants to utilize UNERA personnel even to the extent available, though it must be admitted that in many situations this resulted from unfortunate experiences Army officers had with UNERA personnel who were unqualified and inacequate for the responsibility involved. Then, too, in the American and British Zones, It too frequently occurred that UNRRA persommel did not include English-speaking members and this hampered proper working relationships.

Under these circumstances, UNRRA, to which has been assigned the responsibility for boardinating activities of private social welfare agencies, has been in an awkward position when it came to considering and acting upon proposals of one kind or another submitted by well-qualified agencies which would aid and supplement military and UNBRA responsibilities. The result has been that up to this point, very few private social agencies are working with displaced persons, including the Jews, although the situation

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eries out for their services in many different

Ways.
It must be said, too, that because of their

preoccupation with mose repatriation and because of housing, personnel, and transport difficulties, the military authorities have shown considerable resistance to the entrance of voluntary agency representatives, no matter how qualified they might be to help meet existing needs of displaced persons.

TV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENSATIONS.

 Now that the worst of the pressure of mass repatriation is over, it is not unreasonable to suggest that in the next and perhaps more difficult period those who have suffered most and longest be given first and not last attention.

Specifically, in the days immediately ahead, the Jews in Germany and Austria should have the first claim upon the conscience of the people of the United States and Great Britain and the military and other personnel who represent them in work being done in Germany and Austria.

Evacuation from Germany should be the emphasized theme, policy, and practice.

(A) Recognizing that repatriation is most desirable from the standpoint of all concerned, the Jews who wish to return to their own countries should be aided to do so without further delay. Whatever special action. is needed to accomplish this with respect to countries of reception or consent of military or other authorities should be undertaken with energy and determination. Unless this and other action, about to be suggested, is taken, substantial unofficial and unauthorized movements of people must be expected, and these will require considerable force to prevent, for the patience of many of the persons involved is, and in my opinion with justification, nearing the breaking point. cannot be overemphasized that many of these people are now desperate, that they have become accustomed under German rule to employ every possible means to reach their end, and that the fear of death does not restrain

(B) With respect to those who do not, for good reason, wish to return to their homes, prompt planning should likewise be undertaken. In this connection the issue of Palestine must be faced. Now that such large numbers are no longer involved, and if there is any genuine sympathy for what these survivors have endured, some reasonable extension or modification of the British white paper of 1936 ought to be possible without too serious repercussions. For some of the European Jews there is no acceptable or even decent solution for their future other than Palestine. This is said on a purely humanitarian basis with no reference to ideological or political considerations so far as Palestine is concerned.

It is my understanding, based upon reliable information, that certificates for immigration to Palestine will be practically exhausted by the end of the current month (August, 1945). What is the future to be? To anyone who has visted the concentration camps and who has talked with the despairing survivors, it is nothing short of calamitous to contemplate that the gates of Palestine should be soon closed.

The Jewish Agency of Palestine has submitted to the British Covernment a petition that 100,000 additional Immigration certificates be made available. A memorandum accompanying the petition makes a persuasive showing with respect to the immediate absorptive capacity of Palestine and the current, actual manpower shortages there.

While there may be room for difference of opinion as to the precise number of such certificates which might under the circumstances be considered reasonable, there is no question but that the request thus made would, if granted, contribute much to the sound solution for the future of Jews still in Germany and Austria and even other displaced Jews, who do not wish either to remain there or to return to their countries of na-Monality.

No other single matter is, therefore, so important from the viewpoint of Jews in Germany and Austria and those elsewhere who have know the horrors of the concentration samps as is the disposition of the Palestine guestion.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, a prominent member of the new British Government, is reported as Eaving said at the Labor Party conference in May 1945:

"This party has laid it down and repeated it so recently as last April that this time, having regard to the unspeakable forrors that have been perpetrated upon the Jews of Germany and other occupied counties in Europe, it is morally wrong and politically indefensible to impose obstacles to the entry into Palestine now of any Jews who gesire to go there.

"We have also stated clearly that this is not a matter which should be regarded as one for which the British Government alone should Bake responsibility, but as it comes, as do many others, in the international field, it is Endispensable that there should be close agreement and cooperation among the British, American and Soviet Governments, garticularly if we are going to get a sure settlement in Palestine and the surrounding Countries.

If this can be said to represent the viewpoint of the new Government in Great Britain, it certainly would not be inappropriate for the United States Government to express its interest in and support of some equitable solution of the question, which would make it possible for some reasonable number of Europe's persecuted Jews, now homeless under any fair view, to resettle in Palestine. That is their wish and it is rendered desirable by the generally-excepted policy of permitting family groups to unite or reunits.

(C) The United States should, under existing immigration laws, permit reasonable numbers of such persons to come here, again particularly those who have family the in this country. As indicated earlier, the number who desire emigration to the United States is not large.

If Great Britain and the United States were to take the actions recited, it might the more readily be that other countries would likewise be willing to keep their doors reagonably open for such humanitarian considerations and to demonstrate in a practical manner their disapproval of Nazi policy which unfortunately has poisoned so much of Europe.

3. To the extent that such emigration from Germany and Austria is delayed, some immediate temporary solution must be found. But any event there will be a substantial number of persecuted persons who are not physhally fit or otherwise presently prepared for emigration.

Here I feel strongly that greater and more extensive effort should be made to get them out of camps, for they are sick of living in camps. In the first plate, there is real need for such specialized places, as (a) twhereulosis sanitaria and (b) rest homes for those who are mentally ill or who need a period or madjustment before living again in the world at large—anywhere. Some will require at Bast short periods of training or retraining before they can be really useful citizens.

But speaking more broadly, there is an opportunity here to give some real meaning to the policy agreed upon at Potsdam. If it he true, as seems to be widely conceded, that the flerman people at large do not have any sense of guilt with respect to the war and its causes and results, and if the policy is to be "to convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they eannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves," it is difficult to understand why so many displaced persons, particularly those who have so long been persecuted and whose repatriation or resettlement is likely to be delayed, should be compelled to live in crude, overcrowded camps while the German people, in rural areas, continue undisturbed in their homes.

As matters now stand, we appear to be treating the Jews as the Nazis treated them, except that we do not exterminate them. They are in concentration camps in large numbers under our military guard instead of 85 troops. One is led to wonder whether the German people, seeing this, are not supposing that we are following or at least condoning Nazi policy.

It seems much more equitable, and as it should be, to witness the very few pinces where featless and uncompromising military officers have either requisitioned an entire village for the benefit of displaced persons, comficiling the German population to find housing where they can, or have required the local population to billet a reasonable number of them.

Thus the displaced persons, including the persecuted, live more like normal people and lets like prisoners or criminals or herded sheep. They are in Germany, most of them and certainly the Jews, through no fault or wish of their own. This fact is, in this fashion, being brought home to the German people, but it is being done on too small a scale.

At many places, however, the military government officers manifest the utmost reductance or indisposition, if not timidity, about inconveniencing the German population. They even say that their job is to get communities working properly and soundly again, that they must "live with the Germans while the DPS (displaced persons) are a more temporary problem."

Truts (and I am ready to eite the example) if a group of Jews are ordered to vacate their temporary quarters, needed for military European, and there are two possible sites, one a block of fiats (model apariments) with conveniences and the other a series of shabby buildings with outside toilet and washing facilities, the burgomeister readily succeeds in persuading the town mayor to allot the latter to the displaced persons and to save the former for returning German civilinas.

This tendency reflects itself in other ways, namely, in the employment of German civilians in the offices of military government when equally qualified personnel could easily be found among the displaced persons whose repatriation is not imminent. Actually, there have been situations where displaced persons, especially Jews, have found it difficult to obtain kudiences with military government authorities because, ironically, they have been obliged to go through German employees who have not facilitated matters.

Quite generally, insufficient use is made of the services of displaced persons. Many of them are able and eager to work, but apparently they are not considered in this regard. While appreciating that language difficulties are sometimes involved, I am convinced that, both within and outside camps, greater use could be made of the personal services of those displaced persons who, in all likelihood, will be on hand for some time. Happily, in some camps every effort is made to utilize the services of the displaced persons, and these are apt to be the best camps in all respects.

4. To the extent that (a) evacuation from Germany and Austria is not immediately possible and (b) the formerly persecuted groups cannot be housed in villages or billeted with the German population, I recommend urgently that separate camps be set up for Jews, or at least for those who wish. in

the absence of a better solution, to be in such camps. There are several reasons for this: (1) A great majority want it; (2) it is the only way in which administratively their special needs and problems can be met without charges of preferential treatment or (oddly enough) charges of "discrimination" with respect to Jewish agencies now prepared and ready to give them assistance.

In this connection, I wish to emphasize that it is not a case of singling out a particular group for special privileges. It is a matter of raising to a more normal level the position of a group which has been depressed to the lowest depths conceivable by years of organized and inhuman oppression. The measures necessary for their restitution do not come within any reasonable interpretation of privileged treatment and are required by considerations of justice and humanity.

There has been some tendency at spots in the direction of separate camps for those who might be found to be stateless or nonrepatriable or whose repatriation is likely to be deferred some time. Actually, too, this was announced some time ago as SHAEF policy, but in practice it has not been taken to mean much, for there is (understandably, if not earried too far) a refusal to contemplate possible statelessness and an insistence, in the interests of the large repatriation program, to consider all as repatriable. This results in a resistance to anything in the way of special planning for the "hard core," although all admit it is there and will inevitably appear.

While speaking of camps, this should be pointed out: While it may be that conditions in Germany and Austria are still such that certain control measures are required, there seems little justification for the continuance of barbed-wire fences, armed guards, and prohibition against leaving camp except by passes, which at some places are illiberally granted. Prevention of looting is given as the reason for these stern measures, but it is interesting that in portions of the Sevenih Army area, where greater liberty of movement in and out of camps is given, there is setually much less plundering than in other areas where people, wishing to leave camp temporarily, do so by stealth.

5. As quickly as possible the actual operation of such camps should be turned over to a civilian agency-UNRRA. That organization is aware of weaknesses in its present structure and is pressing to remedy them. In that connection, it is believed that greater assistance could be given by the military authorities, upon whom any civilian agency in Germany and Austria today is necessarily dependent, so far as housing, transport, and other items are concerned. While it is true the military have been urging UNRRA to get ready to assume responsibility, it is also the fact that insufficient cooperation of an active nature has been given to accomplish the desired end.

6. Since, in any event, the military authorities must necessarily continue to participate in the program for all displaced persons, especially with respect to housing, transport security, and certain supplies, it is recommended that there be a review of the military personnel elected for camp commandant positions. Some serving at present, while perhaps adequate for the mass repatriation job, are manifestly unsuited for the longerterm job of working in a camp composed of people whose repatriation or resettlement is likely to be delayed. Officers who have had some background or experience in social-welfare work are to be preferred, and it is believed there are some who are available. It is most important that the officers selected be sympathetic with the program and that they be temperamentally able to work and to cooperate with UNRRA and other relief and welfare agencies.

7. Pending the assumption of responsibility for operations by UNRRA, it would be sesirable if a more extensive plan of field visitation by appropriate Army group head-quarters be instituted. It is believed that many of the conditions now existing in the samps would not be tolerated if more intimately known by supervisory officers through inspection tours.

6. It is urgently recommended that plans for tracing services, if on open postal card only, he made available to displaced persons within Germany and Austria as soon as possible. The difficulties are appreciated but it is believed that if the anxiety of the people, so long abused and harassed, were fully unserstood, ways and means could be found within the near future to make such communication and tracing of relatives possible. I believe also that some of the private agencies could be helpful in this direction if given an opportunity to function.

V. OTHER COMMENTS

While I was instructed to report conditions as I found them, the following should be added to make the picture complete:

1. A gigantic task confronted the occupying armies in Germany and Austria in getning back to their homes as many as possible of the more than 6,000,000 displaced persons found in those countries. Less than 3 months after VE-day, more than 4,000,000 of such persons have been repatriated-a phenomenal performance. One's first impression, in surveying the situation, is that of complete admiration for what has been accomplished by the military authorities in so materially reducing the time as predicted to be required for this stupendous task. Praise of the highest order is due all military units with respect to this phase of postfighting jobs. directing attention to existing conditions which unquestionably require remedying, there is no intention or wish to detract one particle from the preceding statements.

2. While I did not actually see conditions as they existed immediately after liberation I had them described in detail sufficient to make entirely clear that there had been, during the intervening period, some improvement in the conditions under which most of the remaining displaced persons are living, Reports which have come out of Germany im-Sormally from refugees themselves and from persons interested in refugee groups indisate something as a tendency not to take into account the full scope of the ovenwhelming tasks and responsibilities facing the military authorities. While it is undenstandable that those who have been persesuted and otherwise mistreated over such a long period should be impatient at what appears to them to be undue delay in meeting their special needs, fairness dictates that, in evaluating the progress made, the entire problem and all its ramifications be kept in mind. My effort has been, therefore, to weigh quite carefully the many complaints made to me in the course of my survey, both by displaced persons themselves and in their Behalf, in the light of the many responsi-Billities which confronted the military au-

3. While for the sake of brevity this report necessarily consisted largely of general statements, it should be recognized that exceptions exist with respect to practically all of such generalizations. One high-ranking military authority predicted, in advance of my trip through Germany and Austria, that I would find, with respect to camps containing displaced persons, "some that are quite good, some that are very bad, with the average something under satisfactory." My subsequent trip confirmed that prediction in all persects.

In order to file this report promptly so that, possibly some remedial steps might be considered at as early a date as possible, I have not taken time to analyze all of the notes made in the course of the trip or to comment on the situation in France, Belgium, Holland, or Switzerland, also visited. Accordingly, I respectfully request that this report be considered as partial in nature. The protiems present in Germany and Austria are much more serious and difficult than in any of the other countries named and this fact, too, seemed to make desirable the filing of a partial report immediately upon completion of the mission.

In conclusion, I wish to repeat that the main solution, in many ways the only real solution, of the problem lies in the quick evamuation of all nonrepatriable Jews in Germany and Austria, who wish it, to Palestine. In order to be effective, this plan must not be long delayed. The urgency of the situation should be recognized. It is inhuman to ask scople to continue to live for any length of time under their present conditions. The evacuation of the Jews of Germany and Austria to Palestine will solve the problem of the individuals involved and will also remote a problem from the military authorities whoshave had to deal with it.

The Army's ability to move millions of people quickly and efficiently has been amply demonstrated. The evacuation of a relatively small number of Jews from Germany and Austria will present no great problem to the military. With the end of the Japanese war, the shipping situation should also become sufficiently improved to make such a move feasible.

The civilized world owes it to this handful of survivors to provide them with a home where they can again settle down and begin to I.ve as human beings.

AUGUST 31, 1945.

Mr Deas Germas. Engentowns: I have received and considered the report of Mr. Earl G. Harrison, our representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, upon his mission to inquire into the condition and needs of displaced persons in Germary who may be stateless or nonrepatriable, parfecularly Jews. I am sending you a copy of that report. I have also had a long conference with him on the same subject matter.

While Mr. Harrison makes due allowance for the fact that during the early days of liberation the huge task of mass repatriation required main attention, he reports conditions which now exist and which require prompt remedy. These conditions, I know, are not in conformity with politics promulgated by SHAEP, now combined displaced persons executive. But they are what actually exists in the field. In other words, the politics are not being carried out by some of your subordinate officers.

For example, Military Government officers have been authorized and even directed, to regulation billeting facilities from the German population for the benefit of displaced persons. Yet, from this report, this has not been done on any wide scale. Apparently it is bring taken for granted that all displaced persons, irrespective of their former persecu-tion or the likelihood that their repatriation or resettlement will be delayed, must remain in samps-many of which are overcrowded and heavily guarded. Some of these camps are the very ones where these people were hersed together, starved, tortured, and made to witness the death of their fellow inmates and friends and relatives. The announced polity has been to give such persons preference over the German civilian population in housing. But the practice seems to be quite another thing.

We must intensify our efforts to get these people out of camps and into decent houses until they can be repatriated or evacuated. These houses should be requisitioned from the Berman civilian population. That is one way to implement the Potsdam policy that the German people "cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon them-

We quote this paragraph with particular reference to the Jews among the displaced

persons:

"As matters now stand, we appear to be treating the Jews as the Nazis treated them, except that we do not exterminate them. They are in concentration camps in large numbers under our military guard instead of 88 troops. One is led to wonder whether the German people, seeing this, are not supposing that we are following, or at least condoning, Nazi policy."

You will find in the report other illustra-

tions of what I mean.

I hope you will adopt the suggestion that a more extensive plan of field visitation by appropriate Army group headquarters be instituted, so that the humane policies which have been enunciated are not permitted to be ignored in the field. Most of the conditions now existing in displaced persons camps would quickly be remedied if through inspection tours they came to your attention or to the attention of your supervisory officers.

I know you will agree with me that we

have a particular responsibility toward these victims of persecution and tyranny who are in our zone. We must make clear to the German people that we thoroughly abbor the Nazi policies of haired and persecution. We have no better opportunity to demonstrate this than by the manner in which we ourselves actually treat the survivors remaining in Germany.

I hope you will report to me as soon as possible the steps you have been able to take to clean up the conditions mentioned in the report.

I am communicating directly with the British Government in an effort to have the doors of Palestine opened to such of these displaced persons as wish to go there.

Very stneerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Mr. TAPT. Mr. President, I may say that since that report the conditions have been considerably improved. I offer it only as evidence of what they were some months after our occupation.

Mr. KNOWLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a United Press article published in the New York Times of today relative to the Harrison report. The senior Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) today placed in the RECORD the Harrison report dealing with alleged conditions in the camps in Germany where some of the displaced persons were still being kept. I think in fairness to the military authorities in Europe—and I have the greatest confidence in General Eisenhower and the men conducting the military government there-that the facts as brought out by this press report should be included in the Congressional Record so that the entire picture may be before the Senate and the military authorities.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry of the Senator from California. Does the Senator from California request that the article be placed in the RECORD following the remarks of the Senster from Ohio today?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes; I should like that to be done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Withat objection, it is so ordered.

The report is as follows:

From the New York Times of October 2. 10451

DEWS IN ONE UNITED STATES CAMP RISICULE CHARGES OF ASUSE BY AMERICANS

PELDAPING CAMP. BAYARIA, GERMANY, OCtober 1.—The ragged inmates of this sprawling home for Jewish displaced persons ridisuled today the Harrison report to the White House that Jews in American-occupied Germany were treated almost as badly as they had been under the Name.

They said that until 2 weeks ago their camp had been crowded and unpleasant but that the conditions could not be put in the some category as the fifthy Mazi concentration camps where they had been beaten and

tortured.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower visited this and other Bavarian camps 2 weeks ago and Immediately ordered Gen. George S. Patton. er., American commander in Bavaria, to seize many neighboring German residences to reheve the congested condition at the camp.

"Things have been better for Jews since our liberation," red-bearded Rabbi Esskial Buttner told correspondents who flew here

on an inspection trip.

"Now, today, it seems even more things are being done to make things better."

Until General Eisenhower's visit, however, E appeared that General Patton had taken little interest in Jewish welfare. The camp sommander, Col. James H. Polk, of El Paso, Tex., admitted that "the heat has been turned on" in the past 14 days.

"I have been getting orders fired at me so fast since then that I have been unable to keep up with them," he said. - He was unable to recall having received specific directives from General Patton's headquarters ordering improvements in camp conditions until after

General Eisenhower's visit. Colonel Polk said that General Patton had visited the camp earlier today and had seemed to be pleased with results that had been accomplished in the past 2 weeks.

JEWS POUND WELL TREATED

Here is the altuation found during a brief Inspection of the rain-soaked camp this after-

The Jews are unhappy but they are not being victimized.

They are living in crowded quarters but they are not dangerously overcrowded.

Every effort is being made to improve their Eving conditions before winter.

They perhaps are not getting the best food, But their diet of 2,600 calories daily is twich that of the average German.

They are well cared for medically and humcreds are being nursed back to the health they lost in concentration camps.

About 20 percent of the camp's total di 4,300 inmates have some form of tuberculosis. a Jewish doctor said they were being care-Bully cared for and that most were recover-

The majority of the Jews here live in Bleak apartments, but they are well protected grom the cold. Some rooms are occupied by 22 persons sleeping in bunks. Other large Spoms have been turned into dormitories that Sold 40 persons—admittedly crowded but still liveable.

They are relatively free people. There is so barbed wire and no Gestapo-type guards sonfining them. They have their own synm-

They appear to be living better than many americans in slum areas, and the conditions here are similar to every other displaced persons camp throughout Germany.

This camp was chosen at random for traspection only 2 hours ago and there has been no time to change things to make a false showing for the inspection.

It was chosen by a group of correspondents interviewing Lt. Gen. Walter B. Smith, General Eisenhower's chief of staff, at his headquarters in Frankfort on the Main. Occurral Smith offered his personal plane to the newsmen for an immediate inspection tous of the "worst known camps" in the American some.

General Smith had nothing to say on the report by Earl G. Harrison, American represcutative on the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, which said conditions were appalling among Jews in American camps, but he offered to let the newsmen "visit the camps immediately and make their own report."

Rabbi Ruttner summed up the situation

in these words:

"We are still living in camp. We are without a place we can call home. We hope the doors of the world will open to us fust some land where we can live together in peace. Until then we are making the best of inhere, where conditions are improving all

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER, I wish to supplemert what the Senator from Ohio has just said by reading evidence adduced at the hearings which we held in Augsburg, Germany, during June of this year. In the evidence which I have in my hand, given by the burgomeister of Augsburg, a city of some 300,000, selected to be under our occupation, he testified that he had been burgomeister there or a highranking alderman throughout the past 20 years, having in charge in recent years both the police and finance.

His name is Dr. Ott. He said:

I had the police until 1929, that is, from 1919 to 1929, and then I was in charge from 1929 on, of all personnel of the city admininterestings.

I read further from the testimony:

Do. Ovr. I myself, as oberburgomeister, am the police president now.

Senator Berwerez. How many police have

you here now?

Dr. Ovr. One hundred and seventy. Senator Engweres. How many of them have

had previous police experience?

Dr. Ovr. I am not certain but I believe 140 of the 170 have had previous police ex-

pertence. Senator Barweres. Under the city or the

ababa?

Dr. Orr. Under the state.

Sunator Barwaran. So that 145 of the present city police were former state policemen? Dr. Orr. Yes; that is correct.

I asked him who was the chief of the state police during the service of these 140 out of 170 men, and he replied:

Dr. Ovr. Heinrich Himmler.

Stnator Basweren. He was chief of the Pr. Orr. Yes.

Sonator Barwsten. And he was chief of the Gestapo, also?

Dr. Ovy. Yes.

Senator Baswersz. So that he had both Du. Ovr. Yes,

In other words, of the 170 police in Augsburg under American occupation, 140 of them had been serving under Heinrich Himmler as chief of the state police during the period immediately preceding our occupation.

It is little to be wondered at that we read the stories which we do of the misunderstandings in Germany as to the

course of our occupation.

We visited Dachau, the prison concentration camp, and at that time, 1 month after our occupation, more than 10,000 persons were still herded there. And going to the crematory we saw stacked up the bodies of 60 individuals who had died during the preceding 24 hours. The bodies were stacked up exactly like cordwood. That was the treatment accorded to the poor unfortunates who had died a month after our occupation.

I do not charge that we were responsible, but certainly the care which had been provided for their mortal remains was far at variance with the Christian character which we would contemplate

would be provided.

So it has seemed to me, supporting the suggestions made by the Senator from Ohio, that we may commend the effort to give 100,000 permits for Jews to enter Palestine, even if we place it on no higher a level than the very practical one that we are obligated to the support of these displaced persons under our occupation. They are in the care of our Army. They are under guard. We have to provide for them. If we permit them to go to Palestine in accordance with the pledge of the Balfour Declaration and with the Coolidge con-vention of 1925, both of which were absolutely at variance with the so-called white paper as denounced by Winston Churchill himself as a back bencher before he became Prime Minister, then not only does a great vista of hope open to them, but we incidentally are relieved of the responsibility of their care, they are offered home and hospitality Under the Lowdermilk report made by our Assistant Commissioner of Irrigation, it is demonstrated there is ample opportunity there to provide for these people, with the vineyards and the cultivation which has been carried forward in such an amazing war,

So I join with the Senator from Ohio in commending what has been done, but urge that we go much farther in redeem-

ing our solemn pledge.

Mr. OURPEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAPT. I yield.

Mr. GUPPEY. I wish to say that I am entirely in sympathy with the declaration and aims of the resolution discussed informally by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Tarr). We had that question be-fore the Foreign Relations Committee, but action on it was postponed at the request of the military authorities be-cause the British said it would raise a very troublesome problem for them in the Far East. Now that the war is over I hope we can take some action that will bring relief to the long suffering Jews in Europe.

Mr. SMITH- Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. To the statement just made by the Senator from Chie on this very serious problem. I want to add my own word, and a word om behalf of many of my constituents in New Jersey

who feel very strongly that President Truman should be supported in his recommendation that the British immigration sestrictions be lowered to the end that at least 100,000 more Jews may be permitted to enter Palestine immedistely.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator picto? Mr. TAPT. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I desire to join in the statement made by the Senator from Olio (Mr. Tart) and the Senator from Maine [Mr. Brgwsren]. I particularly join in what the Senator from Maine said as to conditions in Germany, as I saw some of the conditions at the time I was there.

I think our great mistake at that time wes to try to determine who was a Nazi, or who would carry out Nazi principles, by simply asking individuals to fill in a questionnaire. I think it is clear that these who served as police and S. S. treopers had shown by their acts that they were in sympathy with and were carying out the provisions of the Nazi doctrine; that no questionnaire was necessary to determine that fact, and a questionnaire would not determine it

join the Senators who have spoken today in urging that at least 100,000 or mere permits be granted so that at least that many individuals can be saved. hope we can do many things all over Europe to preserve the rights of all peoples there. I hope we may establish freedom of news and expression so as to be able to determine just what is going on, and how the people of Europe are being treated.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. Pre will the Seints from Ohio yield? Mr. TAFT. I yield. Mr. President,

Mr. TAPT. I yiem. Mr. McMARON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.
The PRESIDING

OFFICER.

Senator will state it.

Mr. McMAHON. Can the Senator from Objection out the floor for a couple of hours?

PRESIDING OFFICER. morning business has not been con-cluded. Debate is not in order now, upon

objection.

Mr. McMAHON. I understand the rule to be that the Senator can yield for a question: He has yielded now for three or four speeches. There are other Sen-ators who-wish to speak. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The

morning susiness has not been completed, and the morning hour is not The point of order is sustained.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from

Massachuletts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like merely to 1dd my word of commendation of what the Senator from Ohio has said. As one who has received many commu-nications on this subject, and who has done considerable reading concerning it. I heartily commend what the Senator from Ohic has just said, and I join with him in his statement.

The FRESIDING OFFICER. The routine morning business is concluded.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

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country, but unfortunately the Senate got into a parliamentary snarl on account of the morning hour not having been completed, and it was impossible for me to address myself earlier than at this time to the subject upon which I now wish to make a very brief statement. It has reference to the predicament of Jews in Europe, with particular reference to Palestime as a possible home refuge for them.

Mr. President, I have no intention to repeat the horrible things which have been said to have existed and which we know have existed in regard to the treatment of the Jews throughout Europe by Hitler, by the Nazis, and by all those who were associated with them. It has been reliably estimated that more than five million Jews were absolutely exterminated in Europe during the Hitler regime. In the report of the committee which went to Europe to observe the atrocities in the concentration camps we touched upon that subject. There cannot be any dispute about the facts. One of the things which Hitler did his best to carry out was his threat to exterminate the Jewish people, and upon his rise to power he came nearer to accomplishing that threat than any other threat he made.

There are now remaining in Europe probably between one million and a million and a half Jews, most of them homeless, most of them wandering around from place to place seeking a haven of refuge. I am glad to note that the Army of the United States in its occupation of that area of Germany under its control has materially improved the conditions which they found in that area with respect to the treatment of the Jews. Vast improvements may yet be made, and I hope they will be speedily made. I commend the President of the United States upon the prompt steps which he has taken to bring about the necessary improvement and alleviation in the conditions which were found there, and which were without dispute.

There are two phases of this question:
One is the immediate relief and rescue of
Jews who under present conditions are
homeless, many of them afraid or unwilling to go back to their original homes
because they will find no homes there
and that their families have all been
murdered, and therefore they are in
some respects almost as helpless today
as they have been at any time within the
last 12 or 13 years. That is an immediate problem which faces the world and
appeals to the generous humanitarian
sentiments of all men and women everywhere.

The other problem is that of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. I shall not now discuss that phase of the Jewish problem except to say that it is a hope and an ambition which has been cherished not only by Jews in Europe who might inhabit such a commonwealth, but I think by a vast majority of the Jewish people all over the world, and that is especially true of those in the United Spates.

It had been my hope and expectation that when the war ended and the nations should assemble somewhere to write the peace, that the question of an independent Jewish commonwealth might be given the consideration to which it is entitled and that it might be worked out in a way that would be satisfactory to the Jewish people and to the people of Palestine as well as to the people of the world.

Whether there will be an over-all international peace conference such as there was after the last war, I do not know. Vast and war has been so covered so great a territory, and has involved so many nations that I am informed that serious consideration has been given to the question whether all of them should be assembled in one body in order to try to rewrite the map of the world and remake the nations and the peace. But whether it comes about by an over-all international convention undertaking to deal with the world as a whole, or whether by regional peace conferences such as those which have been provided for under the Potsdam arrangement, it is my belief that serious consideration should be given to the question of establishing an independent homeland in Palestine for the habitation of the Jewish people, and of establishing there a self-governing nation,

But the immediate problem which faces Christendom, as I see it, is that of porviding a refuge and a haven for the displaced, distressed, and distraught poople of that great race who even yet are wandering over the fact of Europe looking for homes.

When Lord Balfour pronounced what has come to be known as the Balfour Declaration, it was hailed everywhere in the world as a wise, statesmanlike act on his part. It undoubtedly had the approval of the English people. Time and time again it has been endorsed by the American people. Every President from that day until now, the Congress of the United States, and all branches of our Government endorsed it as a happy augury of peace and accord among not only the Jewish people of the world, but all the people and all the nations with whom they have contact.

More recently the British Government issued what has been called a while paper, limiting the restricting migration into Palestine to 75,000 people. Recently the suggestion has been made that it be modified so as to embrace 100,000 people. That question is now pending not only before the Government of Great Britain, but before the international mind, and before our Nation as a nation. Our Government has expressed itself is terms which cannot be misunderstord with respect to the advisability and justice of either modifying or nullifying entirely it is called white paper undir which Jewish migration into Palestine is restricted.

Mr. President, I am not unmindful of the delicate international situation which exists everywhere as a result of this war. I have no desire to utter any sentence or any sentiment which wound embarrass our Government, and I have no intention of doing so. I do not wing to be understood as in any way under taking to dictate—if I had the power of do so, which, of course, I have not—o any of the governments involved in this delicate situation. But I express my belief as an American citizen as well as a United States Senator, and as a friend of the great Jewish race which has come down to us from antiquity, which has contributed so much to the civilization of the world, and which has enriched every land where its blood has flowed, that from the standpoint of humanity and justice, from the standpoint of Christianity, the plight of the Jews in Europe cries out now for the pursuit of such a course on the part of those responsible as vill permit the Jews to go into Palestine and find homes there free from oppression, free from hunger, free from want, and free from the fear of further pogroms which may be visited upon them. They are entitled to peace and comfort, and to homes.

B is my belief, from the knowledge which I have of that country, that it can absorb many more Jews than are there now. I believe there are now about 600,000 Jews in Palestine. It is estimated by hose who are familiar with the situation that it could absorb and support 3,000,000 people. A marvelous work has been done in Palestine in the development of that country, through reforestation, irrigation, reclamation, and the building of industries. As a result of the productivity of the people of that section, nearly all the nations of the world, even as far away as India and China, have received implements of warfare produced in Palestine by the work of

So, Mr. President, I join all those who, hem or elsewhere, express the hope that this restrictive measure will be modified, and the unreserved belief that it ought to be modified, regardless of what may ultimately come from the hope for a permanent independent Jewish homeland in That question will no doubt Palestine. have to be settled by international conference, conciliation, and agreement. At the moment there is a great crying need that this place, of all places in the world, shall be reopened as a refuge and home for those who are seeking escape from the intolerable conditions which have been brought about by the cruelty and brutality under the leadership of the Nasi power. I express that fervent wish here on the floor of the United States Senate in the hope that through our comperation, through our realization of temproblem, and through our intense inthe string in its proper solution, the Christian world will no longer be justly chided negligence and indifference toward this great human problem of rescue and distration.

Sfr. President, I have no personal or political interest which could be served in any way, shape, or form by the nature eache solution which may come to this problem. But I am a human being, and I feel that I have in my heart humanitarian sentiments. I do not believe that the civilized nations of the world ought like civilized nations of the world ought likeser to be content to see a great race and denied the ordinary comforts, the sectionary safety, and the ordinary dignity which mankind is entitled to enjoy. The likeness of God than are we ourselves. Those who would deny that impugn our own good faith and our own vasnted generosity and tolerance.

go, Mr. President, I am glad to share in the sentiments which have been expressed today, and which I have heretofore expressed, here and elsewhere, and the hope that there may be no further delay in selving this great problem which knecks at the door of every civilized nation and every Christian home in all the world. sue, made by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Baskary), it would perhaps seem superfluous for me to speak further upon the subject. I would not do so if it were not for the fact that for a long time I have been deeply concerned about this great and paramount issue. President Truman has proposed the

President Truman has proposed the greatest single act of humanitarianism since the outbreak of World War II, but the British Government, I am shocked to say, is seeking to prevent its execution.

The President has advised Prime Minister Attlee, through Becretary of State Byrnes, of his desire to remove 100,000 Jewish refugees from concentration camps in occupied Germany so that they may begin life anew in Palestine. It is a magnificent gesture the President proposes, one which produces an applicating echo throughout the length and breadth of this land. But the British, who have endeavored for the past 20 years, with one excuse after another, to make Palestine a ghetto of the Arab world, are willing to admit only 1,500 refugees a month—a mere 18,600 during the next year.

This seems difficult, Mr. President, to believe, but Reuter's, the official British news agency, says it is so.

How tragic this is,

Instead of trying to cooperate with the Government of the United States in salvaging some of the survivors of the greatest mass tragedy of the ages, the British, it would seem, are endeavoring to prolong this tragedy.

It is indeed unfortunate that a people who, all alone, stood off Bitler for more than 9 months, and whose magnificent courage during the darkest days of the blitz proved them to be a people who will willingly die in the cause of justice, are permitting their escutcheou to be blotted because of their attitude toward Palestine.

From the advent of Hitler back in 1933, more than 5,000,000 Jews have been victims of his mad determination to wipe out an ancient people. Of approximately 7,000,000 Jews who lived in Nazi-occupied Europe and Russia before the war, not more than 1,400,000 nov survive.

Had the war in Europe continued another 4 months, it is a fair assumption that Hitler would have succeeded completely in his diabolical scheme.

Of those who survived more than 100,000 are still in concentration camps in Germany, and 65,000 in camps under the supervision of the American Army.

These people have no place to go. They are a destitute, honeless people, afflicted with memories of a tragic past. Most of them have lost all of their loved ones, and all their earthly possessions. They are alive today only because Eisenhower, Bradley and Patton got to Germany before they, too, were removed from concentration camps to the crematories. Otherwise, their bones, also, would have been included in the piles of human ashes discovered by the onrushing American armies.

It is these survivors whom President Truman, reflecting the unquestioned wishes of the American people, wants to help right now by getting them to Palestine, the only place on Goc's green earth where they can again live as free men

and women. But Britain does not want them to go there.

I have said that nearly 5,000,000 Jews lost their lives under Hitler. Many of them—I do not know how many, but surely many hundreds of thousands, and perhaps more than a million—could have been saved but for the rigid, tragic application of the British white paper.

The white paper was a part of the British policy of appeasement promulgated by the late Prime Minister Chamberlain as a part of his futile endeavors to appease Hitler. In those days Hitler's anti-Jewish propaganda was being industriously circulated in the Near East. He found a fertile field among Arab politicians who saw in the presence of the Jews in Palestine a substantial betterment of the condition of the lowly and poverty-stricken Arabs. The Jew brought to Palestine vision, medicines, schools, modern living and more employment at higher wages. Naturally, the Arab peasans welcomed the Jew, but by the same teken, the Arab politicians viewed with horror and with apprehension the magnificent physical and cultural development which followed the Jew into that ancient and barren land.

Those politicians and Hitler had much in common and the politicians, like Hitler in Europe, set up a hue and a cry against the Jews. They did not want any more Jews in Palestine. Thus, when Prime Minister Chamberlain, back in 1939, promulgated the white paper limiting immigration into Palestine to a mere 75,000 during the course of the succeeding 5 years, and none at all after that time. Mr. Chamberlain and the British Government were following sheeplike behind Hitler's leadership.

Mind you, Mr. President, Chamberlain imposed this restriction on Jewish immigration into the one country which had been set aside by the Versailles Treaty as a Jewish homeland at a time when it was more necessary than ever in the world's history for the unfortunate Jews of Europe to find a haven of refuge. A few months after promulgation of the white paper, Hitler proved to Chamber-lain the futility of all his appeasement policies. The need for unrestricted immigration into Palestine then was greater than ever before because with the advent of the formal state of war, Hitler's atrocities against the Jews increased one-hundrecfold. Protests against the application of the white paper were renewed but the British excuse then was that tampering with the white-paper policy might-irfflame the Arabs and upset the progress of the war in Africa and the Near East. Mind you, Senators, at that time hundreds of thousands of Jews, caught like gats in a trap, were endeavoring to escape from Hitler. They could have gotten to Palestine, not only from Germany, but from Poland and from all of the satellike countries, but the British Government through the white paper said, "No, you must remain where you are." They did—and more than 5,000,-000 of them were exterminated.

Even after the Germans had been driven from North Africa, and all prospects of war in that area had disappeared, the British continued to remain adamant in the enforcement of the white paper. They still found excuses to prevent homeless Jewish refugees from going to Palestine.

In the meanwhile, because of the brutal application of this immigration polley, hundreds of thousands of Jewish lives were needlessly sacrificed. Hundreds of thousands of these people might have been saved.

Now the war is over. There has been peace in Europe since May 8, and still Britain enforces the white paper.

Mr. President, let us look at another aspect of the situation. As a part of the deliberate policy of the United States and the British Government, Palestine was legally designated during 1917 as a national homeland for the Jews. There were prolonged negotiations between President Woodrow Wilson and Prime Minister David Lloyd George, and the Government policy, since known as the Balfour Declaration, was proclaimed. According to all of the writings of Mr. Wilson and Mr. David Lloyd George, it was the full intent of our Governments at the time to make Palestine eventually into a free and independent state in which the rights of all peoples would be equal under the law, but in which a majority of the population would be Jews. There is no question about this. It is as factual as any historic record can be.

At the Versailles Treaty, His Majesty's Government was given a mandate over Palestine to continue until such time as a sufficient number of Jews had arrived in Palestine to established a proposed com-

monwealth.

The United States Government was not a signatory to the Versailles Treaty but we were very much a factor in the British mandate over Palestine, because in 1924 the Coolidge administration negotiated a treaty with Great Britain in which the British administraton of the mandate was confirmed. This treaty, however, specifically stipulated that Britian would make no change in the immigration policy into Palestine without prior consultation with the United States. But Britain has, as the record shows, completely ignored the United States in all matters pertaining to Palestine. On March 9, last year, President Roosevelt asserted in the White House that the United States had never given its approval to the white paper of 1939. Despite this strong hint from an Allied and Associated Nation, Britain continued to enforce the white paper, and it is doing so to this day. In the meanwhile, last year the Democratic and Republican National Conventions went on record favoring the immediate creation of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth. The majority of Members of this Congress have gone on record favoring this policy, and insofar as I know, none of us differ on the question of relief to those unfortunates whom President Truman would transplant to Palestine.

During its long climb up the political ladder, the British Lebor Party espoused the cause of the free and democratic Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. During all this time the Labor Party challenged the Churchill government's application of the white-paper policy. Only a few months ago, in May 1945, the British Labor Party—the same party which now rules the destinies of the British Empire—adopted an official declaration on Palestine which reads:

There is surely neither hope nor meaning in a "Jewish national home," unless we are prepared to let Jews, if they wish, enter this liny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this lefore the war. There is an irresistible case now, after the unspeakable atrocities of the wold and calculated German Nazi plan to kill all Jews in Europe. " " The Arabs have many wide territories of their own; they must now claim to exclude the Jews from this small area of Palestine less than the size of Wales.

Mr. President, that was the statement of the Labor government before it came

to power.

When the Labor government came into power, we in the United States who believe in the validity of the Jewish claims to Palestine had the right to think that at long last the piedges of the British and the American Governments would be sarried out. But once more we were soomed to further and more bitter disappointment and disillusionment. Not only is the Labor government ignoring its pledges, but, of even greater distress, it is seeking to block President Truman in his efforts to furnish relief to 100,000 people who are in such dire distress.

This attitude of the British Government is a horrible commentary and a great shock to those of us who had always admired the British for their traditional belief in fair play. This is anything but fair, and it cannot help but lessen the prestige of the British in this

country.

I hope the British Government will appreciate the depth of American feeling on the subject of Palestine, and take immediate steps, not only to comply with President Truman's great humanitarian objectives but also to carry out the historic pledges of our Governments.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, this morning while the Palestine question was under discussion I had intended to express some thoughts on the subject, but was precluded from doing so by the intrusion of the bill, which has been under discussion during the day. I should now like to submit some brief remarks in com-

nection with that matter.

Mr. President, when we review the history of the Palestine problem we find that there was hardly another instance in the memory of our generation whem promises have been so lavishly made and so consistently violated. Between 1918 and 1920 most governments of the worls, including our own, gave careful consideration to the future of Palestine. After much soul-searching a decision was anxived at in the light of the needs of the -ews, of the position of the Arabs, and of the interests of the entire civilized worls,

The Arabs, until then subjects of the "urkish Empire, were put on the road to irredom. In the case of the Jews it was peccenized that this group of people, liuing scattered all over the world, who cound equality of rights and deceratreatment in some countries, but unending sorrow and persecution in others, also deserved to have a country where thom of them who wished to emigrate would be tru'y at home. Palestine, because of its historic connection with the Jewish people, was recognized as the place which should become the national home of the

Jewish people.

This was the basis on which the nations of the world decided to entrust the mandate over Palestine to England, with the understanding that Great Britain would use its position to further the immigration and settlement of Jews in Palestine. It was understood, of course, that all inhabitants of Palestine, whatever their race or religion, would enjoy per'ect equality of rights and that particular attention should be paid to guarantheing religious freedom and the protection of the holy places in that country, which is holy to so many faiths. But it was clearly understood at the same time that the Jews should be enabled to immigrate to Palestine in large numbers, so that its Jewish inhabitants would ultimately become a majority of its otal population, and so that, in this sense, the state that would one day be established in Palestine would be a Jewish state.

Let me make it plain that the term "Jewish state" was never meant as a state in which Jewish religion should be controlling but simply a state in which the majority of the population were Jews. All this is very clear from the diplomatic correspondence surrounding the Palestine mandate. The American peace delegation in Versailles, President Wilson in person, British leaders such as Mr. Lloyd George and General Smuts, all made clear that this was their understanding of the purpose of the Palestine mandate.

A large number of governments, then united in the League of Nations, gave their formal approval to this policy, which became incorporated in the League of Nations mandate. The United States of America fully subscribed to this understanding by entering into a treaty with Great Britain in 1924. This treaty, which can be found on the statute books of the United States, gives our country the same rights to supervise the faithful execution of the provisions of the Palestine mandate as we would have had were we a member of the League of Nations. In addition, the treaty stipulates that no modification of the terms of the mandate by Great Britain could affect the validity of our treaty.

The legal position with regard to Palestine and the commitments which the nations of the world have undertaken with regard to the Jews who desire to enter Palestine were, therefore, quite clear 20 years ago. What happened since then that would have made the breach of these commitments and a change of policy justifiable or at least excusable? Has it been demonstrated that the Jews in Palestine were unable to do the job of settling the country? Has it been demonstrated that they have, in doing so, oppressed or contributed to the impoverishment of their Arab neighbors? Has the position of the Jews in the world become so much better that their need for a national home has become less than it was in 1917?

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

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Mr. WHEELER. As chairman of the committee of four which visited Palestine last June, I was very much surprised to see the great improvement which had taken place in that area since I had been there before. We stayed overnight at Tel Aviv, which is one of the cleanest and finest cities to be found there, much cleaner than any other city in the vicinity. It is a very beautiful place, built up entirely by the Jewish people. I can see no excuse for anyone saying the Jews should not be permitted to go to Palestine if they wish to go and buy land. I do not undertake to tell the British government what it should do, but I see no reason why, if the Jews desire to come to Palestine and stay there, they should not be permitted to do so.

Mr MURRAY. I thank the Senator for his comment. I appreciate that he has made a very careful study of this problem on the ground, and that he is familiar with the facts. I am sure he is qualified to approve and corroborate

what I am now saying.

Have the Arab peoples lost their chance at independence in other countries so that they could have looked only to Palestine as the one place where they could have a national state of their own?

Nothing of the sort. Quite the contrary, the Jews have shown remarkable success in peacefully colonizing Palestine. Their example and cooperation have resulted in a tremendous rise both of the numbers and of the economic standards of the Palestine Arabs. The Arabs in Palestine today enjoy a far higher economic standard than they did before the coming of the Jews and a far higher standard than that of Arabs in most neighboring countries. So beneficial did Jewish colonization prove to the Arabs that, far from leaving the country, as they used to in the days before the First World War, large numbers of Arabs from neighboring countries immigrated into Palestine in order to share in the prosperity brought by the Jews.

And what about the Jewish situation in the world? If it was bad in 1917, it has become immeasurably worse in the years since. All during the 1920's, anti-Semitism became stronger in one European country after another, in the 1930's the Nazi rule of Germany resulted in a world-wide campaign of hatred against the Jews, and in the early 1940's about 6,000,000 Jews in Europe were slaughtered, gassed, brutally murdered. Their survivors have lost all, and are finding it almost impossible to start life anew in the countries where they have met and are still meeting with so much hatred. If it was necessary to have a Jewish national home in 1917, how much more has this necessity been demonstrated in

And what about the situation of the Arab-speaking peoples as a whole? They have progressed on the road to independence. They are rapidly freeing themselves from the last traces of foreign control. Five of the Arab countries-Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, and the Lebanon—have become members of the United Nations. A sixth Arab State, Yemen, is also almost fully independent. The Arab position in the world has tremendously improved. The Jewish cosition in the world has tremendously deteriorated. If it was wise and just to 'acilitate the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine in 1917, it is far more wise and just to do so today.

The American people, and its qualiled representatives, time and again gave 'ull expression to this point of view. As early as 1922, Congress went on record in a joint resolution as favoring the Jewish national home, and President Harding approved the resolution and made it part of the law of the land. Presidents Cooldge and Hoover expressed their approval of this policy. Both the Democratic and Republican Parties reaffirmed this policy nost emphatically at their recent na-Jonal conventions in the summer of 1944. in these conventions, they pledged themselves to a policy of large Jewish immitration and of a Jewish majority in Palestine that would result in the estabishment of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth. President Roosevelt publicly concurred in this policy, and pledged himself to carry it out. President Truman likewise has declared that he will pursue the same policy.

Mr. President, the chapter of British rule in Palestine contributes nothing to the honor of the British Government, It is a blank chapter in English history, It is a chapter full of evasion and duplicity. After having received the trusteeship over Palestine mainly in order to help the Jews establish their national home. British administrators did their best to prevent the Jews from doing so. For the present, and as it has been ever since 1939, Palestine is ruled under the notorious British document known as the Chamberlain white paper of 1939, under which no more Jews may enter Palestine, and under which, in this so-called national homeland of the Jews, Jews am not even permitted to live or to own promerty anywhere except a tiny part of the territory of Palestine.

This document is reviled and repudiated even in England. Winston Churchill, the man who pulled Great Britain through the war, called the white paper a unilateral breach of promises and a violation of international obligations.

But on the part of Mr. Churchill, tow. just as on the part of many other. these were only words. For 4 long years Churchill was Prime Minister of England, and he had it within his power to right the wrong that was done. He dill not do so. For most of those 4 years There was an explanation—the critical war situation. But for the last year and a half this explanation no longer hell

During the past year and a half it would have been easily possible to abrogate the white paper, to open Palestim the Jewish refugees of the Old Worls, and to lay the foundations of the Jewisa

It was not done by Mr. Churchill's povernment, and now we hear that M Attlee's government does not intend to do so, either. It is said to wish to mainain the white paper intact, with but slight and insignificant concessions. is said to intend to "pass the buck" for

the future of Palestine to a United Nations organization which has not yet started operating and which, God knows when, will be able to start operating

OCTOBER 2

An overwhelming majority of the Members of both Houses of Congress, both political parties, the administration are publicly pledged to support the policy of a Jewish commonwealth, and yet in practice we are failing to carry this policy into execution. It is reported that the President of the United States has asked that 100,000 Jewish refugees be admitted to Palestine at once. This is, indied, an elementary requirement of the mandate. The victims of our enemy's brutality who by some miracle survived in his concentration camps and who desire to go to the country that was promisec to them should be enabled to go without the least delay.

Eut this is only the first step. Without shirking responsibility, our Government and the Government of Great Britain, who have made so many far-reaching decisions in the international field in the interest of peace and humanity, must not shirk this responsibility, either-the long-overdue responsibility of redeeming and carrying out a sacred obligation.

67,000 FEOPLE PARTICIPATED IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN DEMONSTRATION FOR JENISH FALESTINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. (JTA) -- At least 67,000 people participated in the demonstration for a Jewish lalestine at Madison Square Garden last night, arranged by the American Zionist Emergency Council, police estimated today. About 22,000 crowded into the auditorium, while approximately 45,000 filled the streets outside, listening to the proceedings through loudspeakers.

The Garden filled up so fast that the Fire Department ordered the doors elesed a half-hour before the meeting was scheduled to begin. The auditorium was hung with American and Zionist flags and banners reading: "Is Attlee Another Chamberlain?" "When Will the War Be Over for the Jewish People?", Aren't Six Million Jewish Dead Enough?" and "America Is For Ealestine. Why Doesn't the State Department Act?"

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, told the audience that his interview with President Truman on Saturday occurred in a cordial, pleasant atmosphere. He expressed the hope that the President would "not be misled by a few high-placed, shell-shocked Jews who reach you from time to time and attempt to confuse you on this basic problem and its sound solution. They speak for an insignificant number of our people, those who are afraid lest the establishment of a Jewish State will endanger their own comfortable existence here." Dr. Silver aslled on all American Jews for a total mobilization "in the war which has been called against us." As he finished, the entire auditorium-arese and spontaneously chanted the Hatikvah.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey pointed to the sufferings of the Jews now confined to camps in Europe, to the magnificent achievements of the Jews in Palestine, and to their contributions to the war effort, and declared that they were entitled to a homeland. He called for the immediate redemption of the pledges made to the Jews and urged the immediate establishment of free immigration. The Governor, however, refrained from demanding the creation of a Jowish state or commonwealth.

Justice for the Jews, Dr. Stephen S. Wise said, did not mean more certificates of admission to Pelestine, but the admission of Palestine to the United Mations as a Jewish State. He said that he doubted that Frime Minister Attles wanted to go down in history as "another Mamsay MacDenald." he predicted that he will live to see the establishment of a Jewish State and added that after his interview with the President on Saturday, in the company of Dr. Silver, he was not "without hope."

Other speakers included Mayor Fiorelle La Guardia, Hayim Greenberg, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Joseph Lookstein, Mrs. Moses Epstein, and Dr. Daniel Foling. Henry Monsky presided.

American Council for Judaism Says Domonstration Dis Net Hoprosent All U.S. Jews

HHILADELIHIA, Oct. 1. (JTA) -- Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council for Judaian, charged last night that "an attempt is being made by the holding of mass meetings and other propaganda devices to foster the erroneous impression that all American Jews are united in support of the Zionist plan to establish Jews as a nation and to make Enlesting a Jowish Commonwealth.

"This is simply not true," he declared. "No one possesses the authority or the right to speak in the name of all Americans of Jewish faith. In behalf of the American Council for Judaism, an organization of Americans of Jewish faith who oppose Jewish nationalists, refuse to participate in a political organization of Jews, and oppose the creation of a Jewish state, we call attention to the divergence of opinion among Jews on this subject."

PRESS RELEASE from

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Zionist Organization of America * Hadassah * Mizrachi * Poale-Zion 342 Madison Avenue * New York 17, N. Y. * MU 2-1160

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LEADING U.S. SENATORS DEMAND IMMEDIATE FULFILLMENT BRITAIN'S PLEDGES TO JEWISH PEOPLE

DELIVER ADDRESSES ON SENATE FLOOR STRESSING RIGHT OF U.S. TO INSIST UPON OPENING PALESTINE'S DOORS TO UNRESTRICTED JEWISH IMMIGRATION

Washington, D. C. - October 2 — Ten of the nation's outstanding Senators today rose on the floor of the United States Senate to demand immediate fulfillment of Great Britain's pleages of a Jewish Palestine. Participating in this demonstration of American support for Jewish aspirations in Palestine were Senators Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky; Owen Brewster (R), of Maine; Homer Ferguson (R), of Michigan; Joseph F. Guffey (D), of Fennsylvania; Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado; Brien McMahon (D), of Connecticut; James E. Murray (D), of Montana; Leverett Saltonstall (R) of Massachusetts; H. Alexander Smith (R), of New Jersey; and Robert A. Taft (R), of Chio.

Keynote of the day was sounded by Senator Taft, who, beginning the discussion early in the morning session, stressed America's right to insist that Great Britain carry out her pledges to the Jewish people at once, and declared:

"A year ago the Senior Senator from New York and [introduced a resolution calling on our Government to take up with the British Government the solution of the Palestine problem. We asked that the British be requested to carry out the Balfour Declaration, to repudiate the White Paper of 1939, to reopen Palestine to Jowish immigration, and to resume the policy leading to an independent commonwealth with a majority of Jewish citizens. The Administration then posed the passage of such a resolution and premised to take quiet steps to accomplish its purpose. Such steps, if taken, however, proved a complete failure.

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"I wish to express my strong approval, and I think that of a majority of the Senstors, of President Truman's action in suggesting to the British Prime Minister that 100,000 immigration certificates to Palestine be issued to the homeless Jews of Europe. If the British Government follows this suggestion of the President, it will previde relief for many of those Jews who survived the horrible persecution and terture of the Haxis. May I add, too, that it would be some atonement for what we have failed to do during the war. For during the war, we did little more than express polite sympathy for the Jews in Germany and in the occupied countries.

"I think we should realize, however, that Presiden: Trumen's request, even if acted upon by the British Gevernment, will not solve the problem. It is still a belated emergency measure. The problem of the surviving Jews of Europe will not be selved by 100,000 immigration certificates. There are, perhaps, 3,000,000 Jews left in Central and Eastern Europe. They face a terrible afternath of war and a continent still imbaed with bitter Jewish hatred. Palestime is still closed to them,

"Now is the time to carry out our obligations. If they are not carried out in this post-war settlement, they probably never will be carried out.

"Thus far," Senator Taft continued, "we have received no indication that the new government of Great Eritain is determined to alter British policies in Paleatine. On the other hand, in spite of the fact that the British Labor Party is officially committee to a Zionist solution of the Paleatine problem, it is reported that the Labor Government intends to continue, with slight modification, the policy of excluding further Jewish immigration into Paleatine. I believe we should continue to exercise our influence, as President Trunan has begun to de, towards securing from Great Britain a pledge to carry out the Baifour Declaration. We are in constant touch with Great Britain. They are asking us for assistance and support in various matters where their vital interests are at stake. It seems to me that we have the right, and is view of the historical position of both nations, the duty,

to insist that Great Britain do justice to the long-suffering Jewish people and that Palestine be opened to them without any reserve or restrictions."

During the course of his address he was interrupted several times as Senators Brewster, Guffey, Smith, Ferguson and Saltonstall asked his permission to take the floor and endorse his views and expand upon points he made. Senator Brewster told the attentive chamber of his horror and indignation upon visiting the notorious Dachau concentration camp, one month after its occupation by the allies. "More than 10,000 people were still horded there," he asserted, "and we all saw 60 bodies stacked like cordwood. This was the treatment accorded to unfortunates who died a month after our occupations. Certainly the care which had been provided for them is at variance with the Christian character which we would contemplate would be provided."

He urged immediate admission into Palestine of 100,000 displaced European

Jews, saying that this would not only open up a vista of hope for the honoless

Jews of Europe, but would relieve the United States of the responsibility of their

care inasmuch as they are offered home and hospitality in Falestine. He added:

"We should go much further than this in redeeming our solemn pledge."

After Senator Brewster concluded, Senator Taft received permission to include in the Congressional Record the text of the Earl G. Harrison Report on the appalling treatment of Jews in comps under American supervision, as well as President Truman's letter to General Eisenhower ordering these conditions to be corrected at once.

Recalling that when the Palestine resolution had been pending before the Foreign Relations Committee, action had been postponed at the request of the military authoritie; "because the British said it raised a very troublesome problem for them in the Far East," Senator Guffey declared: "Now that the war is over, I hope that we can take some action that will bring relief to the long-suffering Jews of Europe."

Senators Smith, Ferguson and Saltonstall made equally strong statements in support of Senator Taft's remarks.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson in a ten minute address also emphasized this country's right to speak to Great Britain about Palestine. Charging that Britain had made the Jew "a political football." since the Balfour Declaration was issued, he declared: "Britain is determined to pursue this (White Paper) pelicy to the bitter end...it is time for the Senate and for the United States Government to face realities in Palestine. The determination to establish in Palestine a homeland for the Jews in which Jews would eventually have nationhood status in common with other peoples, was a joint policy of the United States and the British Government during World Mar I...an equitable and just resolve should not be abandoned now,

"How long are the American Government and the American people going to remain callous to the suffering of the homeless Jews of Europe.?" he demanded. "How long will the American people remain indifferent to the imperative need to set up the long contemplated Jewish State in Palestine? Patience has ceased to be a virtue. The time is at hand to put an end to the suffering and persecution of the survivors and enable the Jewish people to re-establish themselves in the independent and dignified status of ancien; days.

"Surely, our people are in no mood to have President Truman's recommendations vetoed by the British. Surely, the Balfour Declaration is not a scrap of paper. Surely, Britain is no: going to welsh on her solemn pledges," Sonator Johnson exclaimed.

Senator Brien M-Mahon then rose to address the Senate but he was repeatedly interrupted by Senator Theodore Bilbo (D), Mississippi. Senator McMahon declared that Senator Bilbo was attempting to prevent further discussion of the matter. The chair ruled Senator Bilbo out of order, but the discussion in the meantime had been side-tracked to other subjects.

The question of Palestine was therefore not raised again until later in the afternoon, when Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley rose and delivered an

impassioned plea for immediate action to rescue the Jewish survivors in Europe.

Declaring that the Jewish Commonwealth is a hope cherished by the vast majority of the Jewish people all over the world, especially in the United States, Senator Barkley said that he hoped that the question of the Jewish Commonwealth will be given the consideration to which it is entitled at the Peace Conference.

Doclaring that he is not unmindful of the "delicate international situation"
with regard to Palestine, Senator Barkley asserted that the United States Government
has made its position unmistakably clear on the White Paper and added:

"As a friend of the great Jewish people who have contributed so much to world civilization, as a Senator, and from the standpoint of humanity and justice, the plight of the Jews cries out for the opening of Palestine's doors." Senator Barkley demanded that there be no further delay in the solution of this great human problem.

Senator McMehon then delivered a ten-minute address in which he charged that the British have endeavored for the past twenty years, with one excuse after another, to make Palestine a ghette of the Arab world.

"This attitude of the British Government is a horrible commentary and a great shock to those of us who had always admired the British for their traditional belief in fair-play," Senator McMahon declared. "It is anything but fair and it cannot help but lessen the prestige of the British in this country. I hope the British Government will appreciate the depth of American feeling on the subject of Pelestins and take immediate steps, not only to comply with President Truman's great humanism tarian objective, but also to carry out the historic pledges of our Government."

Senator James Murray made the last formal address in the Senate. After assailing both the Churchill and the Attlee governments of Great Britain for their failure
to redeem Great Britain's pledges on Palestine, Senator Murray asserted:

"I am sorry to say that our own government is failing to carry out its policies. An overwhelming majority of the members of both Houses of Congress, of both political parties, the Administration, are publicly pledged to support the policy of a Jewish Commonwealth, and yet in practice, the executive agencies of our Government do not seem to be supporting this policy. It is reported that the President of the United States had asked that 100,000 Jewish refugees be admitted to Palestine at once. This is indeed an elementary requirement of the Mandate...but this is only the first step. Our Government and the Government of Great Britain, who have made so many far-reaching decisions in the international field, in the interest of peace and humanity must not shirk this responsibility either — the long overdue responsibility of redeeming and carrying out a sacred obligation."

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#180 - 10/3/45



ארבייםער פון שלע לענרער. פאראיינינם 77

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שויו געענטפערט פרעזידענט טרומי

פון ווצשינגמאן האם מען נעכמען געמאלדען, נאר א קריינער טייל פון דער נאנעער עיוניסטש נענש די ארצער ביינער מייל פון ווצשינגמאן האם מען נעכמען געמאלדען, נאר א קריינער טייל פון דער נאנעער ביינער אונער באסרערטן אונער אַז דער ענמפער איז נימאַ.—דער לאַנדאַנער באריכם זאגם, אז עטליס ענטפער וועט פארעפענמליכמ ווערען ווען בוירנס וועמ צוריקקומען.—איראק פראשעסטירט געגען מרומאנים בריף וועגען אידען.

> לאַנראַן, אַקם. 1. — דער ענגין מוֹ ענגלישעו פרעמיעריסיניסטער וועם לישער אינפאָרמאציעימיניסמעריום פארעפענטליכט ווערעו אווי גיר ווי

האם היינם נעמאלרען, או פראים יועם אנקומעו צום פרעוירענט). מיניסמער קלעמענם עמלי האם די לעיבאר רעגירונג אין אין בשענמפערט אויף פרעזידענט טרר א גרויסער פארלענענהיים

משנ"ם בריף, מען זשל אריינלשוען לאנראף אקם. 1. - די לעיבאר רעי 100 שליוענט אידען קיין פאַלעסי נירונג מוו איצם אנגעמעו א באשלום אין איינעו פון איהרע שווערסטע פראר פרעוירענט האָט זיין בריק גען -- יוכגען פאלעסטינע.

פון איין זיים האם די איצסינע ענני -פריינרליכען פראטעסם" צו דער צו ענגלשנד געשיקט דעם וצטען ליטע דענירונג פאר זיך פרעזירענט אטעריקשנער רענירונג צולים רעם. טרומאנ"ם ווענרונג מען זאל אריינלצר וואס פרעזירעגט טרומאן האט געבער שיעישוניםשעריום ואנש: "מ'האם סינע און זי אליין סיספאסעירס ועהר וענם אירען ליין פאלקסטינע, ואנט די נגב'ענען נעוועהר. און או די ערקלערונג פון אינפארטאן זע: 100 פויוענט אידעו אין פאלעטן טעו ענגלאנר אריינצולאוען 100 טויי אין וואשינגשאון ערקלערם, או דער שטארה סיט די אידישע שטרעכונגען א באריכט פון קאאירא עניפטען. פראיםיטיניסטער האם נישם נעי אין פאלעסטינע. און ווען זי נאל פרר פראיםיטיניסטער באסיד על באי אין פאלעסטינע. און ווען זי נאל פרר פראיםיטיניסטער האם נישם נעי אין פאלעסטינע. און וועלען די נאני האט אין און ערקלטרונג פאר דער באסטינערער פון די פראנע אפליינען. וועלען די נאני האט אין און ערקלטרונג פאר דער באסטינערער פון די פראנע אפליינען. וועלען די שיקם קיין ענמסער אויף דעם פרעי קעמפעריקע טיילען פון די ציוניסטע אדענמים בריף צו איהם ווענען ארי אין פאלעסטינע נים שוויונען.

רישער איינוואנדערונג קיין פאי פון דעו אנרער זייט האט די רעניי וונג פאר זיך די זעהר קעמפערישע ציוניסטישע טלוכה. בדער אמת איז או דער פרעמיערי שראכער, און זי ערווארט. או א פארי בעסערונג פה דער אירישער איינוושני נלויבט. או כיין ווייספרדינער שרים מאליטים: אויפרייפען אין דער נאני טען אריינגעטוטען כיין פאלעסטינע

צער שרשבושער וועלט. ובית וושטיננטפו השם די באיריקע פען דעם ביוייסעו פאפיר", אה זי וענס מאו מים א מענטיגעו לופטר בירנעריסרע אין פאלעסטינע.

ענט שרוטאו האם אין דעה ריכטונג.

די לשנע פון די אירען אין א סך פלוכות. וואס ניינען א סך עוריפנע איינסטעלען זיך פאר ברעסיער עשלי איין בריה, ששאתיו ערנער, זוי ברעוירענט שרופאו שטעלם שטאנעו אין אועלכע ואכעו. ראפג דעם פרעזירענט'ס סעקרעטאר, זי שאר אין זיין בריף עו פרעסיער בווען פרעזירענט טרומאן וואלט שארטירט. אדער

מערטעל. און די פעהרסטע איכער

עבליבענע אירען ליירען אווי שמארם

פרעמיער פון איראק פרא

לשנרשה, שקטשבער 1. - די רעד

נעושנט. או עוויי פילישן אירעו וושל

א צווייסער רעוולספט וופלט נעוועה.

אויסעואוואנדערעו.

מרשנע פון לעבעו און טרים. רי זינרייכע עלאים האבעו אין דער ציצטינער סלחסה משקע פארניכטעט לע אפען־אנסיסעסיסישע רענירוונגעה ובער דעם אנטיסעטיטיום האבעו זיי ים אפנקשפשם. פת 5 את א השלם לעסטינע. טיליאן אידען אין אייראפע פאר דער לחמה, אויסער ענגלשנר און רוסלשנר, ינען איצט נעכליכעו א פיליאו פים

שעו סאלדאם אין יפו

מארשטעהער פין די אירען, יואס

א אורישער סצלראם, ווצם

שמשנעו אויף רער וואר פון או אסלי ריקשנער כאוע. איז נעסרים נעווארק נירונג פון איראה האם נעשיקט א שכת ביינטכם פון שו שרשבישעו שקר CMC1000

פאליטישע בארייטונג.

הורכאוים ניט, שו מען של נרינדעו ש דעם נשר נים ושרגען.

רער ערשטער רעוולמאט וואלט גען אראבער און אידען ווארנעו וועגען מעגליכען בירגער מתו", השם דער פרעמיער פון איראק

באקופעו א פיחלט זין פארפליכטעט צו טאן עפעס סלאט. ראס וואלט געווען א גרניסען א פארטטעהער פון דער אראכישער דיחינ. נעפאר מאר די שכנ'ישע אראכישע לינע האם נעואנט ווענען סרוסאנ'ם אין אראכנשע קרייוען אין קאאירא

ראם שלע נענוטעו אין באסרשכם", בשרשלאו העו נים דורכנעפירם ווערען פאלעסטינע. וועם ער זיך באר האם דער איראקישער פרעסיער וויי אתן דער הילף פון ראואושרים! שחו דער חילף פון כשישנעטעו."

פין קאנצענטראציעילאנערעו זיינען נים נעשטעלם אויף דער זיים פון די צשל פאראומנליקמע את היימלאוע האפעה אז ער וועם באקלערעו אונוער סטעלונה, ווייל רשם איז פשר אינו

רש אין לשנדשן השם כתו בשקשנם נקסשכם. או די ענגליטק ועהסטק לוסטידיוווים איז אריכערנעפירט נעד משרעו פון מייששלאנר קיין פאר

אראבער דערשיסט אידי־

וראוינען אין רער האַפענשטאט יפו. בה שנסיסעסיסיום: או דער איינצינער לעכעו תלישביב. השבעו נעבעטעו דער ודעג מאר זיי זיך עד ראסעונען אין רקנירונט, זי זשל משרשטשרקבו די פשליציי, ווייל עם זיינעו סענליר צוואסענשטויסען צונייטען אינע אין מעסמירם געגען מרומאנים

שרשביטר.

רער אראבער איז ווארשיינליך אויסקן

שער באַפעלקערונג פון יפי האם די אסעריקאנער נייעס־אנפנטור ביינאי פאליציי געענטסערט, אז זי ניט נופ טער פרעס" ערקלערט, אז איראק זויל שכטונג. און די אידען דשרשעו וועגען

עיכאר הפנירונג צוגעואגט אפצורטר ניוירטק איריטן ארפיי פון 200 פויי רענט ווענקו דער מענליבקייט פון א זיינען געבליבען רוחיג דורך דער צייט

א ציוניסטישער פארשטעהער

מי וויסעו. או אין בינייסעויתייו" וייר אפגעהאלטעו ווערעו אין דער נעי אנגעקופעו איכער 200 סירוענט שער קאפיינסייהאיו. עס קיפעו־או רע סטלענראסעס פון איבער'ן לאנה, פין רענאסען פון איבער'ן נאַנעען לאַנה. "ברים עו העלפעו אין די אירישע פאר יערונגן ווענעו ארץ ישראל.

אין שנקיסעו. עם ושל דייסעו. או א אויינער אין דער פריה. רשנק די דשוינע מאדער נגען אין מארד משער לוכם צפענטליכט געווארעו דער באריהטי מעודאו כיין וואטיננטאו סארנעה. בעלרונג פון פרעוידענט טרוטאו וועי הטעלונגנן עו וערן וייערע טענאטאי בען זיין בריף צו פראיסיטיניסטער דען און קאנורעסליים. אייף כלעמענט שטליו.

רעם ראנערשטאנ. רעל 4טעו אלי מאלרינעף פאליטיטער טעטינקיים אין טאבער, וועט אין וואַשיננטאן פארי מישעו די נרייסע ציוניששישע עשייר

> שבשר ער האט צונענעבעו, או סעו ספי אין אראבישע. ספי אין אירישע רשרף איהם וופס ניכער ירורכפירעו פאר די לעצטע וושלעו האס די שו סעו וושלם נעשאסעו א נישישרנשי סרייוען פו לאנראן האס סעו נעוושי ווייל בשנים וועלען יענע אידעו. וושס

אירעה או האם פעו ערקלערט, או פרעזירענט השט נאך דער משטסרשטער מאנסערענין ערקלערש. או איירער ער מרקם אננעמעו מעלכע עם איו שרים רשטען סים דער שרשכישער וועלם.

סון ווששינוסשנער פוועלעו גיים סעו רושענסי האנפערענץ. וועלכע וועם

או די שמער קשנער רענירונג און דער בין אווי וויים יווי שרענשה ווששינגי ברעוירקנם וציע שננעסעו ענערנייםן מצו אין לאליםארגים, עווישען ניי די רשר ערשטער פיטינג פון דער קאני רי שעלענרשמעם השלשעו נשר שלין שערעניו וועם אפנערשלטעו ווערען 9

New York, N. Y., Tuesday, October 2, 1945

שער כשריכט פון העריסשו און די שיטוושר, און זיי השבעו נעסשכט כש" שמיירדושונסי קשנסערענין וועלען, אם" מענעבעו רושרעו כאריכטעו ווענו דער די שטעה אין ווענען די פארהשנדי

יינע שרום ווענעו ארע ישראל מאר טפריים דיך איכער'ן נאנצעו לאנד. בערוסעו בעיוארעו אוסעסום און וויכר עוויטעו אלע שיכטעו אין פארכינדוט רעסירעו די פיטינגעו.

וסעו שתשאבער. וועס אין דער שפאר וועלעו נענוסעו ווערש פאר א פרש בישיפשרכונעוישער סינשנשג אמנער סעסס פון שלע רעליניצוע שיכסעו גען האלטעו אינרעו א נרניסע פייערליכע נען הווייסעו פאפיר" און, די נעשלא הפילה. אויף דער איניציאטיווע פון סענע טויערעו פון ארץ ישרא דער ניו "ארק באארד און דושואיש ביניסטעתם, אין וועלכער עם וועלע יד באטייליגעו רבנים און ראביים אי

סינע פיהרער פיהלען, או סעו ס ביסינגען און דעסאנסטראעיקס ויינען טרויסרוסען א רעליניצוען ענסוויאוכ טינע רעדנער, אידען און ניטראידעה, מיט דער איצטינער לאנע. די סייטר זיינען אוויסנערוסען געווארען צו אדר ליכע תפילה אין דער שפאנישרפארטר משוישער שוהל. מענטראל פארק וועספ און 70טע סטרים. וועם פארקוסעו איי פייערליכע פארואמלונג פון נערספרנעו. רפנערסמפני 10עו פק נייםשיגע פירער שבער. 8 אויינער אין צווענש.

דשם וועם ויין או אייסערארד איבערפשרגען. רשנערשטשנ. דעם ליכע רעליניעוע צערעפשניע אה שרים

אומפארשייאיש אין נייעם אומאפחענניג אין

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סענאמאר אלווין בארקלי



סענשמאר עדווין פי. דושאנמאן

רויסען הומשניטשרישען שלם, השם סשלם אויף די שרשבישע פשלים" סענפטפר ברייען פעק'פעהפן, רעספר שענם. ער הפט בפטפנם, פו פ סר קראם פון קשנעטיקום. בשעולדינם, או ליאן אירעו וואלטקן נקוועו נעראטע

רושאועה נאסי, דעמשה טענאטאר מעק'מעהאן האט אניער -SDRING ארקרישראל קאן אויפגעמען דרוי פין פראם פון שענסילווייניא. האם דער פארקלענערו דעם ענגלישע פרעסטיוש ליאן אידעו. סאנט, או די סענאטיקאסיטע פאר דא אין לאנד. דער בווייפער פאפיר".

פון הערבערם ועליגמאון יטשראנר און עסטרייך צו פא הויפס פון דער וואשיננסאנקר ביורא פון דער "איטא") חשן קיין ארץ ישראל.

ליידעו, ואגעו סענאטארען

שארפע פאָדערונגען אין סענאָט אַריינצולאָוען איַדען קיין ארץ ישראל. – דעמאקראטען און רעפובליקאנער אייניגען זיך אין פאַדערונג צו פּרעוידענט מרומאַן אויסצואווירקן אפשאפונג פון ווייסן-פאפיר.-פאדערן סענאם זאל ווידער אויפנעמען א"י-דעואלוציע.

סענאמאר מאפט האט דערכיי כשמערקת, או שמילו אויב די ראויי ווששיננמטן, שכמ. 2 (אימא).-דעמאקראטישע און רעפוכליקאנער גע סאַדערונג זאָל נאָכגענענעבען וועי בענאטארען האבען היינט אין פעי רעו, וועם עם זיין בלויז "א סארי נאש אמאקירט די פאליםי פון דער שפעמינמער עמויררושענפי מישל." ענגלישער לייבארירענירונג צו כאי דאס פתראמענמאלע פראבלעם גרעניצען די איינוואנרערונג פון וועם אבער דורך דעם נים נעלייזם אירישע פליכשלינגען פון אייראפע ווערען, האם ער געזאנם. "מיר קיין ארץ ישראל. די סענאַטאַרען וועלען דפרסען סאַרועצען אינוער אַכעיע ווענען דער סשעטכערלעין רענירונג. דערבוי סאלק, האט ער נעואנט, וועט ניט ד האבען גלייכציישיג געסאַרערט, או איינסלוס, ווי פרעזירענט מרוסאני דער איינסלוס, ווי פרעזירענט מרוסאנים רע האבען גלייכצייטיג געפארקרט, או איינטלוס, חי פרעזירענט טרוסאנים רער צ'ווירענטלועיע רער סענאטאר רערקלרט. או די דעו, או פרעזירענט טרוסאנים רערקלרט או די רעו, או פרעזירענט טרוסאנים האט רער סענאטאר רערקלרט. או די בענראעים ואלען צוריקנעוויועו ויכי פרעזירענט טרוסאן ואל סארועצעון האט אנעורדובטר. צו ברנות פר פרעזירענט מרומאן זאל סארזעצען האט אנעורדיבען, צו קרינען פון סענט. ער האט רערביי אויסנעררים: אראנישל פוינען צוברירען בענראציעס זאלען עוריקנעוויזען יינען צוברירען בענראציען האט אנעורדיבען, צו קרינען פון מענט. ער האט רערביי אויסנערריפן אראנישל פוינען צוברירען בען אוינערדי אויסנערריפן אראנישל פון ווינראור אי אויסנערריפן אראנישל פון ווינראור אי אין מענט אוינערים איינער אוינער אוינען אראנישל פון ווינראור איינען אוינער אוינען אוינער איינען אוינען אוייען אוינען אוינען אוינען אויינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אויינען אויינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אויינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אויינען אויינען אויינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אוינען אויינען אויינען אוינען אוינען אויינען אוינען אויינען אוייין איינען אויינען אויינען אויינען אויינען אויינען אויינען אוייען אויינען אויינען אויינען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען איייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען אוייען איייען איייען איייען אוייען איייען אויסצואיבען דעם איינפלום פון ענגלאנד וא פארשפרעכען, או די סיעונג או די קאסיטע רארא איצט סיט די אידען, וועלכע האבען אריינין וועל און מארשפרעכען, או זי די סיעונג או די קאסיטע רארא איצט סיט די אידען, וועלכע האבען אריינין וואל שוין מארש אידען מארשפרעכען, או זי די מארשפרעכען צוא די קאסיטע דער אפעריקאנער דענירונג פאר וועם דורספירען די באלפור דעקלאר ווירער באטראכטעי אוא די עולר ענענסיבארינגועי וואס אידען האבען געראַנער דעם פרעוירענט פאר ווין לאוף פון דעם אוייפען ראַציע," האַט מעראל. און או די שולר איייפען ראַציערים דער אפערערענט פאר ווין מארשרערטער".

מענאמאר ראבערם מאסמ, רעד נונג אין אויסגערריקט געווארעו דורד פובליקאנער פון אָהייא, האָם אין די סענאצטארעו לעווערעט סאיטעני א רעדע אין פענאם אויסנעדריקם ססאל, רעזוכליקאנער פון מאסאסטיר די ענגלישע לייבארדיענערונג .איננאר זיין שמארקע שטיצע סאר פרעזרי ועסס, ראלה ברוסטער, רעפוסליקאנער דירם נים בלוין אירע פארשארעכענס, זיין שמארקע שטיצע סאר פרעזרי מון סעין, האסער פוירנוסאן, רעפובלי נאר זי כאסים זיר אוין צו שטערען דענם מרומאנים באסיאונגען צו

לאנער פון מישינען, און ה. אלעספאר פרקוירענט מרומאנ'ם בפסיאונגען עו רער סטים, רעפובליקאנער פון ניור העלפען רי 100,000 הייסלאוע איר אפישער פירער, ראט הערפידים אי קראטישער פירער, האט דערקלעלט, או

קריתען 100,000 אימינראציע פערי אויסלענריטע אנגעלענענהייטען האם האם דער סענאטאר נעואנם. איז א שיפיקאטען פאר היימיאון אירען מיט א יאר צוריק זיך אפגעהאלטן פון טיול פון דער אפיומענט פאליטיק פון

וועם נעווארעו פון די נאציירוצחים ווען נים ראס בווייסע פאפיר". סענאטאר ערוריו מי. רושאנסאו דעפשקרשם פון קשלארשדש, השם פשר ' שלם פש" ראסט דעם "ווייסעו פאפיר" אנטווארטליך פאר די לעבענס פון פינף מילישו אידעו. עד השם אויסגעדריקם יין שוירערונג איבער רעם, וואס די

מייבארירענירונג האס צוריסגעוויוען

טרומשנ'ם משרשלשנ משר דער אייני ווצַנדערוננ מון אירישע מליכטליננעו

קיין ארץ ישראל, ראם אמעריקאנער

נרייטונגען פאר דער טראַנספאַרטאַציע וואַרסען די פאַראנטוואַרטלינקייט צו

סענטטטר נעושנט. סענשטשר דוקשומשן השם שנגעווי

דערפילען א היילינע פליכט.

סענשטשר דושייכים ע, משרי, דעמשי ועו. או אוירל נ. העריסאנ'ם רעפארם קראם פון מאנטאנא, האם רערקלערט. השם "שווי אויסנעשוירערם רעם פרע" שו די ענגלישע הכרשאסם אין ארץ יירענם", או ער האם נעשיקם א בריוו ישראל אין וא "שווארץ קאפיםל". ער רירך סטייטיסעקרעסערי בוירנס או האט שטארת בארויערט וואס די עקי פרעסיער עשלי. סדנאטאר רושאומאו ייהוטיוראנענטורען פון אונוער רעני האם דערביי דערקלערם. אז פרעוירענם רונג פארפולו עו שטיצעו די אויסנע־ מרוסאו איז נעוועו אזוי זיכער, או דריקטע אמעריקאנער פאליסי מאר א עפלי וועם איינשטיפעו פים דעם בתר אירישער קשמשנוועים. פענאפשר מש" משנימשרו זשעמט". או ער השם נלויך די השם אריםנעמשדערם די שמעריקש" נעשיקט אינסטרוקעיעס צו נענעראל נער רעניר נג און די בריטישע רעניר אייזענהאוער צו סאנעו באלרינע ער רונג, או זיי זאלעו פון זיר ניט אראסר

GENERAL MAILS THE DAY _3_180 TUT

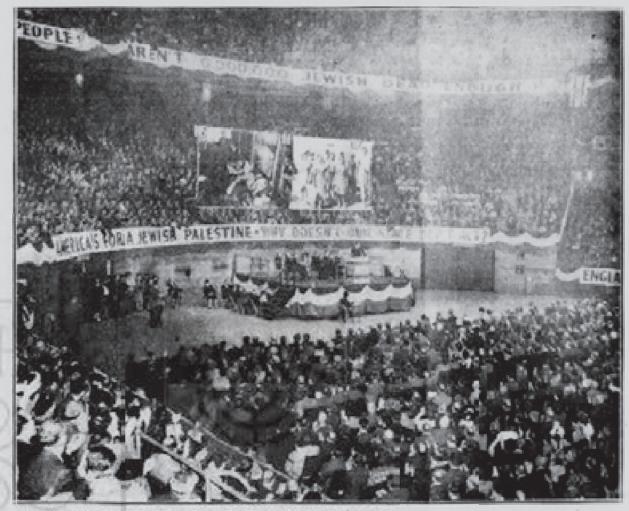
ער פון דער גרויסער היסטארישער ארץ-ישראל דעמאנסטראציע -פאריגעו זונטאג אווענט אין מעדיסאו סקווער גארדעו



רי לפסען ארום סעדיסאן סקוועל נארדען ליינען נעווען סארפלייצס סים אידען, וואס האבען נים נעקאנס אריינטיין אין האל, אבער ייי זיינען נעבליבען שפעהן אין החיפען און צונעהערט אלע דערעם.



פון לינקס פו רעכטס: נאווערנאר דינאי, דר. אכא הלל סילווער, הענרי מאנסקי, פארויצער פון ניויסן פראמעס פיטינג או פארים וויינבעיג שיויסוןבער פון שטנ", אויף דער פיאסטארסע פון פעריכאו סכוועי נשרו



א טייל פון די 25,000 אדינו, וואס האבון אונעפולם פעדיפאן ספועד נאדרען אין אויפר "יייסען מאפיר". און געפארערם א אירישע חיים אין ארץ ישראל.



א פירער נון דער קריסטליכער קירד. אפעלירם על דער קריסטליכער וועלט



ברשביי סטיפען וויין רשנקט לעישר ישנוושרדיש פשר זיין דערטוטינענרער רערע. פשר איריפער היים אין



ARABOTAL TAL UP STAINING שרנשניומעית, חשם שרדעסיים



מידער פון דער פועלורציון פארטיי. תאם נעחשלטעו די איינצינע



האם תרעדם אין נאסקן פון דער TARREST STATES

An Open Letter to Prime Minister Attlee

Seven thousand Jews in liberated Czechoslovakia committed
suicide in the last few weeks.
They returned from the concentration camps to find their
homes gone, their families massacred and opportunities for employment closed to them. They
made repeated attempts to build
a new life for themselves in
Czechoslovakia or to emigrate
overseas, but all doors were
closed. They chose the only
possible way out—out of unending misery and out of life.

This is only one of many such reports that reach us almost daily from the countries of Europe. Do they reach your ears, too, Mr. Attlee?

Perhaps you were not greatly impressed. What, after all, is the snuffing out of seven thousand lives in a world grown accustomed to the violent death of millions? But we were not only impressed, Mr. Attlee. We were badly shaken. It is not only the number of these latest victims, but the timing of this mass-suicide—after "liberation"—that we find so tragic.

Who Is Responsible?

It was our very unhappy conviction all along that the responsibility for the extinction of six million Jews in Europe was not Hitler's alone. The entire Christian world shares that responsibility. By their failure to take a strong stand the great democratic powers quive Ritler the green light to destroy European Jewry. And when hundreds of thousands, pechaps millions, of Jews could have been saved from the clowe of the Yazi beast, it was Great Britain which relused to admit them to Palestine—their only haven.

When we voiced these occusations, official British spokesmen invariably took cover behind "the exigencies of war," These filmer average for a bratal policy, unprecedented in the history of human misery, were always morally effensive. But now the war is over. Ritler is gone, Europe is tree, demonstrate in gone, Europe is tree, demonstrate in gone, for the type of "liberation" which has some to our people in Europe.

The Labor Party's Promise

This is happening, Mr. Attlee, at a

in power in Britain. Your party is now in direct control of Polestine's destinies. It is the Party which an recently as May. 1943, adopted a resolution declaring:

"There is murely neither hope nor meaning in a "Jewish National Home" unless we are prepared to let Jews, it they wish, enter his tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war. There is an Irresistible case now, ofter the unspeakable atractities of the cold and calculated German Nasi plan to kill all Jews in Europe . . . the Arabs have many wide territories of their own; they must not closin to exclude the Jews from this small area of Palestine, less than the nice of Walon."

A magnificent declaration, Mr. Attlee! You will agree, no doubt, that it entities um to expect a full measure of justice from your regime.

The Lord President of the Council and Lotor Party Leader of the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon, Herbert Marrison, declared while denounting the Chamberlain Government's White Paper in May, 1898.

"It we do this thing today we shall have done a thing which is dishonourable to our good name, which is discreditable to our opposity to govern and which is dangerous to British security, to peoce and to the economic literard of the world in general and of our swn country. Moreover, it will not work, . , the Government must innerestand that this decument will not be summatically binding upon their successors in office, whatever the cincumstance of the time may be."

The Promise Has Not Been Kept

You are the "successor in office," Mr. Albies. But in place of the fulfillment of these officepentied pledges, we have rewived word that your Government pleas to continue with slight modifications the brutal White Paper policy. Wille the remeants of European Jewry are meased in concentration comps, morely and physically schousted, still under violent anti-Semitic attacks, hungry and penniless, with nothing to return to but the graves of their leved ones, you are planning to keep the doors of Papers are planning to keep the doors of the plidges of your Party, the anti-ficiality parieties of the Colonial Office are being implemented with the same vigor and desermination as in the days of the old Gavernment.

tritain can no longer hide hehind "the empenties of war." So now we are told of the meny preorupations of the new Government, which prevent it from toktor, oction to fulfill its promises with report to Polestine. We venture to say that, despite your many preoccupations, one of the first acts of the new Government should have been a sweeping abrequition of all measures restricting Jewish enterprise in Palestine, the opening of that country's gates to free and unrestricted Jewish immigration and an official declaration re-establishing Palestine on a Jewish Store. Nothing also and nothing less was rightfully expected of you and your Government. Nathing also and nothing less could restore our faith in the sincerity of Britain's people and in the good will of Britain's people and in the progressive spirit of Britain's new Government.

We writed hopefully for an historic pronouncement consistent with your Party's program. Instead, you ellered us a mean trickle of immigration certificates which fairly marks the tropic needs opporent to all. What did you exploit us to do with this "qitr"? Did "ou, perhaps, mean that we were samelow to divide these certificates among the hundreds of throsends of our people who must migrate to Palentine or he dopmed?

This Is Our Stand

We reduce to accept any such minerokile "qifts" based on the White Paper of 1959! We demand full recognition of Jewish rights to Palestina: We are at the very and af our patience, Mr. Arties, and an pollistive solution. will be accepted by American Jewry or by what is left of European Jewry. As for the Jews of Palestine, what can they do hut resist to the bitter end the policy which you propose to continue in that country!

America is today called upon to deal with your Government in -rder to help in the solution of your country's I mancial and economic difficulties, to the end that the British working measure may maintain a lair standard offliving. They are entitled to it. But we say to you: the same rule of life should apply to the surviving Jews of Europe. You cannot supper sympothy for the social advancement of British's measure when you withhold the right to a life or sall support and solitories at the first victims of parkers. He dynamet tail I social and sequential propers and of the painer time States the rechanger, pol-arciat, fruded Arch rulers in the Middle East, including the pro-Axia Mutti. Justice, see, is indivisible.

In this eleventh how we urge you not to drive Jewish youth in Palestine and elsewhere to regard you and your panple as essential and betrayers of a narred trust. We call on you to reseem Britain's pledge to the Jewish people naw:

> NOTHING ELSE AND NOTHING LESS WILL DO.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER, STEPHEN S. WISE, Joint Chairmen

American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Ave. OAS New York 17, N. Y.

New Yorské Listy

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AN OPEN LETTER TO DR. STEPHEN S. WISE

On Thursday, September 27, the New York Post published "An Open Letter To Prime Minister Attlee" in the form of a paid advertisement of the American Zionist Emergency Council signed by you, Dr. Wise, and by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver. The opening paragraph of it reads as follows:

"Seven thousand Jews in liberated Czechoslovakia committed suicide in the last few weeks. They returned from the concentration camps to find their homes gone, their families massacred and opportunities for employment closed to them. They made repeated attempts to build a new life for themselves in Czechoslovakia or to emigrate overseas, but all doors were closed. They chose the only possible way out — out of unending misery and out of life."

You proceed then with a demand to Mr. Attlee to abolish the restriction of the British White Paper and to open the doors of Palestine for unlimited Jewish imigration.

We are thoroughly sympathetic with your demands. 10gether with you we are horrified that not even the terrible sacrifices of millions of Jewish lives in German extermination camps could overcome the shamefull hypocrisy of the British Government — Tory or Labor — which pays lip-service to the Jewish cause and simultaneously closes the doors of Palestine to the remnants of European Jewry. We wish we might be able to help your people. It would be human only, if such an attitude would drive you, Zionists, who try to persuade the world that your cause is just, to some exaggerations - though the plight of Jews could hardly be exeggerated. But why, lookling for a club to beat Mr. Attlee, did you choose Czechoslovakia? Where did you get the seven thousand Jewish suicides in the few weeks after the liberation of the country? What kind of reporters do you have, Dr. Wise?

You know, Dr. Wise, as well as we do, that there was no Jewish question in pre-war Czech-slovacia. You know, that not even the United States are as free of all kinds of antisemitism as pre-war Czechoslovekia was. You know that Jews could mix with absolute freedom with the Czech population, pursue their religion, have their own schools. be Zionists or Conservatives or Communists, or whatever they pleased. You know that there were Jewish ministers of state, Jewish writers, musicians, doctors and lawyers, teachers and businessmen, workers and farmers. You know that thousands of Jewish youths from Poland, Rumania, Hungary and the Baltic States studied on Czech universities. You know that between 1933 and 1938 more Jewish refugees relatively to the entire populace entered Czechoslovakia from Germany and Austria - and have been welcomed and helped - than any other country in the world. the United States not excluded. Why, you yourself told it to us, when you spoke to gatherings of Americans of Czech descent commemorating the memory of the man, who made the Czech people such a people, the memory of T. G. Masaryk.

Then came Hitler. Your people paid a terrible price. But so did the Czechs. There is no use — at least not among Czechs and Jews — to argue as to whose sacrifices have been greater. But do you know. Dr. Wise, that there were many Czechs who lost their lives on German galleys because they tried to help their Jewish neighbors? Do you want names and statistics? Do you know that letters are coming now to America from our Jewish friends and relatives in Czechoslovakia, telling how they hid all these terrible years with Czech friends, and saved their lives in such a manner? Do you know that a Czech hiding a Jew tisked not only his life, but also the lives of his parents and his children?

We do not boast of such things. We consider them to be

Do you know, Dr. Wise, that when after the liberation typhus broke out in the infamous ghetto of Terezin, Czech doctors and nurses volunteered to rescue the unfortunate, and that many of them were infected and died? Do you

when they that know brought the first party of former inmates from Terezin to a Prague hospital workers from the suburbs of the city and peasants from villages 40 miles cistant brought their last food, in order to improve the diet of the liberated Jewish prisoners? We don't boast of this, either. We consider it a natural thing for a people which remained true to the memory of its great teacher.

Do you know that the new Czech regime banned the old parties, which were to a certain extent antisemistic before the war — the Agrarian, the National Democratic and the Slovak Hlinka party? Do you know, that many Jews who returnerd from concentration camps and from exile hold now high government positions in Czechoslovakia?

Some Jewish and Zionist newspapers in America ascribed to Dr. Beneš an assertion that Jews in Czechoslovakie will have to assimilate themselves, or else, and that even religious freedom is not going to be tolerated. It was, of course, untrue. Dr. Beneš never said such things, and people who knew him would have never believed that he did.

On Septemeber 2, and 3, the first Congress of Jewish religious societies (Kultusgemeinden) took place in Prague. The Congress has been welcomed to Prague by representatives of the Czechoslovak government, the Central National Committee in Bohemia and by representatives of Czech organizations. Mr. Václav Kopecký, Minister of Information, greeted the Congress in the name of the government. Prague newspapers quoted him as follows:

"The Minister remined the Congress of the great educational work of T G. Masaryk among the Czech people. Masaryk's influence was the reason why the Germans were not able to force the government" "protectorate or the Czech people to decree anti-Jewish laws. The Czech people consider the sufferings of the Jews as a part of their own national disaster. Mr. Kopecký emhow heroically phasized Czech soldiers of Jewish faith fought in the Czech armies of liberation. It was for us a matter of course that we liquidated the barbaric rasism and restored the democratic Czech laws, also as far as Jews are concerned. It is a question whether citizens of Jewish descent will remain a national group, or will assimilate with the Czech and Slovak peoples. Nobody, however, is going to influence such a decision by means of political pressure."

The president of the Congress, Mr. A. Frischer, whom you, Dr. Wise, probably know personally, declared — that altogether 8012 Jews came back to Bohemia and Moravia from concentration camps. Frould anyone say that 7 among them committed cide in the list few we

There are American papermen in Czechoslo some of them of faith. There is no element of their dispatches. Did any American correspondent report mass suicides of seven eighths of the present number of Jews n Czechoslovakia? Why, it would have made front-page news in American newspapers!

True, there have been a few cases of antisemitism in Slovakia. There have been similar cases in France, in Belgium and elsewhere. Some people who received from the Germans Jewish property did not want to part with it. You have the word of Dr. Beneš and of Jan Masaryk - and you have no reason to doubt their word -- that such cases would not be tolerated. And do you know, Dr. Wise, that the same Slovakia, which allegedly tolerates cases of antisemitism, accepted now two to four thousand Polish Jews, who sought in Slovakia refuge after antisemitic explosions in Paland, and who are cared for by the Czech government - at a time. where there is not enough food for Czechs and Slo-

We are sorry. Dr. Wise. that you used a report of alleged 7000 Jewish suicides in Czechoslovakia, which is obviously netrue and slanderous to the good name of the Czech people, in order to fight the bad faith of the British government. You did not help your own just cause and you did Hurt the good name of a people. whose conscience toward the lews is cleaner than the conscience of any other Christian people.

> EDITORS OF THE NEW-YCRSKÉ LISTY.

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PERSONAL STATEMENT-PALESTINE

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I desire to make a very brief statement. Yesterday a representative of the United Press, Mr. Allan Drury, propounded this question to me, and told me that the United Press at New York had asked him to do so. He asked:

Would you favor armed intervention to put down a revolt in Palestine?

I would not take an oath that that is the exact question he asked me, but I would take an oath as to my answer to him. This was my answer:

Our plans-

Meaning the plans of the United

Our plans for a peaceful world include Palestine.

That is as much as I told him. That is all I told him. Yet, the United Press carries a story today that I favor sending our boys to Palestine to put down a revolt in Palestine. I do not think a revolt has occurred yet, but I wanted to make that statement. It does not happen very often that I am misquoted by the United Press. This is the first time in a long, long time. I do not remember ever before being misquoted. But this is such an important question that I could not pass up the opportunity for correcting the statement officially.

I feel certain that Mr. Drury reported my answer as I gave it to him, and that the error occurred in the New York office.

PREE PALESTINE

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am constrained once more, by present circumstances abroad, to speak in behalf of a free Palestine. Members of Congress and the American people have been led to believe for some time past that this question would be settled, yet obstacle after obstacle has been interposed to prevent an equitable settlement.

Winter is approaching in Europe and with it is bound to come distress and social upheavals. War refugees and political outcasts, driven from pillar to post for no other reason than their race and faith, still remain spread throughout Europe in large numbers, shut out from possible migration to countries where they might find security and safety.

In order to forestall continued suffering by these groups who have been pilloried and persecuted with such brutal fury, the doors of immigration to Palestine should be opened and a free Jewish state should be established in that country which would permit refugees and persecuted people a haven of safety and a

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place where they may renew ordered, sivilized living.

It is said that this is purely a domestic mestion which is of no concern to the rest of the world. This argument is also ased to justify the enslavement and oppression of many other peoples and can carry no great weight with those who have fought and died for freedom and independence of nations and individuals. I believe that the rank and file of our British allies recognize and respect the widespread sentiment among the American people for the establishment of a free democratic Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. It is no answer to say that organized brigands would assail such a settlement and promote political and social disorder in the Near East, because the decent opinion of mankind will never tolerate for long any situation which permits organized minorities, or even powerful tyrannical groups or nations, to block the establishment and peaceful, orderly development of free representative government and democratic institutions.

I raise my voice in protest, therefore. against the further delay in executing previous solemn commitments which have been made to the Jewish people to enable them to carry out their aims for relief, self-government, and a homeland of their own. I wholeheartedly approve of and commend the efforts which our President is exerting to assist in settling this question, and I urge that our Goyernment take additional steps at once through vigorous diplomatic representations and good offices to open the door of Palestine and prevent the privation and suffering which lie before our unfortunate Jewish brethren this winter unless an early-satisfactory settlement of this question is found. In my opinion, the early effectuation of a free Palestine is not only of great moment to very many worthy human beings, but, indeed, to the realization of our war aims. As a people, we cannot remain silent or unmoved in the face of continued persecution and possible destination of millions of our fellow men, women, and children, whether they are Jews or gentiles.

It is unfortunate to note in this connection that many peoples in many lands of various races and creeds are suffering from persecution, exploitation, unwelcome and detested political domination, and denial of their God-given right to free government. We cannot and will

not be immune to their pleas for deliverance. In keeping with the traditions of our own free Nation, we must hold out the hand of succor, declare our sympathy for their plight, our resolution to relieve their hardship, support their just aims, and work as vigorously and straightforwardly as we can to encourage and help them to achieve self-determination.

I sincerely believe that this Congress should go on record at once as favoring the immediate abrogation of the infamous white paper and the establishment of a free Palestine, and we should unhesitatingly go on record as favoring freedom through justice for every nation desiring and seeking it.

GREAT BESTAIN, REMEMBER THE W

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an open letter to Prime Minister Churchill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, in 1923 the United States Congress unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Balfour Declaration and this same course was followed by 53 mations throughout the world. No formal action was ever taken by Great Britain to effectuate the Balfour Declaration. Today 100,000 Jews live in consentration camps throughout Europe with no homes to go to and their only haven of refuge is Palestine who can absorb them without any cost or burden to world society and I appeal to the leaders of Great Britain who seek justice for their people now to apply it to the stricken Jews of the world and permit the immediate immigration of these 100,0=0 Jews to Palestine. I include an open letter to Prime Minister

AN OPEN LATTIE TO PRIME MINISTER ATTLES

Seven thousand Jews in liberated Ceechoslovakia commetted suiride in the last few weeks. They inturned from the concentration camps to find their homes gone, their families massered, and opportunities for employment closed to them. They made repeated attempts to build a new life for themselves in Czechoslovakia or to emigrate overseas, but all doors were closed. They chose the only possible way out—out of unending misery and outloof life. This is only one of many such reports that reach us almost daily from the countries of Eurspe. Do they reach your ears, too, Mr. Atthe?

Perhaps you were not greatly impressed. What, after all, is the snuffing out of 7,000 lives in a world grown accustomed to the violent death of millions? But we were not only impressed. Mr. Attlee. We were badly shaken. It is not only the number of these latest victims, but the timing of this mass-suicide—after "liberation"—that we find so trassc.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE

It was our very unhappy conviction all along that the responsibility for the extinction of 6,000,000 Jews in Europe was not Hitler's alone. The entire Christian world shares that responsibility. By their failure to take a strong stand the great democratic powers gave Hitler the green light to destroy European Jewry. And when hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of Jews could have been saved from the claws of the Nazi beaut, it was Great Britain which refused to admit them to Palestine—their only haven.

When we voiced these accusations, official British spokesmen invariably took cover behind "the exigencies of war." These filmsy excuses for a brutal policy, unprecedented in the history of human misery, were always morally offensive. But now the war is over.

Hitler is gone, Europe is free, democracy is triumphant—and thousands of Jews prefer death to the type of liberation which has come to our people in Europe.

THE LABOR PARTY'S PROPERTY

Whis is hoppening, Mr. Attice, at a time when your Labor Government is in power in Britain. Your party is now in direct control of Palestine's destines. It is the party which as recently as May 1643 adopted a resolution declaring:

There is surely neither hope nor meaning in a Vewich national home unless we are precared to let Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this helice the war. There is an irresistable case now, after the unspeakable alrestites of the cold and calculated German Nazi plan to kill all Jews in Europe, " The Araba have many wide territories of their own; they must not claim to exclude the Jews from this small area of Palestine, less than themsire of Wales."

"magnificent declaration, Mr. Antiee, You will agree, no doubt, that it entitles us to expect a full measure of justice from your recense."

The Lord President of the Council and LaBor Party Leader of the House of Commous, the Right Honorable Herbert Morrison, declared while denouncing the Chamberlain Oppernment's white paper in May 1809:

"I we do this thing today we shall have dome a thing which is dishenorable to our domest name, which is dishenorable to our depart of the pasty to govern, and which is dangerous to Bruish security, to peace, and to the economic interest of the world in general and of our own country. Moreover, it will not work the Government must understand that this document will not be suttomatically binding upon their successors in office, whatever the circumstances of the time may be."

You are the "successor in office," Mr. Attlee. in place of the fulfillment of off-repeated pledges, we have received word that your Government plans to continue with slight modifications the brutal white While the remnants of Europaper policy. While the remnants of Euro-pean Jewry are manaed in concentration campa, merally and physically exhausted, still under violent anti-Semitic attacks, hungry and penniless, with nothing to return to but the you are planning to keep the too the pleds time practically closed. Daughte the pleds time perty, the sant-Stendar policies turn to but the graves of their loved ones, to keep the doors of Pales-Daspite the pledges of your party, the the Colombi Office are being implemented with the same vigor and determination in the days of the old government.

Britain can no longer hide behind the exigencies of war. So now we are told of the many preoccupations of the new government, which prevent it from taking action to fulfill its promises with regard to Palestine. We venture to say that, despite your many precompations, one of the first as sweeping abrogation of all measures restricting Jewish enterprise in Palestine, the open-ing of that country's gates to free and unre-tricted Jewish imentional and an official dricted Jewish impatration and an official declaration recentablishing Pulestine as a Sewish state. Nothing size and nothing less was rightfully expected of you and your Government. Nothing else and nothing less Britain's pleases, in the good will of Britain's people, and in the progressive spirit of Britsin's new government

hopefully for a historic consistent with your pe We walted hopefully your party's BOURDSHIPS us a mear Instead, you offered program. trickle of incoignation certificates fairly mocks the tracto needs apparent to all What did you expect us to do with this "gart"? Did you, perhaps, mean that were somehow to divide these certificate the hundreds of theusands of ou **ANDONE**

ople who must migrate to Palestine or

THUS IS OUR STAND

We refuse to accept any such miserable gifts based on the white paper of 1939. We demand full recognition of Jewish rights to Palestine. We are at the very end of our patience, Mr. Attiee, and no palliative solutions will be accepted by American Jewry or by what is left of European Jewry. As for the Jews of Palestine, what can they do but

resist to the bitter end the policy which you propose to continue in that country. America is today called upon to deal with your Government in order to help in the solution of your country's financial and economic difficulties, to the end that the British rorking masses may maintain a fair standard of living. They are entitled to it. But we say to you: The same rule of life should apply to the surviving Jews of Europe. You cannot expect sympathy for the social advancement of Britain's masses when you withhold the right to a life of self-support and self-You respect from the first victims of nazism. cannot talk of social and economic progress and at the same time bolster the reactionary, pro-Fascist, feudal Arab rules in the Middle East, including the pro-Axis Mufti.

In this eleventh hour we urge you not to drive Jewish youth in Palestine and elsewhere to regard you and your people as enemies and betrayers of a sacred trust. We call on you to redeem Britain's pledge to the Jewish people

BOW.

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JTA Daily News Bulletin

Thursday, October 4, 1945

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106 EAST 41st STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

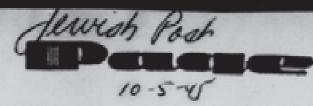
TRUMAN DENIES BRITAIN HAS ASKED U.S. TO SEND TROOPS TO FALESTINE, OR SHAKE RESPONSIBILITY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3. (JTA) -- President Truman today categorically denied that the British Government has requested the United States to send troops to Falestine, or that any request has come from Britain asking the United States to assume partial or joint responsibility for Falestine.

Queried at his press conference about the reply from Frime Minister Attlee to his request for the admission of 100,000 Jows from Europe to Falestine, the President said that he would confer with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, on route here from London, before commenting on that question.

Earlier in the day, Charles Ross, the White House press secretary, said that Fresident Trumen received a cable from Attlee last night, but that its contents will not be revealed at present, because the whole matter is sall Ender discussion. He emphasized that the Palestine issue is in the diplomatic stage and that there is nothing he can or should talk about.

(Son. Edwin C. Johnson, of Colorado, said last night that Attleo's telegram was a rejection of President Truman's request for the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestime. He did not reveal the source of his information, but declared that the British Government will announce next week a plan to admit 1,500 Jews a month.)



Zionists Only Beginning To Fight

NHERE is little that can be added from an editorial standpoint to the news and developments in the fight of the Zionists to forestall Britain's contemplated upholding the White Paper of 1939. It is obvious however, that the utmost in efforts to bring to bear so much public opinion on Great Britain is being expended and that these efforts are meeting with the greatest success.

U. S. Zionists, for once in recent history, can be proud of their leadership. That Rabbi Silver

is in great part responsible for the inspired activity is unquestionable, but it seems to be true that he is getting the ecoperation of all

Britain has become callous to public opinion, and it may be that she will refuse to budge in the present crisis, In this connection it might be said that Great Britain will find that the Zionists, what with right so overwhelmingly on their side, are only beginning to fight.

Between You and Me

By BORIS SMOLAF.

DRESIDENT TRUMAN soon receive American Jewish leaders in connection with the their problems. . . . The interim Palestine situation. . . . All in- committee of the American Jewdications point to the fact that he ish Conference has formed a comstill supports his demand for the admission of 100,

WASHINGTON 000 Jews from TALK Europe, even though this request has irritated officials circles in Britain. . . . Dr. Abba Hillel Silver is now in constant telephonic trans-Atlantic communication with Dr. Weizmann. . . . We learn that it is not true that Britain offered the United States a share in the administration of Palestine and that American authorities rejected the offer. . . . On the contrary, Secretary of State Byrnes during his conference last week with Dr. Weizmann in London displayed great interest in certain projects for the development of Palestine. . . . Especially in the so-called Lowdermilk Plan, the execution of which would require American assistance. . . . It can now be revealed that Mr. Byrnes received Dr. Weizmann after he was advised by Washington to do so. . . . It can also be revealed that Mrs. Roosevelt was ready to issue a public statement denying that the late President Roosevelt promised King Ibn Saud not to support the Zionist demands for Palestine. . . . Her statement would have emphasized that this allegation could not be true, because her husband told her all the details of his meeting with the ruler of Saudi Arabia, and never mentioned that he made any anti-Zionist promises, as reported by Arab circles. . . . President Truman's statement to the same eflect made it uniscon

Roosevelt to speak.

With the ban on large gatherings ended, central Jewish organizations are preparing for their annual conventions DOMESTIC they were prevented AFFAIRS from holding because of war restrictions on transportation. . . . Speculation is rife as to who will be elected president of the Zionist Organization of America at the forthcoming ZOA convention which will be held in November in Atlantic City. . . . And much interest is centered on the American Jewish Conference, the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare

will Funds, and other groups which will now be in a position to air mission to study the structure and organization of the Conference and report its recommendations to the Third Session. . . With the ZOA convention the matter is much more simple. . . . Everybody agrees that should Dr. Abba Hillel Silver choose to run for president, he will meet with no opposition whatsoever. . . . He is today the acclaimed leader of the American Zionists. . . . Even his former opponents are compelled to recognise his authority. . . He has definitely won his point with the World Zionist Executive that Zionist political activities in Washington vis-a-vis Congress and the Government must not be conducted by the office of the Jewish Agency there, but by the American Zionist leadership.... And it looks as if his followers may succeed in convincing him that it is in the best interests of the world Zonist movement that he become the official head of the ZOA in these critical times when America is to play

> ence the non-Zionist nembers of the Jewish Agency to ZIONIST utilize the present poli-TRENDS tical difficulties in Zionism to resign from the Agency. . . . The remarkable thing is that this idea emanates from one who is the head of an organizatiom which is raising funds for Palestine. . . . However, it does not lock as if this idea is meeting with any response among the non-Zienists. . . . On the contrary, practically all the non-Zionist leaders in New York are definitely supposting the demand of the Jewish Agency for 100,000 immigration certificates, and intend to go on supporting it. . . . It looks as if he British Government is ready to increase its offer of 1,500 Palestine certificates a month to

a leading role in decicing the des-

Some extreme non-Zionists in

this ccuntry are trying to influ-

tiny of Palestine.

vocate rejection of even this increase. . . . There is talk that a very important leader of the Jewish Agency may resign his position as an expression of protest against the policy of the present British Government. . . . And it would not be Dr. Weizmann this time. . . . Should such a resignation take place, it will signalize serious anti-British activities by Jews in Palestine. . . . Sumner Wells may soon take an active interest in an organization which is trying to help the Zionist cause politically.

SERGE HOY 0.0

CE ON PALESTINE IN TUSHINGTON conference Felestine, 9 ionist from communities toward energency Britain's policy intional of Jeurish Britoin fulfil her lenders denounce 200 nothered to than morro 500 COLEMETY LEGISTIC with oitios insistanco today 50 drods

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those scheduled) Tore Dre Abbe commonte O. Johnson, in reply to s 1070 Trumma's Pross, we Wertheim, tho Purther Congressmen during Smoney Edwin nows reeney Dologations has sent anothor this statement Prosident make only Semator conforcace. Bullotin went Falostino. Goldstein, D not that dent ppgu pur doy Fe le will record the historical occasion and which will be presented to Dr. In this Album will be engraved the names of all, who are Golden Book and for "family settle-

The stirring events of secent days preparing a beautiful album, which in connection with the release by President Truman of the Earle G. Harrison seport, revealing the terrible plight of the homeless Jews in Europe, aroused the local committee making gifts for inscriptions in the

ments" through the Jewish National In view of the limited space at the hotel, early reservations are urged especially since those who are making gifts for Golden Bock inscriptions must have their names sent in early so that their can be engraved in the Album, which will be presented to Dr. 3ilver. The headquarters of the Dinner Committee are at the Jewish National Fund Office, 901 Keystone Building, Court 0138

Among the synagogues, who have made gifts in the sum of \$250.00 to \$1,000.00 are Congregation Beth Shalom, Congregation Adath Jeshurun, Congregation Poale Zedeck and Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol. The gifts of others will be anneunced next week. Mr. Harry Rice has been named treasurer.

Judge Ellenbogen has announced the appointment of an Advisory Committee of the following mbbis: Rabbi A. M. Ashinsky, Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof, Rev. Dr. Herman Hailperin, Rabbi M. A. Levin, Rabbi B. A. Lichter, Rabbi Bernard Pcunko, Rabbi Goodman A. Rose, Rabbs Joseph Shapiro. The full list of the entire Executive Committee will be announced next week.

Momentous Message to be Delivered by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver at Jewish National 10-5-41- Fund Testimonial Dinner Critere

of the Jewish National Fund to greater effort in making the function on October 17 a practical as well as a moral demonstration of Pittsburgh Jewey in support of the Jewish Palestine. As revealed in the Harrison Report over 100,000 Jews in the "liberated Europe" still lingering in camps have only one hope - to settle in Palestine. For these scores of thousands of refugees, land must be provided for in Palestine to build new houses new farms, new schools and public nstitutions. To meet this need, the Jewish National Fund, long recognized is the effective agency of the Jewish people for the acquisition and reclamation of the soil of Palestine as national property, must

now be greatly extended. The address of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who will be the guest of honor at the Test-monial Dinner is expected to be momentous in its content as Dr. Silver low leads in the nationwide campaign for the recognition of Jewish aspirations in Palestine. A large number of individuals and organizations have already pledged substantial gifts in honor of Dr. Silver for inscriptions in Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem, which makes possible the acquisition of new acres of land in Palestine. The Dinner Committee, headed by Judge Henry Ellenbogen is

2,400 cn condition that the Jewish Agency postpone all its other demands for the time being. . . . But the American Zionist Emergency

Council agrees with those leaders

of the Jewish Agency who ad-

Vol. 13-No. 15

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1945

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Indianapolis under the act of March 2, 1879.

Greatest Mass Meeting in Modern Jewish History Zionists See Truman Saturday; Silver Lauded As Great Leader

AM writing this on Monday evening, Oct. 1, the evening after the great mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. I am writing this after a day of discussing the event with dozens of people and gathering impressions, after looking through every New York newspaper to see the impression the meeting had made.

By now the whole Jewish world must know Madison Square Garden was jammed to capacity and that thousands of people were milling outside. The contents of the main addresses must have also been conveyed to my readers by now.

I want to give my own personal impressions.

I had a press ticket and I came to the Garden at 7:45, that is, 20 minutes before the scheduled opening. As we got nearer 50th street, the subway was crowded and it was almost impossible to get out of the station at 50th street and to walk over to 8th avenue.

I elbowed, almost fought, my way through 49th street to the stage entrance where the press people were supposed to go in. When I got to the door, I was stopped by a policeman—no one was permitted to enter. The meeting was already in progress-though it was before 8 o'clock. As I found out later, I missed hearing Daniel Poling and possibly Mayor La Guardia.

I heard Henry Monsky's voice over the loudspeaker-I knew he was to be chairman and I recognized his voice-asking the working press people who had not entered yet to go to the front entrance on 8th avenue. It was impossible to go back to 8th avenue the same way I had come. So I made my way, with some difficulty, to 9th avenue and went around the block to 50th street and then to 8th avenue.

Nothing doing. Police and management were busy shoving the large billowing mass of Jewish humanity away from the main entrance.

"Move on, move on, don't block the traffic," they kept on saying. Whenever the crowd threatened to become disobedient, there was a mounted policeman ready to push it away with his horse.

The fire department closed down he doors," they told me. "Try 49th street again." So I tried I went over to 45th street and tried to walk through the Belvedere Hotel which occupies the whole block between 48th and 49th. But as soon as I reached the 49th street entrance of the hotel, I saw every door blocked by people standing and listening to the loudspeakers. It was only shortly before eleven when I saw crowds streaming out of the main entrance that I managed to get into find not a single seat left for me: that is how crowded it was.

The figure of 25,000 inside and 45,000 outside is probably correct. I was there when the resolutions and the telegrams were read and when the hymns were sung.

And I stayed to gather remarks and impressions.

The crowds began gathering at 4:30, according to the press. By 6:30 the place was full. The young people-and there were many of them-came first. The old folks had to stay outside. It was the greatest Jewish gathering in modern times. It was a meeting of bitter indignation, of exasperated patience. The mood of the people found its proper leader-in Aboa Hillel Silver. His drive, his organizing ability, his militant, dignified anger, his bold demand for the complete fulfillment of the Zionist program, his scathing, scornful denunciation of the "shell-shocked befuddled and befuddling Jews" who foar for their personal comfort if a Jewish state is established and their contemptible habit of running to the authorities to warn against the full Zionist program-and his defant attitude and refusal to accept sympathetic messages instead of deeds-these are his contributions to the cause of which he alone of all Zionist leaders in America is capable to the same degree, and which reflect the true attitude of the vast Jewish public in this country.

When he announced that from now omevery Jew is nobilized in the struggle for Jewish liberation, the vast crowd was with him.

Governor Dewey's address was strong and effective. He reminded Britain of her obligations and voiced his strong faith in the need to provide a real Homeland

for the Jewish people.

I must confess that Dewey's and S-lver's are the only addresses I really heard. When Hayim Greenberg began speaking, the loudspeaker refused to register his words clearly. Stephen Wise's luck with the mechanism was not better. But I am told that the high point at the meeting was provided by LaGuardia, who was this time at his inimitable best and who said to Halifax hat if he wants to get a six billion dollar loan from the United States (which is what he came to this country for), then speaking as a businessman to a businessman, LaGuardia reminds him a man who seeks credit must have a good record that he keeps his pledge. I heard that and then I saw it reported in the Journal-American. I did not see it in any other paper. LaGuardia, I am tols, spoke of Lord Passfield, Lord Halifax and "Lord" Attlee. Whether the last slip was just a slip or a bit of sarcasm no-

Rev. Daniel Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, said that people tried to influence him against speaking at the rally, but he feet that as a Christian he must speak. He knew that the anti-Zionists were an insignificant minority among the Jews and besides, he is a Zionist because he is a Christian, not because there are

Who tried to influence Dr. Poling? Perhaps the editors of Christian Century, a strong anti-Zionist weekly edited by many former missionaries in the Near East. They used that argument in some of their editorials, trying to dissuade Christian ministers from lending their support to the Zionist cause. But the attempts may have come from Jewish sources. In he Sunday edition of the New York Times there appeared a vicious letter by Raboi Morris Lazaron in which he frankly states that his group are afraid that a Jewish state would jeopardize their position and in which he adheres to the principle proclaimed at the Jewish emancipation in France that the price of equal rights is the renunciation by the Jews of their

The Times featured the letter prominently-on the Sunday of the big rally. Truman published Earl Harrison's report that day (which must have helped swell Madison Square Garden) and the Times published Lazaron's letter that day. No wonder the audience booed when Silver mentioned the Times as opposed to a Jewish state!

It all seems to be part of a concerted conspiracy. Neither Rabbi Lazaron nor Lessing Rosenwald (who published a statement in the press after the rally to counteract its effect) would dare oppose Jewish immigration into Palestine, at least not in public. But they are anxious to impress upon the President and their Christian fellow-citizens in general: a) that not all Jews are Zionists and in favor of a Jewish state; b) that rescuing refugees into Palestine is one thing and the political question is another; c) that Jews are not a nationality. The American Jewish Committee would not dare take as open a stand as the Council for Judaism, because among its members are some Zionists and some sympathizers, and because it is a body which appeals to public opinion. But Judge Proskauer is as vicious and as cold-blooded an anti-Zionist and callous assimilationist snob as the worst of the

members of the American Council for Judaism. He and Blaustein rushed to the President on the same day-Saturday-when the President received Wise and Silver to impress upon him that there is that difference between political Zionism and rescuing refugees into Palestine. And they were in a hurry to rush into print.

Truman Not Well Informed On Zionism

I was told by Silver several weeks ago that Truman seems to have been impressed by the anti-Zionist Jews and that he is afraid rnat Zionism means a theorratic state. Last Saturday was the first time a Zionist delegation had a chance to have a real talk with Truman and to enlighten him. It was a frank and coffdial conversation. It transpired that the Bergson boys also managed to put across some of their dastardly unscrupulous propaganda. According to them, they are in favor of equal rights for Jews and Arabs and the Zionists are not. Truman had to be disabused of that non-

I understand that Truman hinted to Silver and Wise that they need not be too sure that Attlee's statement in Parliament on Palestine is necessarily going to be unfavorable. I heard and I read similar views at the Forward, where the boys are a bit peeved at the sharp tone Silver and Wise took in their Open Letter to Prime Minister Attlee. They argue that Attlee stepped into a mess created by his predecessors and that he could not clear it away as fast as we might wish. I am giving this opinion as a matter of information. Personally I think that even if they are right, we've got to holleror Attlee's best intentions will die away.

Incidentally, the Open Letter to Prime Minister Attlee, which appeared in the form of a paid advertisement in the New York Post on Thursday last, is supposed to appear in some fifty newspapers all over the country, but so far the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune have not carried it. Whether they shy at such strong language or the Bergson boys have discredited all paid advertisements in benalf of the Zionist cause or they really have no space—I cannot tell. But there seem to be difficulties.

One more bit of Zionist political gossip of one kind and I pass to the other kind. On Sunday (yesterday) before going to the meeting I telephoned Mr. Isaac Naiditch. "I have been getting good news the last two days," he said, "and I am more optimistic." I asked him for details. "That I won't tell you," he said, and he evidently enjoyed the idea of having a secret that he won't tell to a newspaperman. Whenever good old Isaac Naiditch becomes secretive, he likes to recall his great friend Baron Edmond Rothschild who, as he so often told me, hated newspaper people. "He couldn't stand your kind," Mr. Naiditch told me. But don't worry about Mr. Naiditch himself. He likes newspapermen and he likes what they say about him. However, we shall leave Mr. Naiditch for another occasion.

Silver Ripe For Zionist Presidency

As for the situation within the Zionist ranks, thank God for Silver. I recall what Mr. Dingal, managing editor of the Day, said to me during the controversy; "I don't think Silver is the man who can give it." He has given R, and it looks as if he is going to give it. The rally at Madison Square Garden is merely the beginning. And there is a feregone conclusion that Silver is going to be the next president of the Zionist Organization of America.

That day is not too far off. He will step into a situation which will need some clearing up, but which is basically a wholesome situation. The membership has grown tremendously and the Zionist public has matured. I think Silver understands pretty well that the Zionists of America are not his blind followers but that they follow him because of his policies and if he gives them not only dynamic leadership but also an opportunity to unfold those intelligent democratic urges which have for so long been ignored and suppressed, he will be 'he greatest American Zlonist leader yet, barring not

וואשינגטאו האט נעכטעו געקאכט מיט דער פראגע וועגעו אידעו און ארץ ישראל

ארשינגטאן האם ערשטע פרעסע־קאָנפּערענץ. — אראבישער פראַפּאַנאַנדע אָפיס אין װאַשינגטאן האָט ערשטע פרעסע־קאָנפּערענץ. בראַפאַנאַנדע אָפיס אין װאַשינגטאן האָט ערשטע פרעסע־קאָנפּערענץ. דעלענאטען פון 36 סטעיטס האבען געשפרעכען מים סענאטארען און קאנגרעסליים. – די נעקסטע עטליכע טעג ויעלען באשטיטען צי ד' טויערען פון ארץר ישראל וועלען געעפענט ווערען. – וויכטיגע איינצעלהייטען וועגען די פארהאנדלונגען צווישען ענגלאנד און אטעריקע.

באַריהמטע און איינפלוסרייכע פערזאָן העלפט איצט די ציוניסטען: זיין ערשיינונג ווערט פאַרגליכען צו דעם מאמענט ווען בראנדיים איז געווארען א ציוניסט

"consumes, on france סוד לעפן קרישמשל

ווששינגטפון דפנערקטאנ. אקט. ארץ יישראל און פידען זיינען - .4 היינט געווען די וויכטינסטע פרא־ בעו אין ווששיבנטאו. דער אמעריי קעו ציוניסטישער עמוירדושענסי קשונסיל השט ..הינטער פארמאכטע טירעד׳ אפגעהשלטען ז דרינגענדע קאנסערענץ פר איבער 509 דעלע

גאַטעו פון 176 שטעט אין 36 סטעיטס. אין די אפיסעס פון צענ־ דליגע סענאטארעו און פון הונדער־ טער קאנגרעסלייט זיינען די פרא־ געו וועגעו אידעו און ארע־ישראל בענוי ארוטבערעדט געווארעו. ווייל די ציוניסטישע דעלעגאציעס צו דער עמוירדושענסי קאנסערענץ האבעו זיך געועהן מים די סענא טאַרעו און זאנגרעסלייט פון זייע־

אין דעם זעלבען טאג האבען די

רב סטעיטס.

אראבער געעסענט זישר פראפאי גאנדע אפיס אין וואשינגטאו אוד האבעו אפגעהאלטעו א פרעסיקאני סערענץ, ביי וועלכער זיי האבעו אטאקירט דעם ציוניזם און געי מאכט א שארסע ערקלערונג געגען ווייטערדיגער איריטער איינוואני

דערונג קיין ארערישראל. די אפאינטמענטם פאר די דעלעי גאטעו מים די סענאטארען און קאנגרעסליים זיינעד געמאכם געי ווארעו אין סאראוים. און די נרעסי טע צאחל מיטגלידער פע קאנברעה האבעו אשגעגעבעו שטונדען גאנצע אויסצוהקרעו וואס די ציוניסטישע פארשטעהער פון זייערע ממעישם און דיסטריקטען האכעו ויי צו ואר בען אין דעם איצטינעו סריטישען מאמענט. כמעט אלע קשנפרעסליים און סענאטארעו האבעו פארענדינט די דאויגע געשפרעכעו מיט א צרי ושג באלד צו ששעלעו ויף אין פארכינרונג מים דעם סטעים דעד פארטמענט אדער שרייבעו דעם סרעוידענט צו שטיצעו די ציוניסי

טישע פאדערונגען. די ציוניסטישע דעלעגאציעס פון די פארשירענע סטעיטס תאבעו אונטער די אומשטענדעו געהאט א סארתעלטניסמעסיג גרינגע אויפגאי בע. זיי האבעו אויסגעפאדערט מיטגלידער פר קאנגרעס צו ששיי צעו מים שלפ וייצרע קרעסטען

סרעזידענט מרומאו. יועלכער פארי לאנגט פוד קנגלאנד. או 100 סויי זענט היימלאזע אידען פרן אייראפע ואלעו באלר אריינגעלאוט ווערעו

קיין ארקייטראל. אכוואל די דרינגענדע ציוניסטיי שע קאנפערענץ איז אפגעתאלטען געווארעו הינטער געשלאסענע טי רעו" און די פרעסע איז אסיציעל ניט צוגעלאועו געוושרען. כין איך אימשטאנד צו באריכטען, או די קאנסערענץ אלו בעוועו איינע פון די מערקווירדיבסטע. וואס איז ווען עם אין פארגעקומעו.

פון פינקטליך זייגער 9 בין סינקטליר האלב נאר 10 אינדער־ פריה. האבעו די פיהרער פון דעם ציוניסטישעו עמוירדושענסי קאוני סיל אנגיוטיררט א מין קלאם אין אמעריקאנפר פאליטישעו ציוניום סאר באלדיגע פראקטישע צוועקען. נאכרעם זוי עמאנועל ניומאו

תאט גענקבעו א סירצעו איבער זיכט איבער דער איצטינער לאנע אין ציוניום אין האט באריכטעם ווי עם האלם מיט דער שארסער און וועהטאגריגער פראגע וועגען אריינברענגעו היימלאוע אידעו פון אייראפע קיין ארץיישראל, האט ראבאי אנא הלל סילווצר דיסקר טירט מיש די דעלעגאטען וואס פאר א סראגען זיי זאלען אויסנעמען מים די סענאבארעו און קאנגרעסלייט

פון זייערע דיסטריקטעו. ער הפט געמאכט א רייע פאליטישע פארי שלאגעון, וואס זיינעו מאסטיט נער | ווען שנוויישנגען. וושס די דעלעגא־ טען ואלעו ואנעו. א גאנצע רייע דעלענפטען האבעו גענומעו דאס ווארט און שונעגעכען זייערע אייי גענע פארש"אנען. דערכיי איז איני טערעסאנט צו באריכטעו. או דאס איז געווען איינער פון די דיסציפר לינירטסטע אידיטע צוואמענפאהי רעו. וואס זיינעו וועו עס איז מארי רעקומעד. ראבאי סילווערים פאר־ שלאגען און אנחייוונגען צו די דער

לענאציעם ודינעו אלע אויפין שטעל אנגענומען בעווארען. אום צו כאר חייוען או רס הערשט איצט אייר נינקיים אין די ציוניסטישע רייען אין אַסערייבע. זיינעז ביים הריפט־ טיש געועסעד ראבאי ישראל גאלדי שטיין. דער פרעזידענט פון דער אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישער ארגאר

ניואציע און דוד ווערטהיים. ספקר רעטאר פון די פועלי ביון.

אלץ האט בעארביים פינקטליד ווי א זייגער. און פונקט האלב נאך צעהן ויינען די דעלענאציעס אוועק־ געפאהרעו צו קעפיטאל היל, דעם בארגיגען געגענד אין וואשיננטאוי וואו עם געפינט זיך דער קאנגרעם און וואו זיי האבעו שויו געהאט אפאינטמענטס אין די אפיסעס פרן סענאטארען און קאנגרעסלייט.

השלב נשר צוויי נשכמיטשג השי בען זיך די דעלענאציעס ווידער סארואמעלט "הינטער סארמאכטע סירעור צו באריכטעו וועגעו וייערע געשפרעכעו מיט די מיטגלידער פון קאנגרעים.

אין מארלויף פון טאג תאב איד אויסגעסונעד די מאלגענדע זויכטיי גע איינבעלהייטעו:

ראבאי כילווערין איז געלונגעו צו פאראינטערעסירעו אין ציוניום איינעם מיו די בארימטסטע און איינפלוסרייכסטע פערואנעו אין אספריקע. צו וועמען דער פרעויי דענט און די גאנצע רעגירונג הע־ רעו זיך נערועהנליך צו מים דעם ברעסטעו רעספעקט און מיט ווער סעם מיינונג די רעגירונג רעכענט זיך זעהר שטארק ביים באשטימען איהרע פאליסים אין די פאמע חיכי טינסטע פראגעון.

דער דאויגער איינפלוסרייכער מאו האט אין די לעצטע פאר וואר כעו זעהר פיל געטאו פארין ציוניום און עס אין ערשט אן אנהויב. אבער סארלויסיב וויל ער נים בו זיין נא" מעו זאל מארעפענטליכם ווערעו. איד וויים ווער ער איז. שבער איך האב געמווט געבעו דאס "וארט זיין נאמעו דערווייל ניט אריסצוגעבעו. איר קעו נאר ואַנעו. או דער מאו איז א איד, וועלכער איז ביו איצט מים אידישע באווענונגער ניט גער וועו פאָרבונדעו. דאס איינציגע וואס איך קעו נאר צוגעבכן איז, או הרין האב איך אויסגעפונעה א' בים זיין ערשיינונג צו העיופעו דעם דער -ערשטער ענטפער" אין בעווען ציוניום קעו אין א געוויסעו זין צו הארט, און ניט דער עווריטער סארגליכעו ווערעו מיט דעם מאי ענטסער" איז געווען א סד מילי מענט. ווען לואיס ד. ברא דעים אין דער ו או אין דער ווירקליכקיינ זייי געווארען א ציוניסט, אוד וויכטיג נען געקומען פון ענגלאנד מעדר ווי איז די פערואו וועסעס נאסעו 2 ענטטערס או ף דעם פרעזידעבטים טאר צוליב דיפלאמאטיכע אורואי סאו צ'אננ. און או די אווי־בערוסענע כעו דערווייל נים ארויםגענעבען פנטפערס זיינען אין מארטועצינגען ווערען, אויב דער לעוער שטויסט אין קיין ואר אין נאך ניט באר זיך אליין או. ווער דאם איז, אין שטיסט. ניט אהיו און ניט אחער. בערוים גום. דאס מיינט, או די סארהאנדל נגעו

ואנט מיט א פאר טענ צוריק. או די נאנצע פראַנע איז נאר ניט באר. דיפלאמאטישעו צישטאנד", וואס דאס מיינט ווידער. או די מארתאנדי לונבעו צוו שעו אמעריקע און ענג" לאנד העכסטי דעם דאויגעו העכסטי וויכטיגען ענין ויינעו נאך נים פאר־ JH077128

עם אין זעהר און זעהר מעגלירע או אין בלוין אייניגע טעג ארום זאל קומען נאר גרויסע נייעס. דאס וועט ויין פילייכט נאך קומענדע וואדי דעם פטעו אקטאבער. וועו עם עסענט זיך חידער דער ענגליטער פארלאמענט. מען ערווארט. או ענטוועדער טאקע דעם פסען אקי מאבער, אדער מיט א פאר מעג שפעטער, זאל פרעמיער עטלי מא" כעו אין פארלאמענט או ערקקערונג

דער זעלבער פראמינענטער מאן

האם אויך געואנט, אז די אידעו

אין אמעריקע זיינען א פיל גרעסעד

רע פשליטישט קרשפט חוי די היויר

סען אליין, און או אידעו כאנען

אויספיהרעו פיל מעהר ווי זיי שטעי

זיין לייכט צו לייוען די פראמון ווער

גען אריינלאוען איצט 100 כויזענט

אידען קיין ארקיישראל און וועגען

דער צוקונסט פון ארעיישראל בכלל. די קומענדע עטליכע טענ

איד האב דא היינט אויסנפפונעה.

או אין זיין בעשפרער סאריגעו שבת

מים ראבאי חייו אח ראבאר סילי

לאום משלעו א וושרם. או עם איו

טעבליך, עם ושל אינגיכעו זיין גשר

בוטע נייעס פאר אריינלאועו איצט

100 סויוענט אידען קיין ארך

קיינער וויים דערווייל נים וואם

פרעמיער עטלי האט געענניפערט

פרעוידענט טרומאו. מעו זאבה. אר,

דער פרעזידענט האט באקומפן פון

סרעסיער או ענטסער נאר דעם

יער און און אין יער 16 סעפטעמבער און און אין יער

בעם ענטפער זאל דער ענגיישער

פרעמיער האבעו צוריקגעוויזעי דעם

פרעזידענט׳ס פארשלאַג, או 100

טויזענט אירעז זאלעו אריינגעלאוען

ווערעו קיין ארץ־ישראל. אבער. ווען

עם תשם זיך שנגעהויבעו דער שטר

רעם פון פראטעסטעו. האט פרעי

מיער עטלי געשיקט פרעושענט

טרומאו א צווייטען ענטמער, וועל"

כפר לאוט אסען א טיר סאר ווייי

דאס אלץ ואנט מען אין צידנים"

טישע קרייועו. אבער פון קועלעו

וואס שטעהעו נאהענט צום ווייסעו

בעהעו נאר או. א מארשטעהער פרו

ווייסען היין האם

טערדיגע פאַרתאַנדלונגען.

ווער, האט פרעזידענט טרומשו גער

ראַם מיינט ניט. אַז עה וועט

לעו זיך ספר.

ויינעו די קריטישסטע.

מענעו ארץ ישראל. אין זוין געשפרעד מים ראבאי וויין און ראבשי סילווער, האט פרעד זידענט טרומאן געמאכט א באמער־ סונג. או פרעסיער עטליים ערקלעי רונג אין פארלאמענט וועט זיין צרי מרידענשטעלענד פאר ציוניסטעה. דאס האב איך אויסגעפונעו פון די מאר 'עסליכסטע קווצלעו. ווען די צוויי ציוניסטישע פיהרער האבעו געסרעגט דעם פרעזידענט וואס ער מיינט דערמים. האט ער גואנט: או די באנצע פראנע און אין אוא צר שטאנד. או מעו קעו אלץ ערווארי

עם איז א סאקט. אז פרעזידענט מר.מאן אין דערטאר, או דער קאנ" ברעם זשל אויםנעסעו און שנגעמען די ציון רעושלוציעס, וושס ניינעו לעצטעו יפתר אפגעלענט גע־ ווארעו צוויי מאל צוליב דער מלחמה. דער פרעזירענט איז אייני מארשטאנעו. או אועלכע רעושלוי ציעם וואלטעו געוועו א שט צע פאר איתם אין זיין פארלאנג פאר א באל־ דיגער גרויסער אידישער איינוואני דערונג אין פאלעסטינע. אבער ער וויל. או די רעואלוציעם ואלו ארייני געבראַכט' ווערען אין דעם איצטיגען מאַמענט, וועו זיי וועלעו קענעו ברענגען די גרעסטע נוצען.

די קאנפערענץ פון עמוירדושענסי קאונסיל אין פארגעקומעו אין דעם גרויסעד זאל פון דעם וואשינגטאנער רושואיש לאפיוניטי סענטער". אין. דעמועלבעו ואל אין אין אווענט געי ווען א מאסמיטינג מים דר. סילווער אין דר. וואיז אלס די הויפט־רענער.

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October 6, 1945. Vol. XXXII No. 11,219

די ארץ-ישראל פראַגע אין וואַשינגטאָן

אין ווששיננמאן איז לעצמען דאַנערשמאַנ ארץ־ישראל נע אויפ"ן מאניארדנונג. דאס איו דער המשך פון דער גרויסער פראטעסטי דעמשנסמרשציע, וושם איז שפגעהשלמען געוושרען לעצמען זונמשג אין ניו ישרק, קענען די פשרהשקמע מירען פון אריןיישראל פשר די לעצמי געכליכענע אידען אין אירשפע, שלע כשריכם-שפגעכער כשמשגען,

שו עם זיינען דש נופע ששבסען דורכצופירען די פראיציון צוועקען. אין דער ערשמער ריי, ווערם בשפשנם, איז פרעזירענם פרומשן שליין פאראינטערעסירם אין דעם, שו נערעכפינקיים זשל נעפאן ווערן צו אידען, און שו די ענגלישע רענירונג זשל זיך אויפהערן שרויסצוי דר יען פון אירע קלארע הבמהות. דער פרעזידענט הויכט אן צו כאי מראכטען דעם ענין נים סלויו פון דעם ריין־הומאניטארישען שטאנדי פונקם, וואם דאם איז זיכור נים אוועקצומאבען מים דער האנם. א ביסעל מענשליכקיים אין זער וועלם־פאלימיק, ווער שמועסם אין דער באציאונג צו אידען, וועם זיכער נים שארמען. עם איז שוין לאנג א ברויסע נויסווענדינקיים.

שריטע מימוזענריעלים. שבער זער פרעזידענם הנהם איצם דעם ענין אין זיין נאנצער כריים און מיף. ער באנעסם, או די ערליכע לייזונג פון דער ארץייםראלי פראנע זוערם ארויפגעצווארנגען דורך דער אלנעמיין-פאלימישער לאנע אין דער וועלם. עם איז אן אינמערנאציאנאלער ענין, און די לייזונג קאר זיין נאר איינע, — אוא, וואס ואל צופרידענשמעלען די גערעכמע שאדערונגען פון דעם אידישען משלק.

ווייטער, זעהם אוום, האבען די סענאמארען און קאנגרעסליים איצם באשלאסען, אז סען דארף סער נים זיין צירליך-מאנירליך סים אינם בפטלפטקן, פו סקן ופרף, סקר נים זיין צירלין ספרון זיינק די שיינוינענדונגען סצד דעם בריסישען קשבינעם אין פרם פון זיינע ניס־געהשלמענע צוושגען. אויב די לייבארידענירונג באשטיים דוקא אייף דער גרויושמער שמקלונג צו דער קשלאסאלער אידישער נוים, סעג דער אסעריקשגער קשבגרעס זיין מער ענערנים און אסענהארציג, סעג דער אסעריקשגען ויין שסעינגג. עס איו דעריבער סעגליך, או די פראי ארןישראל רעושלוציע, ואס איו עשליכע משל אפגעלייגם געווארען, ארןישראל רעושלוציע, ואס איו עשליכע משל אפגעלייגם געווארען. וועם איצם פארגעבראכם הערען אין דעם קאנגרעם, און דארם ענדלי 177229

לורכניין.

פארשיירענע פראמינענפע אמעריקאנער, צווישען זיי דער געווער
זענער אונמעריסעקרעמער און ממיים סאמנער וועלס, זיינען צונערשסאנען צו די פרארציוניסטישע צילען, און נים כלויז ניסיאידען. מען
הערם, אז אזיך פראמינענשע אידען. הויך אין דער אמעריקאנער פאר
ליניק, וואס האבען כיז ארצם ווינציג וואס ארויסגעוויזען זייער אינליניק אין רוין-אידישע פראנען, זיינען היינם גריים צו כאנוצען זייער
מערעס אין רוין-אידישע פראנען, זיינען היינם גריים צו כאנוצען זייער
נרדסען איינפלוס פאר דער ריכטיגער לייזונג פון דער אידען־פראנע.
און וואס איז די כאציפונג פון דעם לאנראגער קאבינעם ?
דארם היירשי או ייכאות וואס מארשאפט דער לייבארירענינען

דארם הערשם אן עקשנות, וואס פארשאפם דער לייכארירעגירוגג זיבער נים קיין כבוד און פארשמארקם אויך נים איר פאויציע. זי האם מווא, זי האלם נים אירע קאספיין־צוואגען, זי האלם זיך אפ פון א

דרייסטקן שרים. סטילא איז דער אפענתפער אין ארץ-ישראל מצד דער כריטישער מצבם צוט, וואם שפינעלה אם די וושקלענישען פון לאגדאן. די ברומישע פאליציי האם נעמאכם אבלאוועס און דורכגעפירם

ארנסטען פון אידען. - נקנוי ווי אונסער די רעאקציאנערסטע מאריי

פרטסטן זון ארען. -- גענו זון אועטן די נטקב סיניטען.

קצרינעטען.

עס איז קלאר: דער ענגלישער לייבאריקאבינעט ליידט פון עפעס

א פאראליזייטוואנקיים. עד מוז אראפשאקלען פון זיך אם די שלאפי

קיש. די אידישע פראטעסטען, דאָס מאָביליזירען די אמעריקאנער

עפענטלינקיים פאר דעם, אז די גרויסע עוולה פון האַלטען צונעמאַנט

די אריןיישראל טירען זאל פארריכט ווערען, דארפען אנהאלטען. ראס

-- פאר אונוער איינענער טובת. עס קאן כאמת ארויסקומען אויך א

מוכה פאר דער לייבארירעבירונג גופא, וואס אירע פירונגען הויבען אריסצורופען אנטוישונגען בכלל.

Keymen. New Faces, New Outlook. Palestine's Growing Circumference.

Business As Unusual.

By DR. S. MARGOSHES-

Washington, Oct. 9. - After atching the Zonist General watching the Zonist General Staff and their army perform in Garden last Madison Square Sunday, I thought I'd come here to take a look as the first and second lieutenants and such other field officers as have gathered here to listen to instructions and maybe take counsel as to the next steps in the campaign against the Palestine White Paper and for the Jewish Commonwealth; I am not much of a military man but enough to know that a campaign is often lost or won not so much because of the quality of the supreme leadership or the morace of the rank and file as because of the vigor and vim of the junior officers who are direct in charge of operations in the field. To resort a political figure,-Madison Square Garden paotest meetings, I reckoned, are very important as pressuring methods, but if the pressure is to be effective it has got to come from many parts of the country and brought to bear upon many members of the Government, particularly of Congress; and if so, who are the Zionist Keymen who will attend to this job throughout the hun-dreds of communities in this broad land?

So I looked in on the conference of delegates to the American Zionist Emergency Council held in the Jewish Community Center in this city, and I can now report that as far as the subleaders are concerned American Zionism need have no worry at all. They are as good and as reliable and as devoted as everybody hopes all the national leaders will some day turn out

to be. The first thing you notice upon entering the conference hall is the preponderant number of young, new faces. Save for a few rabbis and judges that one meets at practically every Zionist convention, the crowd here is utterly new and unfamiliar to me. Even the vocabulary used is new: the old Zionist cliches are generation has made its appear-ance. Talk to them for a while The conference of delegates to and you'll realize that the change he American Gionist Emergency is deeper an dmore far-reaching Council now embraces 531 keyto circles of prime influence in lisk,

DR. S. S. WISE REGRETS ERROR ON CZECH JEWS

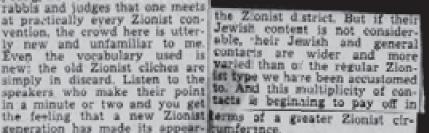
Dr. Stephen S. Wise was disclosed yesterday to have sent a letter to Karel Hudec, Czechoslovak consul general in New York, expressing his profound regret over the inclusion in a recent advertisement of a statement than 7,000 repatriated Jews in Czechoslovakia had committed suicide.

"I accept unreservedly judgment that this story is true." Dr. Wise wrote to Mr. Hudec, "and I am glad and grateful for many reasons to be able to do so."

The advertisement in question was in the form of an open letter to Prime Minister Glement Atti-from Dr. Wise and Dr. Abbe Hillel Silver, co-chairman of the americon Zionist Emergency Council, nsisting that Britain open Palestine to the Jews.

Dr. Wise explained that the paracraph to which the Hudeo took trouption was taked on a dispatch sent from Prague on Sept. 19 by a news agency.

"As you know," Dr. Wise wrote to Mr. Hudec, "I have for many years given whole-hearted support to the cause of a free and femo-cratic Czechoslovakia and was among the first of those who stood behind the late President Masaryk in his heroic and historic fight for the independence of your country. I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of reaffirming my faith in the great democratic tradition of your country, of which President Benes has been so distinguished and consistent an exponent



than is signalized by a younger nen from 183 communities locat-age group and a better command id in 15 states in the Union. the English language. The That's a force to be reckoned difference you note here reaches with im any set-up, governmental into the class composition of it otherwise. In a democracy these people now for the first time in the service of the Palust the kind of people as is estine movement. Almost invariably they belong to the upper innference such as this can be crust of the business community, gnored only at considerable

their own city and state. Almost Characteristic for the entire without exception they are born ssembly is the type of suggestin the United States and belong ion brought back by the delin the United States and belong ion bryught back by the del-to the same sets as the Congress-gates after their visit of their men and Senators they have espective Congressmen and Se-come to see in Washington in the lators. Sive us, they plead, brief, interests of the Palestine cause, imple two-page ARC manuals. Likely as not, every speaker in Palestine that we could place here, in reporting on his visit to in the Bands of our members of Capitol Hill will wind up by say-Congress; the voluminous reports ing: "I know you can trust John ind essays and tracts are not I went to school with him. He end. The delegates from the I went to school with him. He ead. The delegates from the understands now what is asked ountry being businessmen talk of him and he'll come throughpusiness for they mean business, all right. Just leave it to John! being out for results not shmus. Zionist ideology? I don't think this is, when you come to think most of the delegates here ared it, a business conference such very much versed in Zionist his-is has tarely been attended by tory or can find their way inclinitis. And I for one would the maze of Zionist party differentiation. A good number officemplished its purpose which them are not official Zionists ore to make the american Governdate their Zionist affiliation tobent and people feel that the recent years or months. A great was off the United States mean many come from the Jewish combusiness when they talk Palmunal council rather than from the.

Jew-Gentile-Arab

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON, THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 16, 1945

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECMED, I include the following editorial from the Christian Science Monitor:

JEW-GENTER-ARAN

The Jewish-Palestine problem apparently at last is to be placed where it belongs—at the door of the United Nations Organization. Great Britain, ever pressed by Zionist cutery for establishment of a national home in Palestine, has lately been troubled by a renewed American disposition to urge (but refund to unite in) Palestinian action favorable to the Jews, despite threatening Arab resistance, And Britain is reported to have wisely cetermined to place the responsibility on the Allies as a whole.

Certainly compassionate and understanding, as well as just, treatment is more than due those Jewish people who managed to survive the dark years of Nazi tortures and terrors. And firm steps need to be taken to-eradicate the remnants of Nazi and anti-Jewish policy still rife in Poland, Slovakia, and other areas, where Jews are denied return of their property, deprived of UNERA acsistance, and otherwise persecuted. Many have an understandable horror of being returned to former Nazi-dominated lands. This decidedly calls for United Nations action.

But the UNO cannot force social assimila-tion or wipe out oversignt hatred, prejudices, or the effects of ingrained modes of thought.

And it is questionable whether Palestine is either a solution or a big enough solution to the Jewish "problem." Jews themselves are not united in considering Palestine the ideal answer. A responsible body of American Jewish opinion seeks for Jews only "equality of rights and obligations" with their fellow nationals in all countries.

The Arabs, who claim that Palestine has elonged to them for two millenniums, ire willing to assume their share of additional immigrants if other nations will do the same. However, other nations clearly are not willing. Few, if any, European equatries are ready to accept additional Jewish immigrants. Australia and South American countries, while inviting other immigrants to populate their vast unused lands, have not extended "he invitation to Jews. Even in the United States, which has welcomed Pole Greek, Italian, and Armenian, and assimilated them, there are still too evident expressions of feeling against the Jewish people.

Perhaps the Jews, as well as Christians, need to give more consideration to overcom-ing the world beliefs which underlie this attitude. What are these beliefs, held even by some who consider themselves free from any trace of anti-Semitism?

They charge the Jew. '00 often, with the love of money, forgetting his acumen and lipdustry, which begin as writers. Complaints of Jewish clanishness have obscured an admirable devotion to family and the genuine humanity of the Jewish people. What is criticized as cunning in the Jew is frequently excused as perspicacity imothers. Moreover, both these traits in no small degree have been fostered among the Jews by the necessity for survival in a persecuting world.

Yet the Jews have much to do to proce.

the progress of individuals as well as of people as a whole, beyond he grasp of human qualities that would not be commendable in any people, and perhaps from their years of torment there may be harned one thing— that the Nazi delusions about a superior race should allence claims of any racial group

to be "God's chosen people."

It is time that the so-called Jewish trains were disassociated from the Jewish race, as they have been successfully in individual imstances. They never were inherent in any of God's children, and f-und no least en-pression in Christianity's nost beloved Jewish character, Jesus. Christians can help by realizing this truth, and by themselves re-training from un-Christ-an treatment of their Jewish friends and leighbors.

In the long run, what wally is needed in not so much a home for the Jews as a home for Christilke qualities in the hearts and thoughts of both Jew and gentile. These are the only real solvents of the "Jewish problem."

By M. Z. FRANK

N Friday afternoon when I was at the Forward I ran into Leon Crystal who is the news editor. He came from Washington where he reported on the Emergency Zionist Conference.

"Congratulations!" I said to him. "Why?" he asked. "First," I said, "because you reported the Conference so well; second, because it was a good Zionist report, and third, because you were the only one to report about X.Y.'

"How did you know it was X.Y.? I didn't mention the name, did I?"-"Wel, I knew it yesterday, and I checked up on it today."

Now, let me explain the conversation. The Forward is not efficially a Zionist paper, although the key men in the editorial offices are, if not out-and-out Zionists, sertainly pro-Zionists. There was a time-a very long time ago-when the Jewish Daily Forward was intensely anti-Zionist, and some Zonists with long memories s-ill look upon tae Forward as anti-Zicnist. And yet Leon Crystal has often made the front page news-of the Forward read like good Zionist propaganda. (Good, not cannel). This time, he excelled. His report from Washington on the Emergency Zionist Conference was the clearest and best, gave the fillest information and was Zionist in tone, "It was the finest, the most remarkable Jewish gathering I have ever seen," he wrote, and procedeed to describe how well-disciplined it was.

NOW AS FOR the scoop about Mr. X.Y.

Mr. X.Y. is one of the most famous figures in American lifeand a Jew. Until very recently he was totally distinterested in Jewish matter. Mr. X.Y. had something to do with the fact that in London Mr. James Byrnes found time to see Dr. Weizmann. These details are not given in any Yiddish paper, but I got them on pretty good authority. The Forward headline read that the appearance of Mr. X.Y. on the Jewish scene is as important today as was Louis Brandeis's appearance in his day.

I myself heard the story from two people before I saw it in the headlines (and I wasn't in Washington). And yet I am not

going to tell. But it isn't Lessing Rosenwald.

At lunch time in Washington on Cct. 4, every restaurant was full of Zionists and Congressmen and Senators. The appointments had been made far in advance. The delegates gathered in the morning, discussed—or rather were instructed in—the coming interviews and at about 10:30 walked up to Capitol Hill to see the legislators from their constituencies. In the afternoon they gathered to report. The reports were encouraging.

"THE ZIONISTS are all for Silver now," Crystal said. He came

in to Lang's office to tell the story as I sat there.

I recall a talk I had with Crystal during the Silver-Wise controversy. I asked him why he had taken such a strong stand for Silver. He told me then that he knew enough about Roosevelt and the political situation in Washington to feel strongly that Silver's line was the correct one (Crystal traveled with Roosevelt during his campaign tour). Besides, he was in Washington during the public hearings on the Palestine Resolution. He was tremendously impressed by the manner in which Silver and Neumann conducted the Jewish case. "What's the matter with American Zionists?" he asked me, "have they so many men like Silver and Neumann that they can afford to treat them that waz?" (incidentally, these are the two men against whom Nahun Goldmann has plotted most in America.)

At that time I reported my conversation with Crystal to the only two men on the anti-Silver side with whom I could talk freely and whose criticism of Silver I took seriously - Bernard Joseph and Hayim Greenberg. To both men I voiced the suspicions I began to entertain about the peculiar part played by Goldmann in impressing the Agency Executive in Falestine with the idea that Silver's course was ruinous to the Zisnist cause. Subsequent developments have amply justified Silver's course and the views held by practically every Jewish journalist,

BUT LET US go back to Crystal's report.

He told us orally that he attended the press conference of the Arab League. The conference was held on the day of the Zionist Emergency Conference. The gentleman from Araby flew in just in time. Crystal asked him whether the press conference was timed for the day of the Zionist conference. He was embarassed, "What is the Arab League going to do about war criminals?" Crystal asked. "What do you mean?" "Well, the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who worked for the Axis and lived in Berlin." "We are here to discuss problems, not personalities" said the Arab press attache. "But War Crimes are a very important problem today," Crystal insisted. "Well, I suppose the President of every Arab country will take that up separately," the Arab P. R. man tried to parry. "Will you please give us the names of the Presidents of the Arab countries?" Mr. Crystal asked. There was loud laughter in the room and no reply.

When I asked Daniel Frisch in the morning about the Conference he told me that he was too busy with his own Indiana delegation to observe much of the general picture. Mr. Brown of South Bend arranged a luncheon at which were present Congressmen and Senators from Indiana. All were enthusiastic. Especially Senetor Capehart who visited Palestine recently and who spoke most vigorously in favor of the full implementation of the Balfour pledge.

Jews in Czechoslovakia 10'19 Editor Plain Dealer-Sir: In the

Open Letter to Prime Minister Prague has been Attlee," which was signed by Dr. to stamp out the Wise and myself, and which appeared in the Plain Dealer on Wednesday, Oct. 3, there is included a paragraph based upon a dispatch which was sent out by a news agency from Prague on Sept. 19 in which it was stated that 7,000 repatriated persons, of whom the majority were Jews, had committed suicide.

It has been brought to my attention that this report, as far as it ap-plies to Czechoslovakia, is not based on facts, and I hasten to make public this correction lest an injustice be done to the people and the government of Czechoslovakia

The government of Czechoslo-vakia has been exemplary in its consistent liberal and friendly attitude towards all of its citizens. There have been few leaders of progressive democratic thought and liberalism in Europe in the last few decades more inspiring than President Masaryk and President Benes, both of whom I had the privilege of knowing. I have personally, through the years, joined the hosts of friends of Czechoslovakia in the United States in championing its

There have been sporadic outbursts in Slovakia since the termination of the war, inspired by the remnants of the Fascist elements, and a full measure of segurity has not yet been restored to Jews in that part of the coun-

But the central government is

sters and their acti ABBA HII Cleveland.

In fact, he spoke like La Guardia at the Madison Square Gardens and said that if Britain wants credit she should keep her word. I had a report from Jacques Torczyner on the meeting in general, which bears out the impressions of others. I also understand that Sol Bloom was not in a very good mood when he was seen by a Zionist delegation and that he resented the fact that Jews go to authorities ever his head. Besides, he thinks we ought not to make too many demands, but go "wie nebichs," pleading for mercy. But Mr. Bloom is a very unpredictable and impressionable gentleman.

NOR IS IT FAIR to judge my quotation of Mr. Dengal of the Jewish Day by what appeared in the Post last week A line or two must have fallen out. Dingal said to me: "I am not an adherent of Dr. Silver, but what Plantern product is denamic lead-| Silver's place ership and Silver is the . to criticize him, to be the chairman and i.

and I am sure there will be plenty to criticize." I am giving a fuller quotation of Mr. Dingal's remarks than I did last time. It was the most sensible comment I heard then about the subject. I was interested at the time to find out why the whole Yiddish press was so strong for Silver. On the anti-Silver side I was told it was high pressure press agentry and even less worthy motives. But my canvas among Jewish newspapermen convinced me that they were genuinely convinced Silver's line was the right one. The history of the world in the past twenty-five years has proven that, by and large, the journalists could judge people and events better than the

Before finishing this article I spoke to Emanuel Neumann and I learned that Dr. Weizmann, during his conversation with Byrnes in London, discussed the Lowdermilk Plan, (to which, incidentally, Emanuel Neumann contributed a great deal, probably as much as J. J. Schwartz of the J. D. C. contributed to the Earl Farrison Report). This morning (Sunday, Oct. 7) there is a news report in the Times by Sulzberger from London, according to which Truman and Attlee have discussed the possibilities of United States financial assistance in the settlement of Jews in Palestine. There is also in the Times a very dignified and effective reply by Milton Steinberg to Morris Lazaron's underhand attack last Sunday.

LAST THURSDAY I attended a press luncheon of the J. D. C. at which the situation in Europe was discussed. It transpired that Earl Harrison had asked the J. D. C. for assistance and they gave leave of absence to J. J. Schwartz and to Katzki of their staff. (Harrison himself, at the very opening of his Report recognizes the contribution of Schwartz). It transpired that the M D, C. during the war had done the very things of which its critics accused it of not doing, but which it could not, publicize without jeopardizing its work and the safety of thousands of Jews. It transpired that at the same time that the J. D. C. spent 15 million in Europe the World Jewish Congress spent 300,000 dollars on relief. It also transpired that the situation in Europe in the camps is still unsatisfactory. The camp visited by American journalists a short time ago where Jews were supposed to have ridiculed the charges, was always one of the best camps. Jewish chaplains and Jewish soldiers had done a remarkable piece of work, but it is easies for a man in uniform to get into a military camp than for a civilian organization. Some improvement is due shortly.

It was the best attended J. D. C. press conference I know of. The story of Sally Mayer of Switzerland who negotiated with the Gestapo for nine months and kept them from deporting thousands of Jews while trying to gain time is told in a release which the

Post probably received

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Rut, Mr. Speaker, I resent, and every decent American ought to resent, the communistic attacks that are now being made on the DAR. When a Member of this House goes into the Associated Press and refers to Mrs. Truman as "the last lady" of the land for having taken filmer with the Daughters of the American Revolution, we have come to a terrible pass. Mrs. Truman is one of the finest

women who ever graced the White House; and to all decent patriotic Americans she is the First Lady of the land,

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

THE DAR AND RACE PREJUDICE

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for I minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection

Mr. COFFER. Mr. Speaker, I am happy at this time to congratulate the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. Lucz) for having written to the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revo-lution with which she is affiliated urging that that chapter condemn the action of the national DAR in refusing the use of Constitution Hall to one of the leading artistes in America, who also happens to be the wife of one of our colleagues in the House of Representatives.

I commend the President of the United

States, Harry Truman, also for his action in criticizing the act of the DAR and taking issue with them for drawing the color line in the use of a tax-free auditorium in the Capital City of the Nation.

I join with the Washington Post also in editorially attacking this stand once again taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I recall with pleasure that President Pranklin D. Roosevelt said at the time that Marian Anderson was denied the use of the hal' that that, too, should be denounced. Later the DAR did permit Marian Angerson to sing at Constitution Hall for a charity benefit. 1 am shocked to learn now that this great patriotic order has reverted to its original attitude.

Mr. Speaker, we have just doncluded a war caused in no small measure by racial pogroms and bigotry inculpating Hitler and the Nazis. We repeatedly inveighed against that illogical and indefensible policy when practiced by our enemies. Let us not encourage it here. To many of our people are consciously of unwittingly swayed by prejudice and hatred of fellow Americans. Who is there among as who may justly arrogate to himself superiority over fellow ditizens because of a difference in race or religion? / We must rise above such tendencies. They sow the seeds of destruction. They are harbingers of chaos and disaster. I urge the DAR to recant. Welcome artists of all races and religions. Encourage cultural attainment knowledge in our people. Open the doors. Let his reread the immortal words on the Stafue of Liberty. Let us rededicate ourselves to the Bill of Rights in our Constitution and to the Declaration of Independence. There is no room in our beloved country for first-class and secondclass American citizens.

PALESTINE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New

York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, it seems rather unfortunate that the gentleman from Mississippi would again say that we are waving a red flag at the British Empire just because we are going to consider the condition of the helpless, hapless, and homeless Jews of Europe seeking entrance into Palestine. It is the gentleman's habitual process of red smearing and witch hunting. The one situation has nothing to do with the other-that is, Palestine has nothing to do with the Daughters of the American Revolution, except that Britain has forgotten her pledged justice to the Jew, and the DAR, by its action, has denied justice and equity to the colored people. I deplore the action of the Daughters of the American Revolution denying the use of Constitution Hall to a very celebrated and renowned artist, Miss Hazel Scott. The Daughters of the American Revolution only repeated their very tragic action with reference to Marian Anderson. Certainly there is no monopoly on artistic talents. Surely it cannot be said that only white people can play as beautifully as Miss Hazel Scott or sing as gloriously as Miss Anderson. The certificate of incorporation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which certificate we adopted in this very Chamber, provides that there shall be equality to all. They deny that certificate and the provisions therein. Refusal of Constitution Hall, the citadel of the DAR, to colored artists is a violation of the certificate of incorporation of the DAR. I shall offer a resolution dissolving that certificats. Congress created the DAR. Congress must now cancel out the DAR because of its outrageous violation of the tenets of decency and fair play.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gen-tleman from New York has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given perhission to extend his remarks and include therein an editorial entitled "The Constitutionality of the FEPC" from the Shreveport Times.
Mr. BIEMULER asked and was given

permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, and to include in one a radio speech and in the other a resolution of the Milwaukee Common Council.

Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECOMD and include an editorial from a Jacksomville paper on the subject of statehood for Territories.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDEN'S OF THE UNITED STATES-PUERTO RICAN INDE-PENDENCE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the Prestdent of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To he Congress of the United States:

It is the settled policy of this Government to premote the political, social, and economic development of people who have not yet attained full self-government, and eventually to make it possible for them to determine their own form of government.

Is is our pride that this policy was faithfully pursued in the case of the Philippines. The people of the Philippinss determined that they desired political independence, and the Government of the United States made provision to this

It is now time, in my opinion, to ascertain from the people of Puerto Rico their wishes as to the ultimate status which they prefer, and, within such limits as may be determined by the Congress, to grant to them the kind of government which they desire.

The present form of government in the island appears to be unsatisfactory to a large number of its inhabitants. Different groups of people in Puerto Rico are advocating various changes in the

present form of government.

These advocated changes include different possibilities: (1) The right of the Puerto Ricans to elect their own Governor with a wider measure of local selfgovernment; (2) statehood for Puerto Rico; (3) complete independence; and (4) a dominion form of government.

Each of these propositions is being urged in the island, and each has its own advocates. Uncertainty has been creates among the people as to just what the future of Puerto Rico is to be. These uncertainties should be cleared away at

an sarly date.

To this end, I recommend that the Comgress consider each of the proposals, and that legislation be enacted submitting various alternatives to the people of Puerto Rico. In that way, the Congress cam ascertain what the people of Puerto Rico themselves most desite for their political future.

However, in the interest of good faith and comity between the people of Puerto Rico and those of us who live on the mainland, Congress should not submit any proposals to the Puerto Ricans which the Congress is not prepared to enact finally into law. We should be prepared to carry into effect whatever options are placed before the people of Puerto Rico, once the Puerto Ricans have expressed their preference.

I hope that this problem can be considered by the Congress at an early date. and that appropriate legislation be enacted designed to make definite the future status of Puerto Rico.

HARRY S. TRUMAN. THE WHITE HOUSE, October 16, 1945.

PALESTINE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Exermanter] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ake pleasure in yielding to our majority leaser the gentleman from Massachusettts [Mr. McCormack] 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Masenchanetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time I have spoken in behalf of righting the ancient wrong against the Jewish people. Before 1 proceed I want it emphatically understood that I do not consider that anyone who spenits here today in this just cause is waving a red flag at the British Empire. It is about time we stopped hearing remarks of that kind. A Member should be permitted to take the floor and speak in the cause of humanity without being account of waving a red flag against any-

When the Wright-Campton resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives on January 24, 1944. I told the House that if there was ever a time when the need was great for a national home for the Jewish people the time was now.

I asserted then that I was persuaded "that at soon as the military situation permitted the Palestine resolution now pending in the United States Congress will be passed overwhelmingly.

Later when hearings were conducted before the House Foreign Affairs Commistee I appeared before that body and I strough urged enactment of the pending resolution. At that time I testified before the Foreign Affairs Committee as follows:

I know that every decent-minded personwithout regard to race, color, or event, has a deep jesting not only of sympathy but rar beyond sympathy, for the unfortunate pught of all persecuted peoples, of peoples. who have been madreased by the Nast hords... and particularly those of the Jewish fulls. who have undergone victous persecution in the pust several years. It is the cry of hismanify that I have referred to, the ery of justice, and purticularly a challenge to Christian Justice, that this problem he met. They are human beings just life you and L. They have their hopes and their aspirations. They have their little families, the men have their wives, and the wives have their husbands, and they have their children as God hiss blemed there. They are burnan beings seeking a hines, some place where they can live without lear of picture persecution.

Nothing has occurred since to cause meto change my opinion about the crying need for a national home for the uppressed Jews of Europe. I am, as a madter of fact, more convinced than ever that the only solution of that tracks problem is through the creation of a free and democratic Jowish communwealth im

Because I feel so strongly on this subject, it was my pleasure to cooperate wholeheartedly in the incorporation by the resolutions committee of the Destocratic National Convention last year, of which I had the honor to be chairman. of a plank pledging our party to creation of a free and democratic Jewish commonuments.

full test of that platform. It said:

We favor the opening of Palestins to metien and colonian-PRODUCTION DEPOSIT OF tion; and such a policy as to recel in time extendentment there of a free and democratic Jewish numbers would be

The Republicans did not use the word "Jewish" hefere "commonwealth," but unquestionably their intent was the same as outs. The Republican platform said:

In arrive to give refuge to mullions of onetrained Jewish were, women, and children driven from Girls horses by tyroney, we call for the spening of Patestina to their timestricted immigration and land ownership, so that in accordance with the full intent and purpose of the Ballour Declaration of 1917 and the resonation of a Republican Congress in 1972, Palestine may be constituted as a free and demotratic commorwealth.

Later during the campaign, both President Foosevelt and Mr. Dewey, the Republican candidate strongly endorsed the Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. In a historic letter to the annual convention of the Zjonist organization in Allantic City on October 13 hast year, Prestdent Roosevelt declared:

Efforts will be made to find appropriate ways and means of affectualing this policy as seem as practicable. I know now long and ardently the Journ's people have worked and prayed tor the establishment of Palerlins as a few and democratic devian communwealth I am convinced that the American people give their support to this aim and if reclering I shall bely to bring about its realization.

A lew days earlier, Governor Dewey asserted in a formal statement shat, if elected President:

I would not my best offices to have our Goverament working topsiber with Great Britain to achieve this great objective for a people that have enferred so swork and there's so much at the hands of mankind.

Thus, ladies and gentlemen of the House, there was no political division among Americans last year on the question of justice for the Jews through the establishment of at least one place on this earth where they could go and live as freemen, unbothered either by econotate or social or political restrictions and inhibitions.

But long before our political conventions took eventuance of the unhappy plight of those victims of Hitler's burbarte persecutions, this Government and the Government of Great Britain, and later this Congress took cognizance of the need for the establishment in Palestine of a sale, legally created home for the Jews wherein that small people would enjoy peace and tranquility and the goods will of the more powerful nations of this world.

On October 2, 1917, the British Government, in a statement known as the Balfour Declaration pledged itself to facilitate the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people... Prior to the assumes of this declaration, Great British sought and obtained the approval of the Government of the United States. There was, in fact, prolenged negotiations between President Woodrow Wilson and Mr. David Lloyd George, the then Prime Minister of Great Britain in reference to the issuance of the

Balfour Declaration:

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

There was no question at that time either in the minds of Mr. Wilson or of his . Livyd Occurs or of any of the statesmen and diplomats who and a small by the processigation of the so-called Balfour Declaration that as soon as it was humanly possible to transport the necesmary number of Jews to Palestine and to establish an pressly economy, that this small tract of land at the and of the Mediterranean Sea would be constituted as an independent nation by, of, and for the Jews, and with, obviously, the majority of the pspulation Jewish people. There was no intent to deprive any other people of any right to which they were entitled, and it was set forth in the Balfour Declaration that the rights of all minority peoples, both religious and secnomic, would be acropulously observed. And I might my here, there has never been a contrary thought in the minds of there who are advocating the belated fulfillment of this pledge of the United States and the British Government.

At a peace conference at San Remo on April 35, 1936, the Allied Supreme Counctl alletted the mandate for Palestine to Orest Britain for the express purpose of putting the Ballour Declaration into elfeet. There was correspondence between the United States and the British Oovernment on the subject and it is of intereit to note bere and it is very significant, too, that although the American Government did not puriscipate in the ratification of the Venailles Treaty, this Covernment did give its approval to the

Palestine manuste. On June 30, 1922. Congress adapted a joint resolution which was signed by President Harding on September 2, 1922. favoring the e-tablishment in Palestine of a national sewish home. This resobutton was spensored by a very distinguished citizen of my State, the late Senater Henry Capot Lodge, who was then the chairman of the Senate Poreign Reintions Committee. In 1924, in a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the terms of the Palestine man. date were formally ratified. In this treaty the United States consented to the administration, mind you, udministration, of Palestine by the British Government pursuant to the articles of the mandate. This treaty set forth that no modification whatsoever should be made in the terms of the mandate unless such prior modifications "shall have been first assented to be the United States." was very clear that the assent of the United States of America, so one of the World War Allied and Associated Powers was necessary for the validity of the administration of Palestine by Great Britain, and that the United States, on its part, had not relinquished the right to a voice in the cirpotition of Palestine to which we, as an associated power, not only were entitled to, but which we, as a foremost participant in World War I helped to treate. Unfortunately and most tracically, in

the light of developments, Great Britain saw fit to violate the provisions of the mandate. Great Britain undertook without prior benealtation of the UniteCONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

States, to impose what has since become known as the Chamberlain white paper, wherein, arbitrarily, Great Britain undertook to shut off Jewish immigration into Palestine, the only place on earth where victims of Hitler's persecutions could find asylum at a time when the need for Palestine was greatest in its history. Had not Great Britain imposed this policy as a part of the then prevailing appeasement policies of the British Government, Palestine would have been available for hundreds of thousands, perhaps more than a million, of homeless Jews seeking to escape from Germany and the satellite countries where Hitler's anti-Jewish laws had been imposed.

It should be noted here that President Roosevelt stated on a number of occasions that the American Government never gave its consent to the Chamberlain white paper. We were completely ignored in this British assumption of complete authority over the fortunes of a

people.

The tragic experiences of the Jews through the long years of the World War are all too poignant to discuss in detail here. Never in all history have a people been more sadly and cruelly abused. It has been estimated by competent authority that approximately 6,000,000 Jewish lives were snuffed out by Hitler and his henchmen during the years of the World War. The disclosures from the various prison camps are still all too fresh in our memory and Hitler's work continues, because although liberation has come to the inmates of the prison camps, their sufferings and their weakened condition is such that hundreds of them are dying daily because of sheer inability to recuperate. I heard over the week end that in 1 prison camp alone, 21,000 emaciated Jews have died since their liberation from their German captors.

We are discussing Palestine today because of the splendid action just taken by President Truman in an effort to persuade the British Government to immediately admit 100,000 of these refugees into Palestine. The prompt admission of these homeless people into Palestine is the immediate objective. The long-time objective-and I hope it will soon come to pass-is the creation, as was contemplated, of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth. We must understand that the Jew who escapes with his life from the concentration camp has almost no hope whatsoever of reestablishing himself in his old home. For the most part, their families have been killed and all of their friends have been killed. In addition, they find themselves without property, without businesses, and without the means of rebuilding their lives. They just cannot pick up where they left off. It is necessary that they begin life anew in an environment where there are friendly faces and no tragic memories.

The feeling of the American people on the question of justice for the Jew, through their establishment in a land of their own in Palestine, is very intense. It is deep-rooted, and it is widespread, and it permeates all classes of our people. Sermons have been preached on this subject in thousands of American churches by clergymen of all festins. Resolutions have been adopted by State legislatures, municipalities, hundreds of civic organizations. Petitions have gone to the President signed by 44 governors of our land and by the majority of the Members of this House and of the Senate. The American people are great believers in fair play, and they do not think the Jews have gotten a square deal:

The British Government, which, we are informed by the press, is objecting to the fulfillment of President Truman's request that 100,000 refugees be admitted immediately into Palestine, will make a great mistake if they do not appreciate the depth of American feeling on this subject. During the war years, this Congress and our Government acquiesced to the British request that action on Palestine by this Congress and by our Government be postponed because it might interfere with the war effort. We realized that every day of delay in the opening of Palestine meant the loss of Jewish lives; but, nevertheless, in our efforts to further the joint efforts of the war, we heeded the British request,

The war in Europe has been over for more than 6 months, but the white paper restricting immigration is still prevailing. This, in my opinion, is not playing fair either with our Government or with the Jews or with the American people.

Millions of innocent persons, simply because they were born Jews, have been ruthlessly persecuted, murdered, and violated. Only a handful, literally, of Jews remain in Europe. I am told that hardly more than a million and a half Jews are still alive throughout all of Europe. In many communities, the barbaric Nazis wiped out every Jewish child, thereby reducing to the lowest possible number the future Jewish population of those areas.

Every effort should be made by our Government and by other governments of good will to save the remnants of this historic people who have contributed to much to this world's cultural, economic, scientific, and religious welfare. The saving and the rehabilitation of these people constitutes a challenge to mankind. The challenge should be met, not ignored. It should be met immediately.

The suggestion of President Trum in to Prime Minister Attlee that these refugees be transported immediately to Pulestine is a fair one, a sound one, a necessary one. It is aimed to meet the immediate problem of saving human beings. It is not the long-time solution, but it is the one that is most pressing at the moment.

Certainly every decent man and woman in this country and throughout the world wants every effort made to save these lives and to remove them from the category of hopeless, helpless, homeless wanderers. These people, unhapp-ly and tragically, find sympathy evenwhere, but they are wanted nowhere. This constitutes a sad commentary in our civilization and our vaunted Christian generosity. Under the circumstances. Palestine is a natural, as well as a national, homeland. Certainly there should be no objection to permitting these people to go there to re-create their lives as useful men and women.

Let me say again that I have spoken in behalf of Palestine on many occa-

sions in this House, and before commiltees of the Congress and at mass meetings and on other occasions where the subject of Palestine was under discussion. I hope that as long as the good Lord gives me the strength and the breath to do so, that I will continue to raise my voice and whatever influence I may have either as a Member of this Congress or as an individual citizen in behalf of the righting of one of the greatest crimes in all recorded history. Let me say again that I think President Truman's initiative in this matter is magnificent, and I will be grievously disappointed if our British friends fail for any cause whatsoever to heed his generous humanitarian suggestion.

The SFEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has ex-

pared

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield one additional minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the question we are discussing tocay is one of paramount importance to fecent men and women, and I emphasize decent-minded men and women. view the human race as one family. We may be of different racial origins, our consciences may prompt us to entertain different religious beliefs, we may by acsident of birth be born of different colbrs, but so far as I am concerned without regard to the view any other person may take, in my journey through life I entertain the view that the human race is one family and that we have got to view this question from that angle. the angle given to us by God himself. that the human race is one family.

The problem we are discussing today is a challenge to mankind, and the request of President Truman for the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine should be granted by the British Government. Such steps will meet the immediate problem. The long-range problem can only be solved by the establishment of a free and democratic Jewish commenwealth in Palestine.

[From the Washington Star of October 10, 1945]

"OF THE OTHER HAND"—BRITISH ADVISED TO TAKE
BOTICE OF PELLING CONCERNING PALESTINE

(By Lowell Mellett)

B is inconceivable that those who make BrRish policy know the extent of the ill-will developing in this country as the result of their behavior in the matter of Palestine. Word has come that President Truman's proposal for the immediate removal of 100,000 Jews from the concentration camps and mateshift miseries of Germany to Palestine, has met with an unfavorable reception in Loudon. And there is no indication that the new labor government will alter the policy established by the Chamberiain government toward the Jewish homeland.

Bow in this country is a British financial mission, seeking a \$5,000,000,000 loan. Negotiations with our State Department are said to have progressed satisfactorily and very soon an agreement on terms may be presented to Congress for its approval. Whatever the merits of the proposal, and however well it may be argued that assistance to our late ally would work to the benefit of our own country, it might be worth while for this British mission to examine the strength of some of the existing prejudices against British.

They will find that the preparity counting from the British default on its moral commitment in the matter of the Jews, is a very strong projution, one capable perhaps of up-setting their hope of monetary aid. It is sleeply account in Congress.

The last forms? wrisin an the entitlest occurred a year ago, when a resolution was efferred asking the British Government to make good the listing Declaration, approved by Pessident Wilson, reopen Palestine to Jewich lumigration and permit the building of the contemplated Jewish comminwealth. This practution was held up at the request of the administration because of the war. The thing for the British to note, however, is the authorship of the resolution. Senaters Wasten and Terr, two men enlinarily as far spart as the poles. When these two agree on any important policy it can eafely be labeled American policy. They still agree in this instance and both are pressing for artion, at are many other Members.

If other evidence is required to prove the depth of American beeting, it can be found In a letter to President Truman, signed by a majority of the Members of the firmate and House. It can be found in a petition from the governors of 49 States and in resolutions adopted by 30 Hosts legislatures during the post 2 years; I'kewise in modustons of the APL and the CIO and the individual pronouncements of \$18 labor leaders and 2,000 university presidents and professors.

There is no point to discussing the meets of the issue. Rightly or wrongly, spinion to this country has jelled. The case for the Araba has been discounted in the light of the showing they made dorner the war, both as friends and as scoming, and their obvious Impolence in these days of mechanised warface. Junketing Congressions, after visiting the Near East, are convinced that the Arche never could have been more than a minor nulleance even when the British attustion West really procurious

The case for the Jews has been made as ecogonicity by British statemens as by American. Churchill's charge that Cosmbedain's repudiation of the Balfour Declaration was "a plain breach of a assesse obligation," to well known in this country. No, low is the position televis by the Labor Party before the recent election. "There was a strong case before the war," said a party resolution. "There is an irresistible ease now, after the unsprakable attrocities of the cold and calculated German Nurs plan to kill all Jees in Europe. . . . The Araba have many wishs territories of their own; they must not claim to exclude the Jews from this small even of Palestine, less than the size of Window:

fice, this fittingitial muselon might bestir itself to mare this American "prejudice" removed by action in London, before the question of the loan trackes Congress. It may such loan should carry a condition that the British first be required to keep their word to the Jews of the world - and to the American Goverroneeri—a ameil would thereby be uttached to British eleteromorphic likely to last a Long, long time. Mr. EDERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I

yield myself such time as I may take. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from

Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, in

a world faced with many grave problems that of the Jews of Europe does not, in terms of numbers, loom very large. Of the six or seven million Jews in Europe before the war, the Nazi butchers have left alive no more than 3,000,000. In terms of our approach to the problems of the postwar world as a whole, there are few issues by which the statesmanship and the alnority with which we

make the peace, san be better in It was with deep gratification that we here learned of the action of our Prest-

dent is supporting the proposal for the immediate grant, as an interim measure. of 1000000 certificates for Jews to enter Palestine. A unconsisted that the Euhave not received this intervention with unmittgated satisfaction; I am sure they will not object if I recall that Britain was granted authority over Palestine for the purpose, and that was the main purpose. of establishing there a Jewish Kational Home for the Jewish people. If Britain is in Palestine today, it is became she accepted that trust and that obligation. In that behalf she entered into a covenant, not only with 50 nations of the League of Nations but also in 1924 with ear own country, in which the terms of that trust were clearly specified.

Great Britain undertook, and I quote, to facilitate Jewish immigration into Orest Britain undertook. Palestine." and I quote, "to facilitate Jewish settlement on the land in Palestine," These obligations, the Palastine white paper repudiates unliaterally, and without the authority of those by whom Great Britain was entrusted with the administration of the Holy Land. II we are to have a world in which law,

order, and justice among men are to mevail, it is intolerable that pledges solemnly given should, if convenience so dictates, be treated as scraps of paper. am aware of the many anxieties which teday confront the people of Britain, whose cities have suffered the onslaught of Nazi guns and planes, and whose economy has been subjected to an immense strain in behalf of the common war elfort, bon I cannot believe it is in her own interest or in the interest of the world at large that she should deny her obligations or fall to carry out her duty in regard to this great humanitarian issue. We all know, of course, of the pressure

which has been brought by the different Arab countries to bring about this decision to continue the Palestine white paper. We have heard threats, on the one hand, that the whole Arab world will rise in flames if another Jew enters the gates of his national home. We have read statements, on the other hand, only this week by the Premier of Iraq, that the establishment of a Jewish state in tiny Palestine would be a "great menace to the neighboring Arab states which are undeveloped along modern lines." I believe that both of these statements are utterly without foundation.

The Arab world has, in the long run a great future before R, and a great part to play once again in the history of mankind. But today and for many years to come, it is dependent economically, politically, and militarily on the western powers. The threats which some of the more belligerent of the Arab spokesmen-spokesmen who were far from belligerent while the war was on-so liberally dispense today are, realistically speaking, empty threats. If proof is required, let me remind the House that in the worst period of the war, when Britain had neither men or planes to spare. two buttalions of British and Indian troops-less than 2,000 men-put a stop to the hely war declared in Iraq by the

Iraul Prime Misister and Iraqi Army. No: this Arat beger has no more real-Hy then has that Jewish boney which has suddenly ben invoked by the Prime Minister of Issq. Does anyone who Rittering the Parety solw bullions for a

moment that it is Jewish state, when it comes into existence, located in a land no larger than the State of New Hampshire, will dare or will desire to offer a military threat to the neighboring Arab countries occupy the Yast areas more than 100 times that of Palestine and inhabited by a numerous population. A Jewish

tween East and West and a fructifying influence for the whole of the backward and poverty-stricken Middle East. I am convinced that once that state is firmly established the interplay of mutual interests with its Arab neighbors will lead

state in Palestine can be a bridge be-

to coostructive developments of the utmost importance to mankind. But one thing is certain; the hands of Great Britain and our own hands in this matter should not be tied by any consideration of hollow and unworthy

threats. On this question of the future of the Jewish people of Europe and their homeland in Falcatine, the world faces a grave motal esponsibility. It is a responsibility which cannot be avoided by postponement. The issue is one which must be faced now. I hope and I believe that not only colnion in our country, but the opinion of the man in the street in Great Britain, will unite in pressing for an immediate lecision to do away with this infamous chile paper and to open the gates of Palestine. We owe it not only to these patiful victims of Nari persecution; we ove it also to ourselves as human beings and as members of a civi-

Mr. Speaker. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio IMr. Bentsa L. Mr. BENDEF. Mr. Speaker, I am ris-

ing to speak on one of the most important Issues before the world today. It is a comforting truth that great moral causes lie at the root of the greatness of nations. The assistance and friendship which our great country has extended to the world cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. Our record of ald to China; to the Philippines, to the starving nations of Europe after the First World War, to the reestablishment of Czechoslovalian independence, to the creation of a Folish Republic, yes, even to the victims of earthquake and flood in Japan, has been a glorious chapter in world history. We stand challenged tohave championed before in our history.

day by a cause to less great than any we In the Middle East for 28 years the world has been witnessing an experiment of regeneration. A small part of the little land of Palestine has been reclaimed from the desert by the devotion and the back-breaking toll of Jewish immigrants. They have come from every corner of the earth to restore the Holy Land to fertility after hundreds of years of neglect. As a result of their work, they have made Palestine's 10,000 square miles the most attractive spot in the entire Middle East. Let us remember that in 1918 no one wanted Palestineneither the Arsbs nor the Turks, nor the British. The only people who hungered for it and loved it were those to whom it was denied—the Jewish people.

What is the issue today in Palestine? It is time for us to cut through the double talk and speak plainly. The meaningless formalities of diplomatic conversation have no application to Palestine. For here is an issue which is not a pleasant academic subject. It is not something which can be pushed into the back ground and postponed for some future day. The plain unalterable fact is that in the past 10 years 6,000,000 Jews have been slaughtered, starved to death, or driven into a state of physical and mental despair for which there is no cure. Of an original population of perhaps seven and a half million living in Europe outside of Russia, there remain fewer than one and a half million Jews alive today. These remnants have found neither welcome nor refuge anywhere in Europe. The countries of their origin have been poisoned against their return. They have become wanderers on the face of the earth, hopeless and helpless. The doors of almost every nation are closed to them. The only country which offers the slightest prospect for them is this little land of Palestine.

Why then are they barred from Palestine? Is it for some logical and justifiable reason? Are the boundaries of the country too small for them? Is there some prime consideration of political necessity which stands in the way?

I say that the answer to these questions is clear and unmistakable. There is nothing which can be justified in logic, in justice, or in the name of humanity, to prevent the return of the Jewish people in Palestine in unrestricted numbers.

To those who say that the land cannot be restored to fertility, I say that the Jewish colonists have demonstrated that nothing is impossible in Palestine. On the shores of the Dead Sea where the water is mingled with salt they have established a colony, inch by inch, and foot by foot, draining the soil of its salt. They have irrigated it dozens and dozens of times.

The desert of the south was once a blooming valley. Our own Agricultural Department's soil expert, Dr. Lowdermilk, reported only last year that the land of Palestine is potentially one of the most fertile in the world. He compared its possibilities to those of our great State of California. He reminded us that once there were orchards of figs and dates in this ancient land. Palestine in the time of the Roman Empire supported a population of at least two millions without modern agricultural methods, without industrialization, without the enthusiasm and self-sacrificing devotion of a people dedicated to the rebuilding of their ancient soil.

In 1920, the British Government issued another white paper. That document declared that Palestine could not support a single additional Jew. It was repudiated by the British Government. More than three hundred thousand Jews have gone to live in their ancient homeland since that date. There is clearly room for hundreds of thousands more. Por these are no ordinary people. They go to Palestine, to give of themselves

'uily and wholeheartedly, to build, to hope, and to dream.

If the land can support them, why all the obstacles? The Arabs are in opposition, we are told. Yet every inch of Palestinian soil which is occupied by Jewish families today was sold to them by Arab land owners. What Arabs are apposing Jewish colonization? Are the Arabs whose children have been saved by the clinics and hospitals of Hadassah apposing it? Are the Arab peasants who have been able to earn a living for the first time in their lives in Palestine opposing it? The Arabic population of Palestine has increased two and a half times since the appearance of Jewish colonists.

There is no such record of increase in any other Arabic country. We know which of the Arabic oppose a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. They are the political Arabic workers vanishing before their eyes. They are the members of the Arab League, an instrument treated by the British to stimulate a Pan-Arabic nationalism, which would naintain British supremacy in the Medicerranean world.

What justification then is there for the Arabic fears of domination by a Jewish Commonwealth? There is no intention on the part of the Jewish leadership in Palestine to injure in any way the Arabic population. There is every evidence that the blessings of better health, better living, better education for the Arabs are available in Palestine above every other country in the Middle East.

There are Arab states in Egypt, in Saudi-Arabia, in Iraq, in Iran, in Syria, with tremendous lands available for colonization and development.

What possible reason is there for our hesitancy in saying to the Arab worls,
"This is a matter of humanity which must transcend every other consideration. It is more important than imperialism; to is more important than imperialism; to is more important than any other single consideration." A chain of circumstances has been forged which makes to possible to repatriate the Jewish people in our generation without injury to any other group.

If we fail in this, the blood of the Jewish millions who died in Europe will cry from the soil. We shall have made a mockery of all the fine phrases, of all the protests of humanity and friendship which we have uttered so freely in these

This is the time for action in Palesting. The day of talk is over. The nations of the earth, including our own, have endorsed the Balfour Declaration of 1917. They have fixed the mandatory authority of 'alestine. They have encouraged, directly and indirectly, the expenditure of millions of dollars in Palestine, the immigration of hundreds of thousands of Jewish men, women, and children.

In our own self interest, for the sake of our own self-respect, our Government must recognize that a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine would be a lighthouse in the Middle East. It would be an example of the devotion of our country and of the world to the principles of juntice and righteousness which were first proclaimed to the world by the prophets of this people whom we have deserted in their hour of need. Let us not fail this time. The day of appeasement is over. The Arabs have not fought and died for the rause of human freedom in this war. They have no claim on our generosity or our good will. The martyrs of Irael have hold.

We are the descendants of pioneers who came to this country seeking a refuge from religious persecution. We cannot say to those who seek the same salvation today that America has forgotten. I urge every American to join with me in this effort to restore an ancient people to its homeland. They will preserve the holy places sacred to all of the great religious faiths which have sprung from that soil. They will make the land of Pal-stine bloom once more as a land flowing with milk and honey. In this crucial moment of Jewish history, let us not do what Hitler did. Let us raise our hands to lift these helpless men and women from the abyss to which our indifference and blindness have condemned them. History sits as our judge, and posterity as our witness. We must not fail those who cry to us for help.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yould 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. O'Tootz),

Off. O'TOOLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, as the distinguished majority leader has so well saic, the Jewish-Palestinian problem is not peculiar to the Jewish people, but is the problem of all humanity. It is the problem of all people whether they be Christians, pagans, Moslems, atheists, or agnostics. For thousands of years the Jewish people have been persecuted. The treatment that they have received at he hands of Hitler is nothing new. For centuries and centuries they have been driven from land to land, from country to country, and across the multitudinous seas that cover the earth. They have seen their families torn asunder. They have seen their aged and infirm killed. They have been deprived of education, deprived of the right of making a living, deprived of the right of freedom of movement, but above all deprized of the right of freedom of worship. Yet they have tolled on, wishing, hoping, and dreaming that some day they would have a country or a land that they might call their own.

Wherever they went in their forced tracels they established and kept alive the laws of the Old Testament, preaching love of God, respect of mankind, love of liberty, and above all the love of the rights of man as an individual. Wherever they stopped they created institutions for the benefit of their fellow men without regard to their color or creed. Not only in the last century but through the ages, they have built institutions for the aged, the blind, the poor, and for allthose less fortunate. In the dark days of Europe when civilization seemed to be tottering they did as much as any other people, through their love of the arts and the development of sciences and their

save civilization. Comira as I do from a people who for over 200 years were persecuted by the English and who, too, were denied education as well as the right to worship God in the manner that their own consciences dictated, I can feel the plight

and sufferings of these unfertunate people. Sir Walter Scott very well expensed it when he said:

> Breather there the men With soul so dend, Who never to himself bath mid. Thos is my own, my nation lands

It is the natural instinct of all people te have a home. A home that is more than an asylum--a home that is a glastanty for freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of worship. A home where man is taught to respect not only himself but his fellow humans. A home where the dignity of man is paramount. As I mad before, having Irish blood

in my veins, I well know the obleanery. instability, and fluctuating course of the English Government's foreign policy. A policy where human rights and human liberties are always superseded by the needs, desires, and greed of the Empire. A policy where the commercial aspect of any question is always placed above the human equation. A policy that needleady sacrifices human lives and looks without pity upon human suffering if passimercial gain is to be attained.

The Jewish people through natural and moral reasoning are entitled to a homeland. They are entitled to a larger domain than they already possess in Palestine and they are entitled to determine for themselves the number of migrants who may come to their country. Palestine should not be a vassal state, not having the right to determine its own future without interference from outside powers. It must be given the dignity of an independent notion and the protection that is afforded today to all smaller nationa from aggression from stronger powers be they England or any other

It is my sineere hope that our Government may be an instrumentality to the guaranteeing of perpetual freedom to the Jewish people in their desire to establish Palestine as a free and independent nation. It is my hope that this question may be settled in the near future so that the fing bearing the star of David may take its place alongside of the other distinguished banners that recognize freedom and that guarantee its perpetuation.

Mr. EEKSHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield I minutes to the positionan from Illinois (Mr. Demeses).

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, why so much concern about Palestine? It is smaller than Maryland and has 200,000 fewer people. The Rinal Peninsula is desert, soil in other areas is wasted, it is a land of friction and bloods, and It has far away. But want!

GOOD LAND

It is 4,000 years since Moses looked upon it from a little mountain beyond the Jordon and heard it said that it was

WITHOUT, burney, vines, pomegazzates, plive oil, and honey where there would be bread without searceness and nothing would be lacking.

Much happened to its people since then. They wandered to Egypt for food and were placed in bondage. They were extled when Babylon conquered that area of the earth. They were driven out by the Ottoman Turks and delivered in 1917 by the British. They came under a League of Nations mandate. For 23 years and as late an 1939, there were riots and disturbances which wrecked buildings and bridges, border stations and communications and left death in their wake. In that time, seven British commissions investigated and reported. Tenother commissions reported on other matters in that time. Eacht white papers were issued dealing with Palestine palley. THE LAND

Much has happened to the land. It was a good land to the days of Abraham. It was gradually eroded and wasted, The forests were destroyed and the rich red topsoil for conturies discolored the blue Mediterranean as it washed away. Once it was prosperous, self-supporting and healthful. It dwindled to poverty and dependence where the follhin elied out a miserable existence and malaria book in heavy, toll.

SESSION THAN SHOT BEEN !

But in all the centuries, one thing never eroded or died. It was the dream of Zinn and the real to make fruitful the very hand for which Abraham paid, That deathdess hope was revitalized in 1917 when Lord Halfmir gave assurances that Britain looked with favor on a homeland for Jews and would facilitate the attainment of that objective. In this very Chamber in 1922, the Congress in a resolution expressed it's favor for a national home for Jawish people. That hope was incorporated in the League of Nations mandate. In January of 1944 a similar resolution was considered by committees of the House and Senate but for military reasons, it's consideration was postponed. In June of 1944, both major political parties expressed themseives in support of a free Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. In November 1944 the Fereign Affairs Committee of this House reported a similar resolution but for political ressons action was deferred. And there it stands.

RESPECTATION PRINT, SERVICE

After 4,000 years, the great dispersion still obtains. But the dream has not diminished; the vision of a homeland has not perished; the hope has not absted. These have wishstood conquest, friction, and persecution. But this is a time for astion. The efforts to find a solution for the Jewish-Arab-British problem in Palestine have failed. The longer it remains unsolved, the more complicated it will become:

PURPAMENTAL PROBLEM

Now comes a more fundamental aspect of the problem. Millions have died in a war in which freedom was the issue.

may not enter except in limited numbers and under a quita that now expires; the only country other than Germany where explicit anti-Jevish laws entst; the only land where the Bible is still consered when quoted in the Hebrew press; where strict comorship prevails and where thousands of suffermed and nonuniformed police gatrol the whole land. Birall this remain the bitter fruit of carried and a number of idealism,

HEREOGERS, PROPERTY

The historical controversy between Jew and Arab ever who has prior rights in Palestine is an endless fabric studded with argument and counterargument and furnishes no clue for a solution. The political publism, with its many implications involving the whole Moslem world, the existence of oil, trade balances, import controls, exchange burriers, and other factors, is equally devoid of hope for a solution.

PARTICINES OF MEET AND STREETSHIP OF LANDS We must burn back to the solemn promises of mes in authority and to the stewardship off the land where people

dwell for the unewer. A solution must

spring from common sense and from the

basic right of a people to dwell peacefully in a land with which they have historic, religious, and sparitual ties. It must come from the right of a dispersed minority to dwell in a land to which it does have some valid claim, free from censorship and persecution, free from indefensible restrictions on immigration and hard purchase, free from espionage and threat, where an agricus hope can find fruition and where a proven real for the land will emple it to enrich and biess all who live the win and definitely elevate the living sianuards, the health, and the well-being of all who live there.

PEOGE OF EMPLOYMENT Where is the proof that this can be done? One new but journey from Day to Beersbeba, rom Gaza to Tyre, from Jericho to Tiberius to see the living proof. Burat electrification is there. Il is a monument to Punchas Rutenberg who made that his life's work. Industry is there as a testimeny to Boron Rothschild, to Dr. Weitzman, to Novomeysky and others. Bundreds of millions of private funds have been invested to prove that a homeland can be estab-

LANCE IN THE PERSONALITE EXHIBITE

But the land is the most persuasive exhibit. It can be made the land that Moses saw, a g-od land where there shall be bread without scarceness. There are hundreds of rural cooperatives and collectives. The annual export production of detectable oranges, grapefroit, and lamons has grached 15,000,000 hours Improved strains of cattle, sheep, and fowls have been developed to increase enormously the production of mills cheese, wool, and eggs. Broad screages of wheat, harley, and sye in the plain e Sharon and the valley of Estracion with improved yields attest the devotion to the land. In the steamy Jordan Valley one sees evidence of what mal, courses and irrigation can do to dispel malaris and make the previous sell produce at

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD-HOUSE

abundance. There has been a relentless search for new methods, new techniques, new processes, and all of these have served not only to make the land more fruitful but to benefit the Arab farmers as well.

ARBORPTIVE CAPACITY

What does it all mean in terms of a homeland? Simply this. Even as Palestine once supported a million more persons than the 1,600,000 who now dwell there, so it can do so again. Forty years ago, there were but half a million people there. Today there are more than three times that number. The Jewish people occupy but 6 percent of the whole area of Palestine and but 14 percent of the cultivated lands. The devotion and zeal of the people to the land determines what can be done and how many more may be absorbed. It can take hundreds of thousands of people who today seek safe haven, refuse, and peace. By the test of accomplishment, by the standard of contribution to human welfare, by the measure of historic attachment, by the yardstick of freedom, and by the dictates of common sense, why should not this land be reopened to unrestricted immigration and colonization that it may again become a good land where there shall be bread without scarceness and no lack of anything.

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his re-

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from

Washington [Mr. Dr Lacy].

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, the active military phases of the peoples' war against fascism have been brought to a victorious conclusion. In that war, 6,000,000 Jews, one-third that people's total number in the world, were gassed, poisoned, burned, had air bubbles in-jected in their blood streams, were starved, shot, suffocated, had their heads smashed in with clubs, were boiled down for fat, or murdered in some other slow and ingenious way by the Fascist gangsters who all but conquered the world.

Hitler's armies have been defeated; Hitler himself is reported dead. Yes Hitler's voice is strong in America: Hitler's chief weapons for conquering democracy from within-red-balting and Jew-baiting-have their echoes even in the halls of Congress, and Hitler's chief means of dividing the nations-a cunningly inspired hostility toward the Soviet Union-is once again urged, this time by native Americans, as "justifica-tion" for rebuilding German industry.

The plain truth is that there is no democracy unless it is democracy for all, for the Jew and the gentile, for the Catholic and the Protestant and the nonbeliever, for the black and the white, and for the various political shadings, the

reds, the whites, and the blues,

The plain truth is that there will be no freedom from imperialism or from the wars which imperialism breeds as long as we permit the Dutch and the British to use Japanese troops against natives rising for an end to all colonial rule. There will be no free, new world as long as the British divide Moslem and Hindu and use that manufactured division as a pretext for withholding freedom from India. There will be no united and democratic China as long as America keeps gunboats and planes and marines there to reinforce the Chinese faction which has held not a single election nor tolerated a single basic land or tax reform in all the territories under its military rule.

There will be no end, either, to imperialism while powerful groups within the United States and Britain for the sake of oil concessions and commanding positions on trade routes, are permitted to play Arab against Jew and Jew against Arab in Palestine, making contradictory sets of promises to each and keeping

neither.

The plain truth is that the British created the Arab league and control it. The Arab kings and pashas are willing to give Britain concessions in oil and communications as long as their dictatorial rule over the Arab people is maintained.

It seems to make no difference, either, to some of these hireling princes who pays them. The Arab Brigade, which fought American and British soldiers in Africa, was furnished by Arab chieftains, reportedly paid by the Nazis. And at the Sari Francisco Conference, it was freely said that these same gentry were living at hotels and riding in limousines paid

for by Standard Oil.

There is no inevitable antagonism between the Arab and Jewish peoples, Anti-Semitism in the mouth of an Arab is the plainest evidence of divisive propaganda, for both peoples are of Semitic origin. Both trace a portion of their religious tradition to Palestine. Each can profit from free association with the other. And both have the same reason for demanding of Britain that her mandate over Palestine be brought to an end, that a congress be convened to frame a democratic constitution which will essure free elections and representation and cultural autonomy for all.

Either we believe in democracy or we do not. Either we encourage its practice, or we surrender the field to its enemi-s. If the great American melting pot has proved anything, it has proved that there is room in a democratic Palestine for

both Arab and Jew.

We need not fear that the Arab people themselves will resort to large-semie armed violence. Their hot heads can freely expand into 1,000,000 miles of sparsely settled territories indisputalry their own. And it is precisely to prevent the settlement of political questions by force that the United Nations organization has so hopefully and after such suffering been born into the world.

We certainly need not fear any la-k of devotion to democracy by the Jews n Palestine, for the citizens of the Jewish National Homeland were democracy's only arsenal in the dark days when the Nazis had all but overrun northern Africa. When General Montgomery and his hard-pressed Eighth Army had be-n driven almost to the waters of the Su-z, 30,000 hardened Jewish combat troops, volunteers, carried their full share of the fighting in that heroic army.

When the German and Italian Pascists controlled the whole Mediterranean. 600,000 Jews in Palestine manufactured munitions, optical instruments, precisign instruments, chemicals, sending badly needed supplies to the British arnies and their young women as nurses and hospital workers and into the fields as laborers to insure care and food for wounded and hungry soldiers.

is there any way to do justice now to 6.000,000 Jews murdered, scientifically and calculatingly murdered, as a necessary part of the plan of the Nazi "master race" for German control of the peoples

and markets of the earth?

is there any way now to take the mark of the lash from the backs, and the anguish from the hearts, of 12,000,000 Jews alive in other lands?

We cannot help the dead, but we can ex end simple tolerance at home and equal opportunity in the things that count to all our fellow men.

We can also hold out a helping hand to all those Jews who wish to build their own monument to human freedom in a Jevish national homeland in Palestine.

The American people, through countless prominent citizens, public figures, and newspaper editorials, have shown their desire for the abrogation of the

British white paper.

The British people, for centuries the guardians of liberty, have every reason in Justice and in humanity to urge their Gevernment to abrogate a decision made when Chamberlain was still appeasing Billier.

The multi-national peoples of the Soviet Union, having passed from the bitter anti-Jewish pogroms of the Czars to the elimination of all discrimination, are known to be friendly toward Jewish aspirations to develop their life and cultune freely in a homeland of their own.

Here is one issue, therefore, in which the Big Three should have no differences. Ar early solution backed by America, Russia, and Britain and bringing democratic government, cultural autonomy, and suitable and equal economic opportunity to Jew and Arab alike in Palestire, would be the means of satisfying the legitimate dreams of two peoples and stabilizing an important area of the world. It would deal a strong blow at these evil forces still hoping to divide and rule, and it would establish a sound pattern for handling other actual or potential trouble zones.

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his

remarks.)

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Olifo [Mr. Lewis].

Mr. LEWIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his

remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to raise my voice in behalf of the oppressed and starving people of the Jewish race in Europe. Since the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany, the world has witnessed one of its great tragedies in the deliberate slaughter of this oppressed people. The pictures that we have seen of the infamous German concentration camps have been the most revolting spectacles that people of this generation have ever witnessed. That these pictures are authorite has been attested to over and over again by newspaper publishers, by the members of our armed forces, and by Members of this Congress who have visited these horror cosms.

The remainder of the Jewish propess of Germany and of the German satellite nations are now wandering outcasts in the lands of their birth, homeless, and without any place to go unless the land of their fathers is opened to them. Palestine, the uncestoral home of the Jews, it seems to me, is the natural and the logical place for these displaced Jews of Europe to find at last a home and some measure of pouce.

Under the former policy of Great Britain, who was entrusted with the mandate over Palestine by the League of Nations, many Jews migrated to Palestine in the period between the two great World Wars, and by their thrift and industry they transformed a barren and inhospitable land into a land of irrigated and watered fields in that portion where they settled and the squalid village which they found into the modern, sanstary, and beautiful city of Tel Aviv. Now Britain has changed her policy and apparently, unless an aroused world opinion changes it again, the Jews are to be excluded from Palestine. Where in the world shall they go? They cannot remain among the heatile populations once dominated by Nazi Germany and no land is open to them. Certainly the only possinte place for these miserable and persecuted people is the land of their fathers. and those who are in authority in this country should raise their voices in behalf of these people and their yearning desire to return to the land of Abra-

ham-to the Palestine horseland I need but mention the fact that this solution to the Jewish problem settles apparently forever many problems arising through the presence of the dispersed Jewish peoples throughout the world. It is said by some that Palestine will not support the increased population that would enter there if the prohibition of immigration to the Jews were abolished, but the answer to this, I think, if the remarkable transformation of that land under the industry and intelligent planning of the Jews who have gone there in the last 20 or 25 years. They have shown that it is entirely possible by the application of modern methods of trrigation and industry for Palestine to support a population several times larger than that now there. It is, therefore, entirely possible for Palestine to be open to the Jews and at the same time for the Arab population that is now there to remain, and certainly the Jews, with their thrift and industry and their introduction of modern methods of sanitation, building construction, trrigation, and agriculture can, and will, if given an opportunity, raise the entire standard of living for all the people of Palestine-Arab and Jew alike The Arabs should welcome them, and in esponsing the cause of Jewish laimtgration to Palestine, we can be cure that we are helping to solve not only the problem of the Jean but also the problems of the Arabs who live in Palestine. I amorrely trust that those who are entitled to speak for the people of the United States shall make it clear that we in America, Jew and Clentille alike, support the legitimate states of the Jews for a national home in their ancestral homeland.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentieman from Obio has expired.

Mr. ERERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, 1 yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. Woodnows). Mrs. WOODHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, II

is very Level that the Home of Representatives is distancing the trace reads of the lews in Europe and the possibility that Polestine effect to relieve their altication. The United States has always stood for a policy of equal eppertunity. We have opened our doors to the people of the world. We now have in this cottinity people of practically every race and religion living together in peace and prosperity. We are only asking other nations to do in a small way what we have done our relye in a much broader way.

The best estimate indicates that more

than 5.600,000 Jews lost their lives in Europe under the Hitler terror. How many of these people could have been saved had the doors of Palestine been opened to them, as was promised in the Balfour Declaration, is, of course, problematical There is every reason to believe, however, that many hundreds of thousands of homeless, hunted, and unwanted Jews in Hitler Germany and its satellite countries could have found their way into Palestine and been eased had it not been for the illegal restrictions of the Chamberluin white paper. This was another example of a "Munich approximent," an appeasement with no moral Journation and with tracic consequences.

During the war efforts were made to repeal the white paper and to make it possible for some of the victims of Hitler to escape with their lives into Palestine. But, it was claimed by the British Government that admission of Jewish refugers into Palestine during the war years would retard the war effort and endanger our Allied position in the Middle East. We breed to this decision. But again, after the British and Americans had cleared the Middle East and north Africa of the Nazi forces, the soad to Palestine

remained blocked.

The promises made to the Jews by the Balfour Declaration are promises made to all decent people of the earth. They are promines which have been broken. The British people have always held to their combracts. They were not truly represented by Chamberlain. Today us are facing the shaping of a new worlda world in which there must be justice, tolerance, and good faith if any of us are to live in peace and prosperity. There is still a possibility of mying the lives of some of the unfortunate Jews whom Hitler failed to eradicate. Neither we nor the British people will forget that it was a Jewish woman scientist, a refugee, who gave us a vital link in the research which led to the perfection of the atomic bomb.

The war is over. There are, of course, still problems in the Middle East. Hot they can be solved. The presence of the Jews in Palestine has been an asset in the development of that country. They

propositiv.

The President of the United States. with his mount cirect forthrightness, has requested that immigration certificates for 100,000 refences be issued immedistely in order that the Jewish people still in the concentration estups of Germany with so homes to which they can return, may go to Palestine and there live as decent hardworking nien and women. We have a right to ask this of the British Ouvernment. "here still exists a treaty of 1924, between the United States and Orest Britain, waeress Great Britain acres to make no change to implication regulations pertaining to Palestine without the prior consent of the United States. This treaty still exists. But the United States was not consulted prior to the presoulgation of the immigration restriction law.

But let us not be content merely with blaming Great Britain. Has our Government done excrything it could be order to carry out the pledges made to the Jews? Support has been pledged to them by both galtical parties and by a majority of Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives. And yet I understand that the Department of State answers inquiries to the effect that is has received an instructions from the White House as to what the policy of this country is in regard to Palestine.

People who came back from the Middle East report that there is no realization among either the Arabe or the British of how overwhelmingly this country supports the case or entrance of the Jews into Palestine and how deeply it would value foreign concurrence with this policy. The State Department and American representatives abroad should be instructed that the policy as laid down in public statements is in truth the policy favored by the people of the United States and the policy which every member of our foreign service is committed to further.

The Presiden has taken the first step. We in the Congress well know the festing of the people of America. I am very certain that the people of my district are in favor of opering Palestine to the Jewish refugees in Europe. We should make this feeling of the American people worsh this feeling of the American people worsh this charged with administering our foreign affairs be instructed as to this feeling.

There was pending before the last Congress a resolution which declared that the United Size as shall use its good offices to the end that the sales of Palestine should be beened for free entry of Jows and that Falmiline might ultimately become a free and democratic commonwealth with Jew and Arab living together in peace. I understand that the Congress was about to pass this resolution but that for war reasons requests were made that it met do so.

The fighting phase of the war is now over. We are theing the great and difficult task of building a world based on peace. But can we have peace if we do not have justice? We cannot. The time has come when we in the Congress without further delay should pass such a resolution and put ourselves aguardly and

SHAPEST AND STORY

officially behind this great project of doing justice to a stricken people, of saving thousands of human lives by opening the gates of Palestine to the Jews.

TAXABLE PARTY.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. D'ALE-

SANDRO J.

Mr. D'ALESANDRO. Mr. Speaker, these are sad days in history. When nations do not carry out their solemn obligations, hope for permanent peace cannot be strong. Great Britain solemnly pronounced the famous Balfour Declaration, and in 1939, even thoughthis Nation and most other nations of the world had already agreed to the Balfour Declaration, Great Britain by its own act had decided to abrogate and nullify the Balfour Declaration.

How much better it would be if today we could rise and say that Great Britain, a democratic nation, had kept its solemnly pledged word? How can we speak of the sanctity of treaties when nations, for the sake of expediency, repudiate

their solemnly pledged word?

A promise was made by Great Britain to open the gates of immigration into the Holy Land so that Jews could establish there a national homeland. Had that promise been kept, then thousands upon thousands of Jews whose bones litter the fields of Europe, and thousands upon thousands more whose ashes have been scattered to the four winds, might be living today in peace in Palestine.

No nation can escape its share of the dreadful responsibility for what has happened in Europe. Millions upon millions of Jews were killed, many after horrible tortures, for no reason whatever except their religious belief. It was impossible for us even to believe or imagine that such dreadful acts could be perpetrated on such a large scale by maniacs led by a diseased mind. Today, we plead for the lives of a hundred thousand Jews-who are no more than living skeletonswhom we have liberated in Europe. They can find no peace in the places they once called home. Germany, the Balkan countries, central Europe are not places of refuge for them. They look to Palestine, and what do they find?

In the face of this tragedy Great Britain dares to shut the gates to their immigration, in spite of its solemn promise.

The Arabs were liberated from Turkish rule by the Allies after World War I. Pive Arab states have been set up. Their area comprises over a million square miles—an enormous underpopulated area. And Palestine constitutes not even 1 percent of this total space.

In 99 percent of Arab territory they enjoy national sovereignty. Less than 1 percent has been reserved for the Jewish people in the land of their fathers.

The Arabs who live in Palestine have prospered and multiplied. They are far better off there than even in the states where the Arabs are ruled by their own leaders. They have learned to live side by side with the Jews in Palestine.

Once there were millions of Jews living in Europe; today only a few hundred thousand, perhaps not even that many. None of these is well. What an indictment of the whole world that this could happen in our generation, and how much more horrible it is to contemplate keeping these men, women and children in Europe when they want to go to Palestine, the only place that will receive them, so that they can live decent lives.

It seems incredible that Great Britain should delay granting the hundred thousand immigration certificates that President Truman has asked them to grant. Who is it that seeks to keep them out of Palestine? Is it our allies who fought side by side with us, whose blood was spilled with ours on the battlefields of Africa and Europe in our battle against the Pascist world? On the contrary it is the people whom we freed in 1918, who either cooperated in the recent past with Hitler or who stood by passively even when Rommel stood at the gates of Alexandria.

Winston Churchill denounced the infamous white paper, the repudiation of the Balfour Declaration. On May 23, 1939, his voice rang out, crying:

What will the world think about it? What will our friends say? What will be the opinion of the United States of America? What will our potential enemies think? What will those who have been stirring up these Arabagitators think? Will they not be encuraged by our confession of recoil? Will they not be tempted to say "they are on the run again, this is another Munich"; and be the more stimulated in their aggression?

The Labor Party under Prime Minister Attlee has been just as strong in its denunciation of the white paper. The Republican Party and the Democratic Party in their national platforms have spoken out in favor of Palestine and the establishment there of a national homeland.

What is it that keeps nations from carrying out their selemn obligations? Can it be said that Great Britain is today fearful of the effect on Arab states which are dependent upon the democratic nations for their economic upbuilding? Are the nations that were able to destroy the greatest armed forces in the world afraid now to speak up for what is right?

Great Britain must not refuse to gramt this request of our President for immagration certificates for these dying Jews of Europe. The blot on British conscience would be so dark that not even a thousand years would serve to lighten B.

We in the United States owe a duty. We in Congress must pointedly and frankly tell Great Britain we expect that nation to keep its solemn pledged word. We are determined that our voices shall be heard—even in London.

BALTIMORE, Mb., October 11, 1945... Hon. THOMAS D'ALESANDRO.

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

Dean Siz: I know that you receive a tramendous amount of mail, and ordinarily I would not burden you with this note. However, I cannot let the opportunity go by without thanking you and your colleagues for the very sympathetic hearing you extended me and our committee when we called on you last Thursday.

Your promise of unequivocal help is temmendously encouraging, and I am sure will help us to earry on in our difficult task if providing a permanent home for those Jews who have no place in the war-torn countries of Europe.

Respectfully yours.

ISAAC POTTS...

SENATE OF MARYLAND, Annepolis, Md., October 12, 1945. Hom. Thomas D'Alexandro,

House Office Building.

Washington, D. C.

DEAR TOMMY: Your handling of the meeting of the Zionist and Jewish organizational groups was aplended.

Eleryone spoke highly in priase of your manner and attitude.

Cordially.

E. MILTON ALTYELD.

(Mr. D'ALESANDRO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include two letters.)

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Gooswin].

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker, both the United States and Britain are pledged to the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. These pledges ought, in justice and good conscience, to be fulfilled without further delay.

Since the Balfour Declaration and American congressional endorsement of the policy enunciated therein 23 years age, very little progress has been made toward keeping faith. The treatment of Jewish minorities continues to constitute a dark blot on the face of civilization.

Let us grant that Palestine is a problem for the British on account of the Arabs, but it certainly is not insurmountable. The Arabs can hardly have any jus-ifiable complaint if asked to give over to the Jews what amounts to less than 1 preent of Arab lands in Asia alone. Wishout counting their large possessions in north Africa, the Arabian possessions in asia are almost a million and a quarter square miles of territory. The Jews, on the other hand, have no territory at all which, as a people, they can call home.

Four million Jews have been murdered in the short span of 3 years. Mass annihilation by vicient death, the gas chember, and unspeakable forms of tortury constitutes one of the darkest pages in all the volumes of human history.

Out of all the misery, persecution, and suffering of the past comes the augmented cry for justice to the Jews. The cry has now swellen to such proportions that it cannot longer be disregarded. As we search for a proper pattern for lasting peace this cry dins in our ears.

American Palestine policy is definitely woren into the very fabric of world pence. Unfortunately anti-Semitism still exists.

The frictions resulting from the last world war, unless alleviated, may well be a contributing factor in the making of another world war.

It is the duty of Britain to repudiate the white paper of 1937 and make good on the promises of the Balfour Declaration. It is the duty of the United States to press vigorously to that end and help bring about the establishment of a Jewish homeland in a free Palestine.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from

Massachusetts (Mr. LANE).

eMr. LANE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE JEWS ASK FOR JUSTICE

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, we have poured out our blood and our treasure to

best back the fury and the hale which atmost conquered us. The battlefields are quiet. Our men are coming home. With a sigh of relief we turn our backs on the war which has been won.

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The terrible sights and sounds are gone. The dead are buried. The screams of the wounded and the tertured no longer ring in our ears. We think the WAR IN OVER Even the hideous murder factories at

Beithen are quiet. The fires which furnaced human beings are out. Instead of preparing the victims for death we have established displaced persons camps on these horror sales, preparing them for WHILLY We are trying the Nasis for their crimes

anxiest humanity, but what relution do we offer to the victims who wait? What victims? The Jews, who were the first and the most appalling sacrifice exacted by the Paneist terror. Over 1,000,000 of these victims wait, suffer, and starve while we, the victors, dally with diphoroncy.

These victims are not wanted even in the countries we helped to liberate. They must move on, to somewhere. That refuse is their ancient homeland-Palestine. By every historical, cultural, and religious claim it belongs to them. But the door of escape remains closed. And we are helping to keep it closed, in spite of our conscience, in spite of the moral leadership which we owe to the world. On the one hand, we sympathize with the Jews; on the other hand, we keep an active interest in the private oil lines which runs through Arab countries ad-Schling Palestine.

We are compromising ourselves by this shameful hypocrisy.

Britain temporarily controls Palestine under a mandate from the old League of Nations. She boods it in trust, as a guardian. But for whom? Arabs or Jews? The Araba have several independent countries, the Jews none. They have no place else to turn to. I submit that we cannot stand aside and let these unfortunate people suffer and die. After all these years of common effort against a common foe, we have the right to expeet that our ally, Britain, will work with us to achieve a solution to this problem, and not an evasion. For the problem is not alone one of emptre security, it has been an age-old problem that now becomes a world problem, the first test of our purposes as we face the task of making a fair and durable peace.

The Balfour pledge of 1917 said that His Malesty's Covernment views with favor the establishment of a home for the Jews in Palestins. Later, the British white paper qualified this to provide for the stabilization of Palestine's population in the proportion of one-third Jews and two-thirds Arabs. Where, then, is the meaning in this promise of a home if the doors are closed to the majority who are seeking sanctuary?

In principle, we, the United States, have endorsed the claims of the Jews. Every Fresident has supported them. Our own Democratic and Republican Parties have committed themselves to this. President Truman has asked the British to admit 100,000 of the homeless.

The Hollich have acreed to admit 1 1000 a month, a token compromise that falls far short of Justice and mercy.

performances have been empty. If this be a measure of our approach to the solution of great problems, it is high time that we overhaul our diplomatic machinery. We cannot afford to fail on our promises. Our integrity stands challenged and must be redermed. The rise to power of a Labor Govern-

Our intentions have been seed. Our

ment in Britain gives us loope that a solution to this problem may be nearer than we think. The Torics, holding fast, to a policy of "no change," have been replaced by a government that more truly reflects the experience and the science of the people. And the common people of Britain know, as we know, that some limitation of national sovereignty,

some abdication from yesterday's wrongs,

Is necessary to gain the true peace which

all of us need.

At the peace conference, when it comes, the nations which brought death and suffering to millions, will be represented. The criminals will have a voice But the victims? The bones of 4,000,000 Jewish civilians, starved, beaten, and r-urdered in their homes and their aynagogues, these bones will have no voice except in our uneasy conscionce. Remembering our Christian martyrs of

of our time. They stood and died in the name of our common human dispity. The prayers they offered to God even as they were being buighered, ring in

old, we cannot forget the Jewish martyra

humanity's cars. That is the voice of the Jew ralling

upon us for atonement to make sanctuary for the pitiful few who survived.

This is our responsibility. Mr. EBERHARTER, Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from

Indiana (Mr. Hatarew) OMr. HALLEUK saked and was given permission to revise and extend his re-

DIAM'SCA. Mr. HALLECK, Mr. Speaker, the gentleweman from Connecticut spoke of

a resolution and the desirability of action by the Congress by resolution. gentleman from Illinois who preceded me spoke of promises. I want to speak for a moment about resolutions and then for a moment about promises; some of them broken.

This matter has been before the Congress for quite some time. Resolutions upon which the Congress could act have been introduced. On October 15, 1944, the then Democratic candidate for President, Mr. Roosevelt, addressed a letter to Senator Wassen of New York in which he used these words;

I have how long and ardently the Jawish people have worked and prayed for the soulinhment of Polestine at a free and demomatic Jewish Commonwealth. I am convitired that the American people give their support to this sim and if reslected I shall help to tiring about its realization

I have been reading from a supplemental report of the Committee on Foreign Allairs of the House of Representatives. That report also refers to a promise made by the Republican candidate for President, Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, Incidentally, the report also CONTRACT OF DELIVER WHICH THE WAY OF THE 10 from Screeney of War Silmon to Smater Tary withdrawing his opposition to the resulution.

evidence the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House reported a resolution

What happroad? Acting upon that

on November 30, 1944, declaying the Congress favoring the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. That resolution in due course came before the Committee on Rules, of which I am a member, 'er consideration and determination as to whether or not it aboutd be sent to the floor for consideration. That was in early December of

I went to the Genmittee on Rules

ready to vote for that resolution. I am convinced that the majority of the members of the Rules Committee felt the same way about it. Action was had in executive session and, of course, I am not permitted to divulce the details of what happened But I think I can peoperly my this, to my otter amazement it developed that the Recsevest administration did not want the resolution passed and it sever was reported our of the Committee on Roles. I am right

opposition is the reason it was not so reported out, Now I ask: Il promises are made, what sort of responsibilities do they create? Are we to be marched up the hill and down again?

well convinced in fact I know, that that

I say to the gentlewoman from Connecticut that Larre was before the Commilitee on Rules exactly the sort of a resolution to which she refers. I agree with her, if I indenstood her correctly, that a resolution is the formal, effective way by which he Congress may act.

What happened between October 13, 1844, and December 1944 except an election? Nothing so far as accome known. I rise not linea spirit of political con-

troversy. I have referred to the statement of my candidate for President, who was not elected. I have referred to the things that Impresed and transpired only because they constitute what seem to me to be clear indications of promises, commitments, and responsibilities.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Spraker, 1 steld 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr Hetrritta].

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to write and extend his re-Mr. BOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, during

the latter part of June of this year, I had the opportunity of visiting the Boly Land. I was amused at the progress and development in the modern city of Tel Aviv and the ourrounding area. Here in the midst of a poor, backward country, still using the primitive methods of agriculture and transportation of 20 centuries ago, was a modern city and an agricultural area using the methods of today,

The refugee Jews from Europe's abettos with the aic of financial support from Jewry throughout the world had made this possible. In bringing this development to Palestine, they cased the standard of living at both the cetginal Jewish inhabitants and the native Arabs.

1945

Further increased inmigration of refugee, homeless, and stateless Jews will

be of further benefit to the Arabs.

The propagandists at this point always raise the bugaboo of conflict between Jew and Arab. I talked with several leaders while there, as well as members of American organizations and it was their opinion that no real foundation existed for this charge. It is true that there are fanatics among the Arabs and troublemakers among the reactionary original Jewish inhabitants.

There is good reason to believe that these elements have been encouraged and financed by certain British interests, who have consistently refused to comply with the Balfour Declaration or the treaty of Lausanne.

It is time for the Congress of the United States to take a firm stand on this Palestine matter. The compliance by Britain with her pledges and treaties are a matter of world concern.

We ask for humane and simple things in humane and simple language. But above all, they ask for justice-justice for the Hebrew and justice for the Arab.

I would like to add a word of strong approval of the policy of a democratic Jewish Palestine. This seems to be the right policy not only because Palestine was promised to the Jews and because they deserve this reward for all the sufferings they have gone through, but also, if I may be frank, because such a policy seems to me to be most in accord. with American interests.

A lot of nonsense is being spoken about the extreme need for this country to prove itself a friend of the Arabs on every question. May I ask why? We certainly should support the Arabs wherever they are in the right, just as we ought to support anyoe else who nappens to be right. But why are we under any compulsion to embrace the Arab cause, irrespective of

whether it is right or wrong?

The Arab peoples are poor and undeveloped. They need money, machinery, and disinterested assistance in raising their cultural and economic standards. We know, and, what is more important, the Arabs know, that we are the only great power able and willing to give them such assistance and guidance without plotting to obtain political control over This is why the Arab countries are so anxious to give their oil concessions to us, to invite our teachers and our engineers to help them along on the read to development. To put it shortly, they need us more than we need them. It is preposterous, therefore, to maintain scriously that the attitude of the Arab peoples, whether in Saudi Arabia or in Syria, or in Egypt, or anywhere else, would be seriously affected by our position with regard to Palestine. The Arab peoples invited American cooperation in the first place in their own interests, and not for the sake of Palestine, and they will continu: to desire American cooperation above all, however the future of Palestine is decided by the great powers of the world.

It should be evident to anyone who isnot a babe-in-the-woods that the attempts of Arab politicians to threaten us with the loss of Arab friendship in case the United States joins Great Britain in

deciding that the pledge to the Jews regarding Palestine be carried out is mere-We in this House can see through this bluff without difficulty, and do not see why the experts in the Department of State cannot see through it just as easily.

Even more childish are the threats which we are reading currently in newspapers of the Arabs starting a war against the Jews of Palestine or against the nations which would admit the justice of the Jewish case. I understand that in Palestine proper, despite vicious German and Italian propaganda conducted by that Axis agent who used to occupy the position of a Mufti in Jerusalem, two to three thousand was the largest number of Arabs who ever took any part in the riots against the Jews, and that even of that small number a goodly portion had to be hired by the gang leaders at so much per diem. As for the Arabs outside Palestine, I understand that their armies are ill-trained and illequipped: that most of the arms which they possess they got from us on a lendlease basis-certainly not for the purpose of fighting Jews. And I further understand that a full-fledged attempt to wage war on England which was undertaken by the Arab country of Iraq in the middle of the war was suppressed by the tremendous force of two British battalions. Our Government has participated in some terr torial and political decisions in recent months in which the justice of the decision arrived at was much less evident and in which the dangers were far more serious. I do not see why we should permit ourselves to be bluffed out of supporting a solution of the Palestine question which most people in this country consider just and to which our Government and both the Democratic and Republican Parties are pledged.

The Hebrew in Europe, behind the wire of his camp, sees only one future of promise, a free and democratic life in

Palestine.

The Arab, in hit miserable field, sees himself the victim of the cruelest feucal system left on the face of the ear-h. He looks forward to the day when he, too, may have fertile fields, prosperily, and good health.

The hopes of these two peoples are not in conflict-they are identical. They can be described in one word-democ-

The Hebrew people of Europe should have a chance not only for survival but for decent and dignified existence; and give to the Hebrews and the Arabs in Palestine the opportunity to carve a cecent future in harmony and amity.

Oil, imperialism, prejudice are walls of desert sand before the mechanized forces of outraged American public opinion. Our duty is simple. We must an-

swer the call of humanity.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, a great humanitarian principle is involved in the movement to rehabilitate the Jewish race in its historical home, Palestine.

To permit all Jews who so desire to return to their traditional homeland where they can find opportunity for e-onomic self-development, establish their own homes unhampered and pursue happiness in their own way, is a right that should not be withheld.

R is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that those who have been permitted to reestablish themselves in Palestine have laid, the ground work of sound economic orger that will bring happiness to those who may follow. They have applied modern methods of irrigation to recon-Yest desert lands into thriving farms.

It is the obligation of civilized nations of the world to remove every restriction and encourage their return to Palestine.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. Coffee].

'Mr. COFFEE asked and was given permission to revise and ex end his remarks.)

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I join these of my colleagues on both the Republican and Democratic sides of the aisle in support of the pending resolutions as an expression that the House of Representatives of the Congress favors the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish homeland.

In that respect, I am proud to follow on the road laid out ahead of me by such distinguished American statesmen as the latz Woodrow Wilson and the late Prestdest Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Charchill when he was a member of His Majesty's opposition, Sir Clement Attlee when he was a member of the Labor Party as a minority and before he became Prime Minister, and such distinguished statesmen in American public life as Senator Rosert Tarr, of Ohio. Gev. Thomas Dewey, of New York, and President Truman, our present President of the United States.

The Labor Party of Great Britain, when offering itself to the people of the British Isles in the recent elections set forth one of the most decisive and plainly worded planks it has ever been my pleasure to see, in which they pledged to the British people and to the Jews throughout the world that they would actually carry out the pledges that have been made since 1917, or in fact, at least since 1924, that Palestine should become the homeland of the wandering and stateless Jews of the world. I quote the exact words:

Here we have halted halfway, irresolute between conflicting policies. But there is surely neither hope nor meaning in a Jewish nacional home, unless we are prepared to let the Jews, if they wish to, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the There is an irresistable care now after the unspeakable atrocities of the cold and calculated German New plan to kill all Jera in Europe.

Here, too, in Palestine is the case on human greunds, and to promote a stable settle-ment for the transfer of populations, let the Arabs be encouraged to move out as the News move in. Let them be compensated handsomely for their land and let their sittlement elsewhere be carefully organized and generously financed.

The Arab has many wide territories of his own; they must not claim to engines the Jawa from this small area-Palectine-less than

the size of Wales.

indeed, we should reexamine also the possibility of extending the present boundaries by agreement with Egypt, Syria, or TransJordan. Moreover, we should such to win the full sympathy and support of the American and Russian Governments for the energtion of this Palestine policy.

We recently fought a war, one of the main reasons for which was to help the persecuted peoples of Europe emerge from the thralldom imposed by the Hitlers and the Musselins.

Mr. Speaker, we should exercise every

possible influence on the British foreign office in a seculous endeavor to make it see the light. We should try our utmost through every bonorable means to induce our British Allies to keep the promises made to the Jews that Polestine would be their homeland. It was en that basis that 52 nations signed the agreement whereby Great Britain was given the mandate over Palestine. Over 400 Congressmen and Sensions have in writing subscribed to this virupoint. Thirty governors have likewise urged IL We must not let the subject of all interfere. The Arabs have wast quantities of oil within their borders. The indications are that the welfare of the Jews and promises made are being subordinated to the scheming whereby this Arab oll

(Mr. COPPEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKES. The time of the

can oil interests.

may be exploited by British and Ameri-

gentleman from Washington has ex-

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, 1 yield I minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Pemans).

Mr. FHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken here several times in behalf of the establishment of a free Jewish democratic commonwealth. Hardly more than a week ago I urged our Government to take immediate action to resolve this vital question and open the doors of Palestine to the millions of sorely afficied Jews who are wandering over the face of Europe today seeking a haven and refuge from crust persocu-

tion and destitution.

I san honored ence again to join with so many of my distinguished colleagues in urging our President and our State Department to intensify their efforts to solve this vital problem and enable our Jewish brethern mit only in only their own homeland, their own free government but what is of greatest immediate concern—escape from a European winter which holds for them nothing but starvation and suffering.

Let us act at once. Let England act at once to keep its pledged word in this great race. Let the pleas of humanity be heard. Let Palestine be opened at once as a Jewish homeland and a Jewish refuge from barm and destitution.

Mr. EMERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, 1 yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from New York IMr. CKLERI.

Mr. CELLEIt. Mr. Speaker. I desire to thank my colles_ues for their compassionate as well as stairsmanlike views on the subject of Palestine.

Britain is soking our largesse. Britain asks us to do justice to her. I say to Lord Keynes and Lord Halitax, her reprecentatives now in Washington, before you seek aid from America, let Britain do justice. It is only just that Britain redeem her pledges with reference to Palestine and help the helpless and statelins Jews gri into their homeiand of Palestine, as was promised by Great Britain when she received the mandate over Palestine. Tell your Government, Lord Keynen and Lord Halifax, that the American Canifess resents the action of Britain in Palestine. Indeed, the perfidy of Britain with reference to Palestine sticks in the eye of the Congress like a cinder. It is very significant that Herbert Stanler Morrison, in the House of Com-

Stanle: Morrison, in the House of Commons—and Herbert Stanley Morrison is now one of the leaders of the Labor Cabinet—said in connection with opeosition to the sefarious white paper, which slams the door of Palestine analyst the driven Jew;

We regard this while paper and the puter

in is an a cyclest breach of plodges given to Jova and the worse, including America. This policy will do us me good in the United States. Indeed, this policy of the Labor Government is doing it no good in the United

States. Mr. Churchill made similar re-

marks against this damnable white paper

when he was in the opposition benches.

He called it the "fiting of a petition in

moral bankrupley," Mr. Attlee made similar remarks when he was campatening for election. Those high promises have cone for naught. They have vanished into thin air. Shall we say, as did the savant, "Alas, a friend in power is a friend loot."

Jews are generally law-abidum, but

will not ablde injustice.

They do not recognize the white paper

of 1939, just as they refused to recognize the Nuremberg laws. The will flout that white paper just as the American colonists set at neight the Stamp Arisand the tes tax—just as Gandhi rejected the call tax. The white paper was a bribe—baksheeth—for the Arab aid in the war. That aid was not forth-coming. Instead the Arabs in Iraq revolted against liritain, and the Arabs in Saudi Arabia would not even give a donkey.

The Jews will not break the law. They will help downtrodden refugees to enter Palestine. There will be shooting. The responsibility is Britains. Britain will reap a whitewind.

I doubt whether the enlightened people

I doubt whether the enlightened people of the world will stand idly by and see the remnants of a martyred people shot at by British police and soldiers—shot at in cold blood as they approach their historic honeland. The Jews in Palestine have weighed well the consequences. They are willing to make the necessary sattifies. They will defend to the death their right of acytum in Palestine—their right to make it a homeland for their distressed and displaced brethren.

There is an old Moslem-Turkish law still in effect in Palestine. Anyone who settles on and works on uncultivated wasteland becomes its owner. We shall settle the European Jew on these desert lands. Let the British or the Arabs try to dislodge them. The Jews will accept the challenge of British imperialism. The Jewish DO-day is near at hand. There is great tension. Deceory and justice held Americans to stand by the brave band of Jewry in Palestine.

We do not want a Laval firing squad to kill the MacDonald white paper of 1939. We want an outright killing of the damnable white paper. Attlee, Bevin, and Morrison must be forced to use a revolver of abrogation and elm and aboot is directly at the head of the negarous white

DEDGE.

DESCRIPTION.

Britain is positing wealth into the Lavant to stir up Arab antimathy to the Jew. Unfortunately, America is leading such aid. although indirect. As of June 20, 1945, we had transferred to Saudi 20, 1945, we had transferred to Saudi 45,492,000. Time goods consisted of industrial and arricultural commodities. As of the same date we had furnished

lend-lense aid amounting to \$4,144 to Iraq. If the United States made its position riter, these accounts countries would not want to escape out of the orbit of the United States good will. The artificially stimulated antagonism between Jew and Arab would evaporate quickly if these countries were firmly advised that we have dropped the role of an-

A letter I re-rived from one Frank I. Hogan makes very interesting renders. It states:

If you want to know the reason why the

If you want to know the reason why the Java in Palestin, write the said of the scotlers thereof (firm issue, no doubt a lineal desendant of these secretarily, who was also as Arab or Educatio, descendants of Eran, the son of one of the particular from Arabam, from whom the Arabs (really Jews, but Mooleans) claim descript will not get home rule under British role, year this from the morning paper and then form your own configurations.

+ + * * Hundard Off Co. of California

today amounted sindnistely that . . .

company ? * and the Treat fin corned

by the former flemetary of the Trescure model

House - born in anythern breaked) will hulld

a 1,000-time Aradan pipe line from the parsian fluid to the Mediterranean. The wart, estimated between \$70,000,000 and \$100,000-000, will be besset by the two companies without government aid. (But't that just loo had.) * * * Cherrane has been asswed by the Besteb Government (not the Joss, mind you] and * * * decembedace roady for signature. These will prompted the green tight for consing the Trans_Josep, othe company mandated to the Arada by the British and robot by the eldest son of Ins. Sand Berod. * * On will pour thereally it from Arabaia reserves estimated to total between two said Swenty billion Instructs

Sund Bered. * * On will pour through it from Arabian reserves estimated to total between two suld liventy billion burrels as * * controlled pointly by the Standard and Twans Co. Ung The Sund (Hernd) receives 21 weeks a burrel and he has granted a controlled co-billing an area as large as Children's Company, and Washington combined.

Very truly yours.

PROFE I. HOOSE, CHESTRAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ESERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Monbers may extend their remarks on this subject at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the confirman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a privilege to have this opportunity to sed a few words in behalf of the cause of providing a refuge and a home for the appreciaed Jewish peoples, particularly those unfortunate victims

THE RESIDENCE SHOULD BE SH

Market Market Broken Broken Colors

of this war who are suffering so much today on the continent of Europe.

THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICHAEL SPACES

This is not a Jewish problem, one that is to be solved by the Jewish people. It is a problem that lies at the threshold of every Christian community in this Nation. The treatment that has been accorded the Jewish people, particularly in Nazi Europe, is a blight on the picture of a civilized world.

America should use her good offices to assist in the solution of this problem. We should urge that the British Government carry out its promises made long ago to provide a home for the Jewish

people.

A year ago the House Committee on Foreign Affairs approved a resolution through which Congress could express its sentiments on behalf of this cause. My colleague (Mr. HALLECK) has told the House how, following the Presidential election, that resolution was held in the Rules Committee and has never been permitted to receive the consideration of the House. I am sure that it would have overwhelming support from this House if it had not been pigeonholed in that committee a little less than a year ago.

Our hope is that we may have the sincere support of our Government in behalf of this cause. We earnestly plead for the establishment of this homeland. Only in that way can we discharge our responsibilities as a Christian nation.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Speaker, I have never been able to understand why there should be opposition to the use of Palestine by the Jews of the world. I know of no more logical place for a homeland. For thousands of years that small part of the great continent of Asia has been identified with the Jews; and certainly since biblical times the majority of those living there have been Jews

Perhaps the economic deficiencies are such that standing alone Palestine can never hope to become as great and powerful a nation as our own. And certainly the territorial limitations are most definite. But there is no good reason why this land should not be made a refuge where the oppressed people from many parts of the world could find a

haven and a home.

This Government can well afford to acquaint all the Allied Nations with our feelings in this matter since we cannot possibly be charged with having any designs on that territory. I believe a strong stand by the United States today will obviate turmoil and suffering in the days to come.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, the time allotted this morning for a general discussion of the Palestine question has been limited to 1 hour. I am not justifled in demanding the attention of the House merely to repeat what I said on October 11. The Congressional Record for that date, at page A4603, clearly records my position.

Indeed, I made my position clear when I sought election to Congress in 1944. I have never hesitated to make it clear since election. The people of my district have no reason to doubt where I stand.

I am proud to be a member of the American Christian Palestine Commit-I shall continue my fight for a Palestine open without restriction to

Jewish immigration. I am ashamed of the past quarter century of broken promises.

The time for action is now, and toward that action I shall make every contribution which is within my power.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Speaker, I hope that this Government will exert its full influence to find asylum for the Jews in Europe who have become entirely displaced through the wanton cruelty of the Nazis. It is difficult to realize what it must be to feel homeless in every sense of the word, as these people must as they wait in camps for some action to be taken in their behalf. Let us do what we can to open Palestine for their immigration.

Let us lend our full effort to the formation of the United Nations Organization, and press it to speed more permanent solutions for the oppressed and hopeless of the world. There are no new continents to be opened up, but there are still new ways of life to be developed. Let us pray and work for a world in which men may live and move about in friendliness and freedom. These barriers have been made by man, and they must be re-

moved by him.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I have always felt that Great Britain has no moral right to bar the return of the Jewish people to their homeland. I believe that the President and Great Britain should act to accomplish that purpose without further delay. They can and should act now without further promises and delays. I call attention to the following letter I received from one of my distinguished constituents Rabbi Solomon Jacobson and a fine editorial on this subject appearing in the Waukegan News-Sun with which I

> CONGREGATION AM ECHOD. Waukegan, III., October 11, 1945.

The Honorable RALPH CHURCH,

United States House of Representations, Washington, D. C.

Duan Sm: I wish to express my deepest a>preciation for the courtesy of the appointment with you on Thursday last. It was good of you to grant me the time to discuss Palestine with you.

I do hope that you will find it possible to bring your effective support to any and sil measures designed to open the gates of Palestine for the unrestricted immigration of the remnant of the Jewish people now left n Europe, and for the establishment of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth n Palestine in accordance with Great Britain's pledge in the Balfour Declaration and n accordance with the platform pledges if both our political parties.

To convey to you the sense of our Wauke gan community, Jewish and Christian alike, I am enclosing herewith clippings from our local paper bearing upon the reaction of our community to the situation.

With every appreciation, I am,

Respectfully.

Воловом Јасоввом_ P. S .- I am indeed corry I was unable to avail myself of your kind luncheon invitation. It would have been a pleasure.

[From the Waukegan (Ell.) News-Sun of October 4, 1945] OPEN PALESTINE

While much of the civilized world is watching for British action toward opening Palestime to the Jewish victims of the Hitlerian victousness of prewar and wartime perio-is, the consensus in Waukegan and vicinity is that returning their homeland to the Jewish cople is one of the vitally necessary steps toward solution of the postwar problems.

Jewish people have been herded into refugee camps, housed temporarily in German homes, and thousands of them are facing the future with no place to go, no program for living, and little hope for anything but a bare and meager existence. The people have suffered untold horrors at the hands of the Huss. Their families have been scattered, their homes destroyed, their belongings taken from them, and thousands have been slain almoly because they were Jews

The time is long past due when the Jewish people of Europe are given a chance to live. By far the greater number of innocent victims of the war have been the Jews. In the name of humanity, they must be provided with a place to settle where they can handle their own affairs, create their own government, and revive the culture that has been thers and which they have given for the

enrichment of the civilized world.

The failure of Britain to take action on the opening of Palestine to Jewish settlers has been an enigma to most Americans. The theory that the peoples of Palestine will uprae against the incoming Jews has been repeated time and again. Britain maintains concrol of the area and is established there to maintein peace. Britain has no moral right to bar the return of the Jewish people to Sheir homeland.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to record my voice and to give my total suppost for the objective sought by Jewry throughout the world. In the brief few moments allotted to me, as a Christian and an American, I want to state pointedly that unless we assume our place on the side of right and justice, we. pasticularly in America, will stand adjudged in history as having failed our conscience in the fulfillment of the prephecy which promised unto the Jew and his progency the assumption and the fruit of the Holy Land. America fought for the liberalization and the rights of all nations, particularly for theweak and the oppressed.

Palestine, like a score of other countries, is entitled to self-determination, to independence, and to formulate, free of outside interference, her policies while building for the future. She shall shape her own destiny in the world, plan and assume responsibilities in the family of nations. There is no earthly superpower to circumvent or deny what God Almighty ordained and declared in the Bible. The time is here and now. Let us shoulder our responsibility, let us ast fai:hfully, fearlessly, and positively.

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, world's responsibility for the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine is more obvious and more imperative today than ever before. The historical oppression of the Jewish peoples of Europe became so accelerated in the past several years under the inhuman Nazi policies that the present suffering of these homeless people is now beyond de-

semption.

as the natural leaders in a program of world rehabilitation, we have set for ourselics the task of easing the pain of a war-torn world and assisting in great measure in reestablishing those unfortuna:e people of every race and nationality in their homes with a view toward stamping indelibly upon the entire surface of the earth the Godlike principles of the Attentic Charter. We all know that we have set for ourselves a difficult task. Certainly the efficial insistence of this Government that necessary immigration certificates be issued now to European Jean and that the United Nations lend its complete support to the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine would go far toward the realisation of that objective.

Measures now being taken by the United Nations in Europe represent at best an honest attempt to being relief to suffering, homeless people. These attempts are merely temporary stop-gaps and do not represent a full measure of rehabilitation. The suggested establishment of a Jewish communerable in Palestine would successfully answer the ape-long justifiable plea of world Jewry and wested immediately decrease the stangering problem of rehabilitation in Furone itself.

As we glance into the pages of history, have we not every reason to believe that our failure to take immediate determined steps in this direction now incitably would lead to the same problem under which European Jesu have suffered for centuries.

Under our sacred principles of democracy, under the Atlantic Charter, under the motives for which we fought and won this great world war, these people, as well as any others, must have the right to determine their own destines. Today, in its position of world leadership, the Government of the United States if it so chooses, can promptly attain these objectives.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, the victorious close of the war makes this an appropriate time to test our determination to establish a peace upon the stable leandstims of justice and democratic country.

other speakers here today have dramatically recited the tragic story of the atrocities perpetrated upon the Jewish

atrocities perpetrated upon the Jewish people by our inhuman enemies during the long, bitter years of the war. That frightful record need not be repeated by me. It is sufficient to emphasize again the fact that the Jews suffered beyond all other peoples in the terrible world conflict which has finally been terminated, and that they and their problems are estimated to the terminated, and that they and their problems are estimated to the terminates sympathetic consideration of all civilized peoples, how that peace has been restored in the world.

During the war, while the Nada were proceeding systematically upon their program to exterminate Jews-a program in which they were horribly sucemulai, and would undoubtedly have carried to completion but for their military overthrow-immigration into Palestine was restricted to a bare minimum, and at times completely shut off. Millions of Jews were massacred during the war, but only a paltry few thousands were permitted to seek refuge in their ancestral homeland. Teday the doors of Palestine are closed to hundreds of thousands of wandering Jews whose present lot is still desperate, and who have no future assurance of rest from their wanderings or permanent security of mind and body.

Civilized thinkers throughout the world have long recognized the Justice of the Jewish cause in Palestine. They have

joined in a universal demand for an honest fulfillment of the pledges made to the Jews in the Balfour Declaration and the Paketine mandate.

Every President of the United States since Woodrow Wilson has asserted the support of the American Government for the reconstitution of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth. This Congress, nearly a quarter of a century ago, endersed that policy, which was reaffirmed by the American-British Conference of 1924. In the lass Presidential compaign both of the major political parties of America declared in their national platforms their unqual fled indomenients of this policy and three-fourths of the State lendstures of the Union have adopted resolutions in support of Jewish aspirations in Palestine.

The time for action is now. With world-wide hostilities at an end, all the powers of our Government should be excred isward the immediate fulfillment of the policy to which America is so definitely commutted.

I carnestly hope that this Congress will use all of its great influence to persuade the Government of Great Britain to open the rates of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization in the immediate future.

Mr. HERTER, Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have this opportunity of joining with my colleagues in an expression and reallirmation of belief that Palestine should be opened to the Jewish peoples of the world as a homeland.

Last year I had the privilege of testitying before the Foreign Affairs Committee in behalf of the Palestine resolution at a time when the world was at war and the trapic persecution of the Jews effered one of the most concrete and terrible examples of the philosophy against which we fought. It was our avowed purpose in fightling that war to pledge to all procedes and all minority groups the right to live and work in their swy lands in freedom from four and persecution, there bethe no recognized boundaries to human dignity.

That war is now over, but the principles for which we fought need constant redefinition, and it is increasingly necesary that we duly reallin those faiths unless they are to become a thing of the past.

I have recently returned from a two months' electivation tour of Europe, during which time I studied the operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on the Continent. As you know, one of the major problems that UNRRA has had to tace is the disposition of the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons. At the center of this problem is what might be called a hard core of some one hundred thousand honoriesa Jews. The reopening of Palestine and the removal of mamigration restrictions presents a partial, immediate solution to that problem. Palestine has indicated her willingness and ability to absorb these people. There is already a well-established economy and a large Jewish community. There is room for expansion in both industrial and agritultural development.

I believe that our Covernment and its representatives should take a firm stand

in advocation as removed of minimum tion restrictions. In so doing, however, I think it even more important that we do not glibly prepose and spotstor such a course merely as an easy answer to a troublesome problem. There is too apt to be something a little deginatic and a Bittle patronisms about presenting a solution per se. What we are emphasizing is the right of the Jewish people to a homeland. We are not delegating them to a corner of the alobo. We are recognizing the right of all peoples to work out their own salvations, to cultivate their own ands, and to live in dianity and equality with other peoples of the world. Mr. REGA. Mr. Speaker, the adminis-

tration of the Birritory of Palestine was allocated to Gurat Ecitain by mandate based upon the assumption by Great Bestain of responsibility for planing Palestine under such political, administrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, the development of self-governing institutions, and the safeguarding of the civil and religious rights of all inhalatants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion. This obligation Great Britain clearly expressed and unequivocally sasumed by the Balfour Declaration, the covenants of the mandate, and by the representations made by Great Britain to the United States in the course of extended negotiations which preceded both.

By treaty ratification, official statement, and congressional resolution the United States has placed beyond question its complete reliance upon the obligation thus assumed by Great Scitain,

There is no sceasion now to examine the merits of the Jewish claim to a homeland in Pulsatine. These were conceded and established by the assumption of the obligation of which the while paper is a renunciation and violation. But it is worth hearing in mind that the large import of Jewish capital into Palestine has worked a seneral improvement on the economic life of the whole country, the expansion and improvement of Arch industry and chiriculture have been largely financed by the capital thus obsained, Jewish development and enterprise have increased the employment of Arab labor in arban areas, and particularly in the parts, institutions founded with Jewish funds have also served the Arah population, and Jewish collivation and development of the country's resources and improvement of living conditions have vanily increased the capacity of the country to suriain a growing population, with the result that the Arab

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD-HOUSE

population has almost doubled under Jewish development of the country.

To say that our insistence upon the fulfillment of Great Britain's obligation with reference to the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine is an interference by us with British territory is utter nonsense. Palestine does not belong to Britain. The British have no more rights in Palestine than we have or than anyone else has. Great Britain controls Palestine under a trusteeship which imposes upon Great Britain obligations of a trustee not only for the benefit of the Jewish people but for the benefit of every nation, including the United States, which consented to the mandate upon the assumption that Great Britain's solemn obligations would not be dishonored. The characteristics of a trusteeship do not pertain to any rights claimed by the trustee; the essence of a trusteeship consists in the solemn obligations which the trustee has undertaken to fulfill. An honorable nation having given its word will not reckon the cost of keeping it.

Among the nations entitled to insist upon the performance by Great Britain of its obligations with reference to Palestine, the position of the United States is of special validity. Victory has just been achieved in a great war in which, but for our intervention at great cost of life and blood and treasure, Great Britain would have been destroyed. Our purpose in fighting the war was to establish permanent universal peace. It has always been understood that this peace would be based upon international agreements and cooperation. We may find that we have wasted our substance and our effort if our principal ally in the war just concluded persists in a policy calculated to convince the world that international agreements cannot be relied upon and that international cooperation is a snare for the unwary.

America must insist upon the fulfillment of the Palestine commitment.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great disappointment to one who is sincerely interested in the solution of the so-called Palestine question that an aggressive and definite attitude was not assumed by the President at the recent conference at Potsdam. This whole matter could have been decided with the representatives of Russia and Great Britain and the details could have been left to the respective Secretaries and Ministers of State. It is perplexing to those of us who want something accomplished to have to contend with the rather negative attitude of the British Government. One is forced to the conclusion that inasmuch as Great Britai: seems unable to solve this perplexing problem or because of some sinister reason she refuses to grapple with it, the whole question should be thrown into the lap of the United Nations without further delay. Whether this would be a satisfactory solution or not, time alone will tell but it would be an effort to solve the matter from a world-wide point of view and take it out of the control of selfish interests.

There can be no doubt that the Jewish emigrants to Palestine have done and

are doing a remarkable job in transforming that poor portion of Asia irto a modern state. This has been accomplished by hard work, self-sacrifice, and a determination which should command the admiration of the world. The Jewish people want to found a Jewish commonwealth which is the natural instinct of a free people. Because of the enthusiasm with which a start of this Jewish commonwealth has been made, it becomes increasingly evident that Palestine as it is now bounded, will not be large enough, which is another reason why this question must be solved by the United Nations gathered around a table in peaceful assembly. The whole matter should be taken out of the control of the British; it is definitely a matter for the United Nations.

A most pressing need for prompt action is the relief of those thousands of stricken and homeless Jews in central Europe. They long to go to a Jewish commonwealth of their own where they may establish themselves and make a definite contribution to their own rehabilitation, and it seems only logical that this desire should be encouraged.

I include as part of my remarks a letter that I wrote to the President of the United States under date of June 29, 1945, shortly before he left this country for the Potedam Conference. This letter was not prompted by any suggestion from outside sources but was the reesult of my own intense feelings on the subject of a Palestine commonwealth. In about 3 weeks time I received a reply from the State Department, signed by the then Acting Secretary of State, Hon. Joseph C. Grew. The reply said, in effect, that the State Department knew of the urgency of the matter and would give it thoughtful study and close attention. The truth is that our State Department has no policy on this question and sometimes it is difficult to learn what its policy is on many other grave international problems.

It is much to be desired that a clearly stated and comprehensive American foreign policy will soon be adopted, pa:ticularly on such questions as whether the United States will insist that go -ernments established in the former ensmy satellite nations shall be representative and that the rights of freedom of speech and assembly shall be guaranteed; whether the United States plans to extend substantial financial aid to England and Russia and any other country and if so, upon what terms, in what amounts and for what purposes; whether the United States plans to allow Russian participation in the occupation of Japan, and there are many other similar questions. I feel, however, that our country's attitude toward the so-called Palestine question ranks among the most important matters to be considered st this time and the sooner a definite attitude is adopted in place of the nebulous, wishy-washy uncertainty of the present policy, the sooner our country will be able to hold up its head high among the nations of the earth.

My letter to the President under date of June 29, 1945, follows: CONCRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REFERENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., June 29, 1945.

The Honorable Harry S. Truman,

The President of the United States,

White House, Washington, D. C.

h'v Duas Ms. Parsusery: I am taking the liberty of writing you to urge that you discuss the Palestine question at your approaching-conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. The San Francisco Conference has resulted in a long step toward establishing international peace and understanding, but as yet no workable and acceptable solution of the settlement of Palestine by he Jews has even been proposed.

Appeasement is no longer the order of the day in dealing with matters of international partice, and it is high time that the undoubted will of the American people to end the expediency of the Chamberlain white paper and to enact the provisions of the Ballour Declaration for a Jewish home in Pal-stine should be consummated.

You are doubtless aware that many of us in the Congress urged this policy on our Government a year or more ago, but our efforts were necessarily restrained because of the statement by the authorities that serious military and diplomatic questions were involved. A lot of water has passed over the dam since them, and now is the time to grapple with the problem and solve it. Further delay would be too late.

You are well aware of the pressure placed on Members of Congress by groups of citizens in matters of this kind, but I want to assure you that this letter is not prompted by any such influence. My stand on this question is well known by my many friends of all religious beliefs, and I am sure that the people whom I represent approve thoroughly of my attitude. I feel confident, Mr. President, than your good common sense and the high standard of statesmanship which you have displayed will guide you in the leadership inclusion with justice for all may be reached soon.

Respectfully yours,

James C. AUCHINGLOSS,

Member of Congress.

Mr. GORSKI. Mr. Speaker, for over 12 years we have heard on the radio and read in the public press of the persecution and the barbarous treatment of the Jewish people in Germany. This persecution started with the rise to power of Hitler and the Nazi Party. From the time Hitler came into power, he began his inhuman and tortuous treatment of these unfortunate and défenseless people. He not only tortured the Jewish people in Germany, but as his armies conquered other European countries, their first object was to inflict their cruel treatment on those of the Jewish faith.

We know, now, how millions of Jews died. They were starved, tortured beyond human endurance, beaten to death, and executed in gas chambers. This treatment was meted out to men, women, and children regardless of age.

We know that people of the other conquered nations also suffered indescribable tortures, and our heartfelt sympathies go out to them; but of all of those who have suffered from the bestial treatment of the Nazis and their collaborators, the Jewish people were the first to be singled out, upon whom the Nazis inflicted these barbaric tortures which were so gruesome that the thoughts of them shocks the decency of mankind.

These unfortunate people were robbed of their life's savings and belongings, driven and uprooted out of their homes, and thrown into concentration camps. From there, those who were able to work were taken as alave laborers and under the lash of the Gestapo were forced to slave long hours, undernourished and underfed on starving rations, until they became too weak and enhausted to work. Then they were taken to the extermination prisons where they were brutally inundered. We all hoped that when the Nazis were

defeated these unfortunate people would find a place to go where they could earn a living and live in peace, and the hopes of millions of Jewish people was that they might be able to go to Palestine and there settle and make it their homeland. Those who have been fortunate to get to Palestine in the early days of the war have developed the country and made it

I because there is poom for several more millions to settle in Palestine but they are not permitted to enter. I feel that our Covernment should intercede in behalf of these Jewish people and help those who want to go there to obtain permission to enter, so that they may be able to have a homeland and live a useful and peaceful life.

a thriving community.

Under unanimous consent, I insert a resolution passed by the Decalogue Society of Lawrers, of Chicago, into the Conscious of the spiritual and physical

homelessees of the Jewish survivors of maphim and fascism in Germany and other places in Bircoe, and responsive to the simple demands of humanity, decency, and justice, the Decalingua Society of Lawyers endocess and vigorically supports the efforts of President Truman to facilitate the imprediate immigration of Jewish refugres in Europe to Palestine-the land that wants them and the land to which they wish to go. Palestine alone, of all countries of the world, welcomes them and offers to share with there her bread, her humes, her farms, and factories. Palestine affords them an opportunity to rehabilitate their tortured lives and be restored to mental and physical well-being The Decalogue Society of Lowyers, speak-

ing for its 1,300 members of the but and publicary, respectfully urges President Harry R. Triroto, Secretary of State Junes F. Ryrnes, Senators Scott W. Licon and C. Wayland Brooks, and all Members of the Boss of Shepresconstives from Bilmots to use all means at their disposal and the great moral industrie of the United States to permit all Arwish refugees to Europe destring to do su to make their homes in Palestine as free men. with full democratic rights for the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness Adopted unanimously by the board of

managers of the Denslogue Society of Lowyers, October A, 1943.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the Jewish people have been denied too long the apportunity to immigrate to Palestine, where they have proved to the world that they can develop the resources of the land and establish a free and democratic nation. Since the surrender of Germany they have been left stranded by an arbitrary rule by England that the white paper must be left standing in spile of the fact that the war in over and won by the Allies. What greater proof of independence, industry, willingness to cooperate with all nations

of the world is needed to constnee the British that the Jewish scople are entitled to free entry into sulestine.

As a member of the American Christian l'aisstine Committée, I have developed a keen interest and high regard for the Jewish people's case to return to Palestine. The terrible persecution they suffered in Europe during the war years, the suffering they are going through since the war is over, should bring to their aid the respect and regard of all citizens of the United States to help them gain their objective. England with her present liberal government, which is devoted to helpling the common lot of mankind, should prove

what they stand for, and under Clement Attlee and his party now in power open Palestine to the Jewish people which they have earned and are entitled to. PARAMETER POR THE ATME Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, a quarter

of a sentury ago the British Government through the Bolfour Dectaration promised Palestine to the Jews for their homeland. Fifty-three nations of the world, including the United States, Joined by resolution in the Balfour Declaration. In failing to redeem this pledge, the

British have violated international law. Consequently millions of Jews became the victims of Bari bestiality. However, there is still time for the Christian world to save the 100,000 Jews now living in concentration camps throughout Europe who face a winter of starvation, misery, and death. I have appealed to Prime Minister Attles to abrogate the infamous British white paper of 1939 and faifill the pledge of his party made recently to give Palestine to the Jews. I appeal to my Christian colleagues in this Congress to Join with me in my plea to Prime Minlater Attlee. These destitute Jewish men. wemen, and children seek only a home of their own. This can be accomplished without any cost to world society,

As part of my remarks I include a copy of my letter addressed to Prime Minister Atties under date of October 4, 1945, on the Palestine problem:

COMMERCIA OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., October 4, 1941. The Honorable Curemer R. Arrior, Prime Minister of Great Britain, London, England.

My Desc Mr. Person Miscourse: I am easily disappointed in the policy of the British with respect to Fulsatine. As a Member of the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Serenty-minth Congresses. I have heartfly endorsed the entire war program, inchbend-lease to our allias. I most yigorously ropported aid to and cooperation with Great Britain. However, during the war I hesitated to criticite the white-paper policy of the British as I knew that such criticism would give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Now the war is at an end, and I can no longer att idly by without volcing my protests to the present policy in not opening the gates of Palestine to the Jews. your Labor Porty in control, I had hoped that favorable action would be taken in hehalf of the 100,000 Jews nice living in concentration camps throughout Europe. I exparted farecable artire because of the denoncoment by your party leaders in May 1909 of the Chamberlain government's white paper. At this time the Hight Honorabia Herbert Morrison declared that?

ered of Pulsaviner destincts. As recently as May 1943 year purty adopted a resolution "There is easily neither hope nor meaning in a Gewish hathonal home' unless we are prepared to let Jews, if they wish, enter this they land in such numbers as to become a majorny. There was a strong case for this before the war. There is an irresistible case now, after the propentable atmetime of the cold and calculated German Nasi plan to kill all Jones in Europe, " " " The Arene have many wide territories of their own; they must not daim to endude the Jeur from sine and ires of Fabrilia, bee than the size of Walon" A spieridid documention, Mr. Prime Minister, The American people seclatized your action. The Jews-at long last-looked with hope

for temogram. Tet, the doors of Palestine are closed to millions of statemes and humsless Jesu facing starvation, misory, and deuth in Europe. They have in desperation filled with hitter recollection of past horsers. They are badly clothed. They are trupically underfed. They look to you for wilet. They simply ask for a home which is rightfully theirs by tradition, by hiblinal sistory, and by the mandate of the Bullour Sectaration which was endorsed by resolution of 55 nations of the world a quarter of a century ago. The Chris-

than world demands hell recognition of

Jewish rights to redestine. Patience is at an

"If we do this living wondered or

done a thing watch to dishesserable to our good name, which is discreditable to our

capacity to govern, and which is dangerous to British security, to pend, at to the

enonomie interest of the world in general and

of our own country. Mercover, it will not work " * " the Government must under-

stand that this iccument will not be auto-

mutically binding upon their unccessors in

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sors in office. Ever Labor government is to

power in Britain. Your purp is now in con-

Mr. Prime Minister, you are the succes-

Clothe straig bear."

Unless Great Britain practices the equity and justice toward others as she seeks for herielf, I assure gott, Mr. Frime Minister, that I shall oppose every measure that comes before Congress that would give relief and assistance to the Ettish, and I shall urge my colleigues to de likewise. You cannot an pect sympathy for the social advancement of Britain's masses when you withhold the right to a life of sif-support and self-respect from the first victims of maxime. You cannot piedge or talk of social or economic progress and at the same time bolster the reactionary pro-Parcial, frudal Arab rules in the Mindre East. I plend with you to keep falls with the Jewish people and with the nations of the world. I plead with you to redown Britain's glodge to the Jewish pacple now. Otherwise I intend to speak the length and leredsh of america and toti the Ameri-

Very almorrety pours.

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Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, we have Just fought and emerged victorious from the greatest war in the history of the world. Yet can we, or any other nation, say the war has been won as long as millions are suffering untold misery and are denied the bromised blessings of the "four freedoms."

Peace on earth will never prevail as long as man fears the agaressor's trend on his threshold.

I have seen the transient and stationary millions in Europe plagued by disease, disaster, and damnation, and I feel that common decency demands that all countries support President Truman's

recommendation that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine. These surviving Jews have been abused, tortured, and degraded, and the civilized nations of the world should offer sanctuary to all oppressed peoples.

We know that the United States could not endure half-slave and half-free. Neither can this now small world endure half-slave and half-free. If nations can be forced into slavery why can they not be encouraged into freedom?

Now is the time to settle the Palestine question. The provision of the Balfour Declaration establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine should be carried out. Not tomorrow—not in 1965—but today. Such action will prove to all minority groups that their future rights will be protected.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I favor the opening of Palestine to the Jewish people. Some 4,000 years ago this land was promised them as an inheritance. There should be no interference with their right of occupancy today. I believe the Congress should go on record asking the British Government to repeal the so-called white paper and reestablish the Balfour resolution so l'alestine will again be open to the Jewish people.

Mr. PALLON. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Jewish people, I call attention to the wrong perpetrated against them by continuing to bar their immigration into Palestine. Now, that victory has been achieved, it is ironical that great numbers of "liberated" Jews find themselves unable to enter the one land where history records their right to live as free

Unqualified praise is due President Truman for his great humanitarian effort in urging Great Britain to allow 100,000 Jews to enter Palestine at once. As an immediate emergency measure, this would provide relief for many Jewish survivors of Nazi atrocities. But it does not constitute a solution of the basic problem.

The right of the Jewish people to establish a National homeland is historically established. The Balfour Declaration enunciates a policy to which the government of Great Britain committed itself without reservation. Our Government has repeatedly expressed its approval of Jewish aspirations in Palestine. Yet the British Government issued in 1939 a white paper in repudiation of its duty as the mandatory power and of its obligations under the Balfour Declaration. Efforts made from time to time to have this white paper set aside were met, during the war years, with the statement that exigencies of military strategy required that it remain in force. Though military considerations no longer apply, the present British Government has shown no intention of dealing justly with the Jewish people in this matter. The British Labor Party officially condemned the white paper and committed itself to the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. However, since its accession to power, it has done nothing to redeem these solemn pledges. On the contrary, reports indicate its intention of continuing the present restrictive imaggration policy, with but slight modification.

Our Government has not only the right but the duty to make its position unmistakably clear. Both the Democratic and the Republican Parties, as well as many of our Senators and Representatives, have from time to time expressed themselves in favor of opening the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration. The dictates of simple justice and humanity demand amelioration of the horrors inflicted upon European Jews. The vast majority of American Jews cherish the hope for a Jewish commonwealth.

I urge that our Government announce at once its approval of President Truman's suggestion for immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine; its urgent insistence that the British Government repudiate the white paper of 1939 and permit free entry into Palestine of those Jews who wishest settle there; and, finally, that we exert our influence to the utmost with our British ally, to the end that steps be initiated now and carried forward at the Peace Conference for the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine.

Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, the British white paper of May 1939 has practically closed Palestine to all Jewish immigration. At a time when millions of European Jews have been massacred by the Nazis, the chief and almost the only door to escape will be slammed in the face of those hundreds of thousands who still survive and whom the Nazis have starved, impoverished, uprooted from home and occupation.

The Palestine white paper followed by a few months the Munich surrender. It reflected the same crisis in world statesmanship and international morality. The League of Nations mandate by virtue of which Great Britain governs Palestine made her responsible "for placing the country under such political, a lministrative, and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home" and obligated her specifically to facilitate Jewish immigration. By abandoning these obligations to the Jewish national home, Britain hoped to secure the support of the Arab world in the great struggle that was clearly about to begin.

The white paper is not and cannot lie the last word on the future of Palestine or of the Jewish people, linked to Palestine by the unbreakable bonds of history, tradition, and international recognition. It remains for the conscience of the democratic peoples, for an enlightened statesmanship in a world which has been through the crucible of a terrible war, fearlessly to face a problem which hus challenged mankind through 2,000 yea.s of history. The problem is that of the national homelessness of the Jewish pewple, a minority everywhere with no land which it may call its own and to which it may turn for escape from the recurrent persecution to which it is subject, In a wise and courageous solution of this problem, the white paper can have no

During the six long and bitter years of the war—while the Jews of Europe were being systematically exterminated by Nezi bestiality-immigration into Palestire was for periods completely shut off by the British administration, and, when permitted, restricted to a bare minimum at best. While millions of Jews were being massacred, not more than ten or twelve thousand were permitted to enter Palestine each year since the promulgation of the Chamberlain white paper in 1939. Today the certificates of immigration have been exhausted and still the doors of Palestine are closed to the hundreds of thousands who are waiting in the desperate hope of at last finding rest from their wanderings and of attaining permanent security of mind and body in the Jewish homeland.

There is no valid economic reason for keeping the Jews out of Palestine. During the last 25 years Jews all over the world have bent their energies toward the upbuilding of Palestine and have poured in great resources of capital, labor, and scientific knowledge to increase the absorptive capacity of the country.

Many people throughout the world have all along recognized the justice of the Jewish cause in Palestine. They have been resolute in their demand for a reputiation of the 1939 white-paper policy and for an honest fulfillment of the piedges made to the Jews in the Balfour Declaration and in the Palestine mandate.

From the time of President Wilson, with played a creative role in obtaining the Balfour Declaration, every succeeding President has reiterated support for the Jewish national home. In 1922, shortly before the approval of the Palest.ne mandate by the League of Nations, the Senate and the House of Representatives in a joint resolution expressed themselves, in the language of the Balfour Declaration, in favor of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. Although the United States was not a member of the League of Nations, it became party to the terms of the mandate through the Anglo-American Convention of 1924, in accordance with which our Government consented to the administration of Palestine by Great Britain.

On March 9, 1944, President Reosevelt gave assurance that "the American Goverroment has never given its approval to the white paper of 1939," and expressed the belief that full justice would be done in the matter of the Jewish national

The traditional American position on the Palestine question has been reaffirmed and strengthened during the past 2 years by planks included in the platforms of both the Democratic and Reputlican parties and by President Roosevelf's statement of October 15, 1943—historic pronouncements pledging support for the Jewish people's aim to reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

We of Maryland call upon the leaders of the United Nations no longer to neglect the pressing Jewish need, and we appeal for an immediate decision on Palestine on the two minimum requisites of mny solution of the Jewish problem: First. To abolish without further delay all restrictions on free Jewish immigration into Palestine and all limitations on the right of Jews to purchase and settle the land.

Second. To make simultaneously a definitive announcement, in the spirit and purpose of the Balleur Declaration and the mandate, of the determination to reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

Mr. PEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, hestilities have ceased. Suffering, torture, death, privation, and starvation have been visited upon the many. Surely no one will deny that horrors have been visited upon the Jews, both before and during hostilities.

One need not travel throughout the devestated areas of our war-torn world to realize the checke conditions that follow in the wake of the world's misthlest confiagration. The multitude of displaced persons are tungry for food, for habitation, and for freedom. Those who have suffered the hardships of war look hopefully and patiently for a haven of rest, where the wounds of war may be healed, where they and their loved one may look forward to the opportunity of living out their lives in a world in which they may enjoy the four freedoms.

Not for one moment do I underestimate the gravity and complexity of the probletts confronting the leaders, the governments, and the peoples, displaced or not; throughout this troubled world.

It is my firm belief that the provisions of the Halfour Declaration should be fulfilled.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California. Mr. Speaker, never before in human history has the need been so acute for practicing the Golden Ride which is the very heart of Christianity. Never before has the impact of great and shattering forces made so clear the role religious values must play in human life if human life is to survive on this planet. Christianity today faces perhaps the greatest challenge in its history; it must make the Golden Rule work in a world that has grown syntral and callous.

If we are to attempt-and it is young people upon whom the burden of that attempt will fall primarily-if we are to attempt to remake our world in the image of true Christian faith, we cannot fall to see as one of the test problems confronting us, the question of the future: of the Jewish people. It was out of Judatem that Christianity grew; it was on the Old Testament as well as the New than this country and democracy throughout the world were based. It was because off their understating adherence to their Old Testament heritage that Jews remained a group apart through the ages, and iff was because their life was so bound up with the words and the vision of the Book of Books that during 20 centuries of dispersion they continued to see the goal of Jewish history as the restoration of Jewish national life and the renatssance of Jewish ethical and cultural values in the promised land of their ancealurs, the land of Israel-Palestine For over six decades now, Jews have been returning to the land of Israel. They have done noble and extraordinary

things there. A British chaplain, Ronald Ocumps-Bennet, who served for 3 years with British forces in Palestine, said recently that "The Jews of Palestine are the most fascinating collection of human beings on south." They are indeed unique; they are in their overwhelming majority workers and farmers, but they have not lost the intellectuality and the esthetic gifts so characteristic of their people. They have their education and their ives upon the antient writings of their scopie, but they are evolving a cuoperative agricultural and industrial economy which has much to give by way of example to the rest of the world. Writing of the Jewish collective and cooperative sittages in Palestine, Sir E John Russell, England's greatest agricul-Dural ospect says:

The lewish settlers have done for more than making a home for themselves and their manuscrity, they Tixve lighted a term to show he was through some of the obscure and difficult problems awaiting us in the positive world.

Jews in Palestine today are making the Rible's prophecies come true; they are consciously attemption to build a society worthy of their ethical bertiage. Recause they know that spiritual values must pervade every aspect of life, they have made a religion of labor and have agented themselves with sett-sacrificing real and devotion to the reclamation of the neglected soil of Palestine. Theirs is "the greatest ameliorative project of this century," says Dr. Norman Macioan, former moderator of the peneral assembly of the Church of Bootland. The most remarkable example of soil conservation in the modern world, 1975 Dr. Walter Lowdermilk, assistant chief of our United States Soil Conservation Service. The interests of the Jews of Palestine and those of their Arab neighbors are complementary rather than conflicting; the standards of those Arabneighbors has already been appreciably raised, and the effect of Jewish progress in Palestine is destined, impartial observers feel, to be a force of revolutionary significance in the underdeveloped and underpopulated lands of the Near East.

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To quote Dr. Lowdermilk again can serve as the stample, the demonstration, the laws, that will lift the entire Four East from its present descists condition to a signified place in a free world.

All this is, so to speak, the positive uspect of the Palestine question. There is enough in this positive aspect to make every progressive American an ardent supporter of the great democratic and cultural effort Jews are putting forth in Palestine. Peace and democracy are both. indivisible, and peace and democracy will both be imperiled by the continuance in the strategic Middle East of the present semifesdal, reactionary regimes under which national wealth is concentrated in the hands of some few percent of the population and illiteracy, disease, and grinding poverty are everywhere rampant. What Jewish Palestine has already done by force of example to change these conditions gives us assurance as Americans that it is the key to the demorratisation of the Arab lands and that its developmen is, therefore, to America's own inter-st.

But there is a compelling and tragic and very timely aspect to this Palestine question that I have not mentioned thus far and that is, I am certain, in the minds of every one of you. The unsolved question of the Jesush position in the world has reached a ghastly climax in our daya climax so inframus and staggering in its crustly and complete disregard of moral values that it is still-despite the documentation of metopapers, judicial trials, and lestimony by many witnesses-almost inconcernable. No reader of the daily press needs to be told any longer how methodics, ly the Naxis proceeded to exterminate the Jews of Europe, using new accentific and economical equipment of curefully prepared for that purpose. They succeeded better in this than in any other of their sims, and the sahes of 6.600,000 Jewiso dead fertilise fields in Poland and Germany. There is no Jewish family left intact in any land from . France and Holland in the west of Europe, to Greece, Yuspelavia, and Russia in the east. There are no economic posttions, no bomm, for the few shattered survivors to come back to. But there is samething Bitler left that they return to-a polyonous legacy of anti-Semitic doctrine that is making life in Europe impossible for the million and a half Jewish survivem of Hitler's helocaust. In the Poland Jevish partitions belped to free, the Poland nine-tenths of whose Jews were murdered, Jews must today fice from poursm. amazzination, intimidation. The ancient urge for a home of their own in the land of their fathers has been invested with a new and terrible urgency for these remaining Jowe of Europe. You need only read Earl G. Harrison's report submitted to President Truman on the condition of the hundred thousand Jews sill in camps in Germany, to realize how for them Palestine is the magic name, the desired goal, the one place on earth which offers home and refuse. It is the land where most of them have relatives hving, eager to shelter them; the land where a new productive civilization with room for millions of more working hands, is being built up; the land sucred in tradition and prayer; the land solemnly promised as the national hame of the Jewish people in the Covenant of the League of Mations-a fact too often obscured in the interests of British appearement politics of Arab chauvinist propusanda.

The Albed statesmen who made the last peace intended to give the Jews the opportunity to reconstitute their national life in their historic homeland, Lloyd George's memotrs make that incontestably clear, as do any number of statements by men like Woodrow Wilson, Arthur James Balfour, Hobert Cecil. The spokesmar of the Arabs at the Versailles Peace Conference assented to this point of view. It was clear to him, as to the Allied statetmen, that Palestine was no Arab land; it had a universal character as the bashplace of Christianity, a historically Jewish connection as the ancient and never fergotten home of a people which had never severed its ties, either physical or spiritual, with it.

What was true at the end of the last war is equally true now—equally true and even more essential to human decency and human progress. The case has been put very strikingly in a resolution adopted only last December by the British Labor Party, whose leaders now govern Britain and cannot, it seems, find in themselves the moral strength to carry out the pledge they gave with full understanding of all its implications only a short time ago. Last December a resolution adopted by the annual conference of the Labor Party said:

There is surely neither hope nor meaning in a Jewish national home unless we are prepared to let the Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war, and there is an irresistible case for it now, after the unspeakable atroctities of the cold-blooded calculated German-Nazi plan to kill all the Jews of Europe.

Last April, reafirming this pledge, another resolution called upon the British Government "to remove the present unjustifiable barriers on immigration, and to announce without delay proposals for a future Palestine, in which it has the full sympathy and support of the American and Russian Governments."

Will this be done now when a hopeless future stares in the face of European Jewry, when every consideration of mercy, justice—yes, and even political logic—calls for a Jewish Palestine?

I can end only by telling you of a little report from Palestine I saw the other day which left an indelible impression on my mind. It was written by a woman who had gone to meet a train bringing some 1,300 new refugee immigrants to Palestine. She stood with an old man waiting with tears in his eyes for a granddaughter, the only living member of the large family he had left behind him in Europe; with a physician, whose wife had been gassed to death in Germany but whose son had somehow escaped and was coming to him; with hundreds of other tremulous, bereft human beings, waiting for some one miraculously rescued relative. Then the newcomers began to descend from the train-an orphaned girl from Italy, an orphaned lad from France, a youth who, when asked from where he came, replied: "What difference does that make? What matters is where I have come to, not where I've come from. I've come home." he stretched out his hands in joy, and the woman saw the number scorched into his flesh-100:223-his slave number in a labor camp. There were such numbers on the hands of all the 1,300 newcomers; on the hands, too, of a little boy of 6, who came shyly up to the woman and told her, in reply to her question, that he had come from a town in Poland. He was 6 years old and his 8-year-old sister was with him. "She and I," he said simply, "are the only Jews left of all the thousands in our town. Just sine and I."

And to help to give new life to these children in the land of their people's beginnings is without question an integral part of our responsibility as Christian Americans dedicated to the building of a better world.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have been shocked and outraged by the stories which have come to me concerning the persisting persecution and killing of the Jewish people in Europe. I blame our inaction on House Resolution 268, which provides for a Jewish homeland in Palestine, and hope that we will have the foresight to act upon it in the immediate future.

The United States must make recommendation to Britain to open Palestine to these poor, homeless souls. We will have been a party to the annihilation of the Jews in Europe if we take no action. Our military forces there, seem unable to cope with the problem; therefore, I feel it must be done on the diplomatic level.

I note that President Truman has acted on the request of many, including myself, and recommended to Britain that she take the only just action and live up to the Balfour Declaration.

The historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine dates from Biblical times. In our own day, in 1917, Great Britain, recognizing this historic connection, issued the Balfour Declaration pledging the development of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people.

In July 1922 the League of Nations gave to Great Britain the mandate over Palestine to facilitate Jewish immigration, and close settlement by the Jews on the land, for the purpose of establishing a Jewish homeland. In September 1922 the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, gave its recognition and approval to the Balfour Declaration. In 1924 Great Britain and the United States signed a treaty ratifying the Balfour Declaration and the mandate, requiring the assent of the United States to any modification of the mandate.

In 1939, contrary to these legal guananties and in violation of its agreement with the United States, Great Britain issued a white paper nullifying the terms of the mandate, and closing the doors of Palestine to further Jewish immigration and land purchase. As a direct result of this action, hundreds of thousands were barred from the Palestine haven and left to ruthless slaughter by the Nazis. Protests to Great Britain went unheedes. The excuse was always, "Military expediency."

In 1944, however, both the Republican and Democratic Parties, recognizing the great wrong that had been done to the Jewish people, included in their platforms pledges supporting the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

With the ending of the war, the Jewisa people had every reason to expect that Great Britain would immediately reverse its white-paper policy of 1939.

Six million Jews have perished—victims of the Naxis. A million and a half— 100,000 still in concentration camps—remain in Europe. The vast majority of them look to Palestine as the answer to their homelessness.

I feel that these victims of Nazi oppression should be given not pity, no words, but justice through action. The time for action is now.

Every dictate of law, humanity, and national honor—every principle for which this war was fought—demands that the gates of Palestine be opened to unrestricted Jewish immigration and to the establishment there of a free and democratic nation based on the right of self-determination.

The British Government has proved its incapacity to handle this problem with either justice or discretion. They have secretly armed the Arab people and then fomented riots to create an incident. They have been anything but fair and honest in this matter.

I hope that the Congress will see fit to remind Britain of its former commitments in this regard, and forcefully recommend that the Balfour Declaration be restored and earnestly put into practice.

The alternative to this is that the UnRed Nations Organization take control of the area and allow self-determination of the peoples in Palestine.

I do not feel that we can sit back any longer. In the name of human decency we must act to protect these people who have suffered so at the hands of Fascist tyrants.

Mr. SASSCER. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for us to conceive of the misery, hopelessness, disaster and despair which has pervaded the world. The wholesale starvation and torture as suffered by the Jews in Europe during the past decade is almost beyond our comprehension. Nothing can be done for the thousands who have fallen under this horrible carnage. The job of restoring the surrivors to normal living is being under-aken by Allied military and civil authorities. It is no easy task, but it is an issue that must be met and handled in the same manner as are other international problems. In our attempt to make a permanent world structure, these homeless and hopeless people cannot be temporarily disposed of or overlooked. They were liberated by the joint efforts of the Allies, and, as in all disputes which have arisen and shall continue to arise among the victor nations in their efforts at maintaining a peaceful world, this proofem will have to be settled so that pre-udice may never again be the springboard of another maniac to ignite the would in flames of hate.

We as individuals have met the challenge and shown our disposition to give succor to these unfortunate people by temporary measures, through UNRRA and other organizations; we as a Nation must soon take a stand as to a fixed policy of restoration leading to self-sustenance. Our Government should take active steps directed toward the opening of Palestine as a homeland for the Jews of Europe. It would be a legical and humane solution and in keeping with the principles and declarations of a civilization based on the "four freedoms."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I had expected to obtain time today to express my thoughts and convictions concerning the plight of the Jewish people insofar as the situation in Palestine is concerned. I have listened with great interest to the learned and eloquent remarks of the distinguished majority leader the gratheman from Massachusetts (Mr. McConmick) and to the adstresses of the conseman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Egranarus) and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bresses], I theroughly concur in their expressions on this subject and am in entire accord with their every remark. They are entitled to public commendation for their forthright views. I trust that President Truman's request of Great Britain will be granted, and that the original intent of the Balloor Declaration will be carried out immediately.

AM I MY BROWNING KINDERS

Mr. BRUMRAUGH. Mr. Speaker, war is a ruthless violator of human dignity and inflints sorrow and despuir on the victor and the vanguished. Shattered bodies and shadewed minds are a grim reminder of the devolation that is visited upon many of those who escape with their lives; while their dead comrades by the tens of thousands are a symbol of the futility of man's uncontrolled desire for world domination. The anguish, sorrow, and death that war adupcompanions are not confined to the battlefield, but are inflicted upon millions of defenseless civilians unfortunate to be eaught in its path.

When the listory of World War II is written the world will learn of countless strocities to peoples of all nations, but I venture to assure you that no account of willful persecution and ignominious torture and cruel death will surpass the sufferings of European Jews. It is estimated that from a population of 12,000,-000 Jews in Europe at the beginning of World War II and exclusive of the 3,000,-600 now in Runnia slightly over 1,000,-000 persons of the faish of Ahraham have survived the cruel persecution bent on complete extermination of the oldest of all human races.

Millions of defenseless Jews have disappeared from the face of the earth as completely as though atomic energy had reduced them to a state of nothingness; while tens of thousands tie forgotten in crude and nameless graves. The Geprayity of those respondible for these wholesale murders of a defenseless race is beyond description and certainly the God of us all will mete out stern justice when these international murderers make their appearance before the seat of Judgment.

Death is a heavy cross to hear even when fortified by the knowledge that it is but the door to the happier state of eternal life. When such a sorrow overwhelms us we are coussed to a degree by the comforting words of our relatives and friends and their presence in the months that follow in counselling us very often is of great assistance in alding us to become accustomed to the loss of a loved one, With this thought in mind it is not difficult to realize the barbarous treatment accorded adherents of the Jowish faith in being subjected to infumous torture and death and their loved ones unable to learn a shred of knowledge concerning their departure from this life. In countless cases survivors often followed

in quick succession in joining their dead or they were chilged to undergo a living hell in lithy concentration camps where they welcomed death as an escape from their inclured existence. Truly the greater part of this world has been literally a seeping wall to the Jewish race sine : the craned beains of world dictators pronounced their doom. Surviving Jews looked confidently to the day when an all-menciful God would hearken to their prayers and restore peace to a trusted world.

Today with the dove of peace figurallyely howering over the international peace table, world Jewry finds that homelos Boropean Jeus are certain to die by the thousands this very winter if the Christian nations of the world do not decide to do something practical concerning their plight.

They have looked with confidence to the discarding by Great Britain of the white paper promulgated in 1929 and whose terms have abrogated the Balfour Declaration to open Palestine to the Jewish people. We are all familiar with the action taken by Great Britain in restricting the number of Jews admitted in Palestine to 1,500 monthly. President Truman's appeal to admit 100,000 has been accessed by the plan to admit 1,300 monthly which in terms of the urgent need reveals that a more handful are to be admitted and the remainder of homeless Jews are to be left to perish as varshonds without home or country anywhere on the face of the earth.

World Jewry for the past 25 years has contributed money and material things and as a result Palestine has been developed to a remarkable manner with its wasteland reclaimed and other marked achievements that have astonished the world. Given the opportunity to continue the program of recismation and national development the Holy Land is destined to provide a haven for the appressed Jews of the world and at the same time guarantee liberty and equality to all other races who may now inhabit Palestine.

Civilized nations who boast of being Christianized have a wonderful opportunity now to raise their voices in behalf of a defenseless race and at the same time to give allegiance in a practical manner to the teachings of the Lowly Nararene who once trod the hallowed ground of Palestine. The age-old Biblical question, "Asa I my brother's keeper?" can be answered in the affirmative by the Christian nations of the world by the use of their combined voices in a sincere effort to aid a stricken and homeless race. Those of us privileged to call the United States our home have a clear concept of liberty for it has been purchased and preserved to us by the blood of American marters from the bleak winters of Valley Force to the burning sands of Okinawa. We speak of Christian charity as being a great virtue and one of the most desgrable attributes. In this particular instance we have a splendid opportunity to heed the divine admonition, "Let us not love in word, neither with the tongue, but in deed and in truth.

One of the many exhortations of St. Paul was his appeal for charity in our daily lives as e-idenced when he spoke to the Corinthians:

Brethren, if I peak with the imigion of men and of anode and hore not chartly I ato become as according beam or a thoring symbal. And if Eshould have prophecy, and been all mysteries and all knowledge, sind if I should have all faith, as that I could remore mountains and have not obstity, I am nothing. And if I should distribute all my guests to feed the pape, and if I should deliver my body to be busined and hore not charity. it profitetti nothing. Cherity is patient, is kind; obertry endeth not; dealeth not perrerestly; he not puffed up; is not ambitious; sasketh not her even; is not provided to anger; thinketh so ere; rejoiceth not in insquitty hot repotents in the brath; henceth all things: helicreth in all things; hopeth all things, endurath all things. Charry naver Inlieth ewey, whether prophecies shall be made void, or tengine shall come, or enemireign shall be desirpped. For we know in part and we prophers in part. But when that which is perfect is come that which is in part shall be done away. When I was a shild I spake as a child; but when I become a man I put away the things of a shild. We are now thirtigh a glass to a dark matter; but then fore to face. Now I know in part: but then I shall they seen as I am known. And now there means faith, hope, chartly, these three, but the greatest of these is

Then, too, our Christian religion reminds us of the answer Jesus made to a certain lawyer sho asked him what he must do to gain eternal life:

The pharmess more to Jenus, and one of them a doctor of the law asked Him, bempting Him: "Master, which is the great cominvestment in the law!" Jesus said to him. "Thou sho" love the Lord by Ood with thy whole heart and with thy whole coul and with thy whole sind. This is the greatest and the first commandment. And the secend is like to thim Then shalt love thy neighhor an thyself. On these two commandmeats depended) the whole lew and the prophets." And he hawyer wishing to justify himself said to Jesus, "And who is my neighhor?" Jesus tools him up and said. "A certain main who guileg down from Jerusalem to Jerisho and he fell in with robbers, who after both stripping mim and besting him went their may, leaving him half dead, But, or It happened a certain priest was going down. the same way, and when he saw him he pented by. And libraries a Levile also, when he was meer the place and saw him, putered by But a certain Barocritan as he journeyed came upon him, and seeing him, was noved with companion. And he went up to him and bound up his wounds, pouring all and wine. And setting him on his own besid, he brought him to an inn and took care of him And the nest day he took out two decarts and nove them to the innhesper and said Take cake of time and whatever more through spendart, I on my way back will repay thee. Which of these lives in thy opinion proved honself neighbor to him who fell among the cobbers?" And he said, "He who took pity on hom." And Jesus said to him, "Oo and der there also in like manner.

These references to the need for char-My and our understanding of the clearout definition of "And who is my neighnor?" are timely reminders that God has revealed the sacred dignity of the buman body and it is also referred to in Holy Scripture as "the temple of the Holy Spirit."

The plight o' world Jewry is the common problem of all nations and with true Christian tharity I am hopeful that the United Staces will lend its voice in a sincere effort to rescue a perishing race by assisting in convincing the civilized world that the doors of Palestine should be opened immediately to the Jewish race if we are to practice the tenets of the Christian religion and answer affirmatively the Biblical query: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

off morier hoomshive as savil which

Mr. TOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I heartily concur in what is being said here on the House floor in favor of opening the gates of Palestine to the Jewish race.

For years I have been one of the sponsors in favor of this just and humane movement.

We have just finished a victorious world war and millions have died that all men may be free. We did not fight it for all races except the Jews, but for all mankind. If we give freedom to all people except the Jews, who knows what race will be next on the list. It is a terrible threat to democracy itself to ostracize one race.

Promises have been made to the Jewish race and Broken. Now is the time for Congress, to act and I, for one, am ready to stand up and be counted in favor of the recolution for a free Palestine. We cannot enslave millions of Jewish people and make them wanderers on the face of the earth, homeless and nationless without crippling civilization itself.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, President Truman has directed the attention of the world to the immediate need of opening the doors of Palestine to 100,000 homeless European Jews. I have ryself recently returned from Europe where I studied some of the problems of the so-called stateless persons. The polgnancy of their needs today, added to the tragic persecution which they have suffered with growing intensity during the last decade, makes me welcome the hundreds of letters I have received from Illinois, urging support of the President's appeal.

Mr. BRCOKS. Mr. Speaker, I have received numerous telegrams and letters within the last few days in reference to the Palestine mandate. The purport of these messages is that the Jewish people from all over Europe should be allowed to enter Palestine and to settle in this land which is under the protection of Great Britain. These are the people who in a large measure were persecuted by the totalitarian powers immediately before and during the Great World War which has just been brought to a conclusion. They are now looking for a place of refuge and a land to call their home.

From the time when the mists of antiquity lifted from annals of history. Palestine has been known as the land of the Jews. Anyone who reads the story of the creation and development as portrayed in the Old Testament must realize that Palestine is the land which the Jewish people can, and should, call their homeland. As indicated by the letters and telegrams reaching me, they now want to return to their heritage in Palestine; and I think the British Government, which has the mandate over this land, should respond to the call and allow free emigration.

Britain has many colonies and much territory. Much of it is well settled and a large part of it needs settlement and development. I have never been fortunate enough to be able to travel through the Near East, but I am of the firm conviction that Great Britain should listen to the call of these persecuted peoples and grant them free access into Palestine and the right to live and develop this little land which lies on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that this time has been secured to give Members of Congress an opportunity of expressing their hopes that the Baldwin white paper may be modified so as to permit immigration to Palestine. I wish that more time had been secured so as to give Members an apportunity of speaking at greater length on the subject.

There is little doubt that the overwhelming majority of the American people and of their Representatives in Congress are insisting on action to relieve the present distressing situation. The blunt facts are that almost 6,000,000 Jews have lost their lives in Europe during the past few years and only about 1,500,000 are left. A large part of these are still living in concentration camps. They have no homes to which to go. They have no opportunity of being restored to a decent life in the countries where they now exist. The doors of all nations are practically closed to them.

The Jewish colonists at Palestine have shown what can be done if they are given an opportunity. It is right and proper that this great Christian and democratic Nation should exert its influence toward giving the Jewish people of Europe aid in finding a new life in Palestine. I hope that early consideration will be given to the resolution now pending in Congress. Furthermore, we should support and applaud President Truman in his position.

I wish to here read a letter I wrose to him on October 6, 1945:

OCTORER 6, 1945.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

My Deas Mn. Pressent: I am enclosing clipping from the Concaristoma. Recomp of Priday, which contains a letter to me from George Berke, chairman of the Chattanooga Zionist Emergency Council. Mr. Berke sets forth, in very persuasive language, the juntice and necessity of British Government allowing 100,000 homeless Jews to enter Palestine.

I was glad to know the strong position you have taken in the matter. I hope that you will continue to use your influence in the interest of enabling these people to find refuge from persecution and the concentration camps in which so many are still living. I think the people are behind you in the stand you have taken. We should exert every available effort, if for no other than humanitarian reasons, to bring relief to these unfortunate people. Unless they are allowed to enter Palestine there is little hope for the survival of countless thousands of them.

With good wishes,

Sincerely,

ESTES KEPAUVER.

Mr. Speaker, this country is a legal party to the mandate over Palestime. The least we can do is to exert every possible effort and influence toward sexing that these unfortunate people have an opportunity for a new life in this country which has been set aside for them.

Mr. HEALY. Mr. Speaker, one of the most tragic aftermaths of the war which has just concluded in Europe is the terrible dislocation of the Jewish people. It is quite unnecessary for me to relate the crimes which have been committed against these people by the Nazi overlords of Germany. Though these men have been shorn of their power and most of them are now in custody of the Allied War Crimes Commission, the poison of anti-Semitism has spread through the greater part of continental Europe. I was not a little shocked when Edvard Benes, of Czechoslovakia, whose adherence to the principles of democracy cannot be denied, said in effect that Jews. would be unlikely to find a haven in Europe for some time to come.

President Truman, recently recommended to the British Government that Palestine should be immediately opened to the migration of 100,000 Jews. It is my understanding that no reply has yet been received from the British Government.

k is entirely proper that the Presideat of the United States and the Congress of the United States take cognizance of this situation. It is extremely doubtful that the Chamberlain white pager promulgated in 1939 restricting im nigration to Palestine, is valid under exliting international agreements. Palestine is held in trust by Great Britain under the Covenant of the League of Na.jons. Britain is not a sovereign authcrity in Palestine. Inasmuch as the Umited States was not a party to the League of Nations Covenant, a bilateral agreement was entered into by our country and Great Britain and promulgated in December of 1925. Under this agreement Great Britain was obligated to consult with our Government as well as these of League members when any substantial change in this trusteeship was anticipated. The British Government under Mr. Chamberlain sought no such consultation and its action at that time was one of appeasement—a policy which was demonstrated to be tragically falla-

We will not be able to obliterate the filtry philosophy of nazism in the immediate future. Germany held control of the greater part of Central and Western Europe for over 4 years. A studied policy of exterminating all decent elements and influences in this territory was practiced during this occupation. Until the results of this policy can be removed we must provide for the protection and refuge of persecuted peoples.

Since the capitulation of Germany I have been informed that over 1,000 Jews have been killed in pogroms in Poland. This in spite of the fact that the fighting elements of the Polish underground were composed in a substantial degree by Jews. None of them dare live in Poland except in the larger cities. Many of them have find Poland to live in American and Russian-occupied Germany.

This uncivilized and inhuman situation cannot be permitted to continue. Both of the major parties in the United States pledged themselves in their platforms of 1944 to call for unrestricted imLabor Party and many of its leaders have urged the same action. The Labor Party has formed the present British Goverament and I feel that our Government abould continue in its representations to the British Government until action is taken to provide refuse for the harmsord

superstition, and prejudice.

Jewish provie.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, when the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, who is our able majority leader on the floor of this great House, stated in substance that he viewed the human race as one family and that we had to face the Palestine question, under discussion today, with that relationship of men of all the world in view, he stated that it is the foundation stone upon which we can choose and have an enduring peace, or we can again have world wars. When, and only when, we view men of all races, erceds, and colors and origins as belonging to the brotherhood of man, will be sufficiently set in motion economic and social thinking and plantting which will preserve democracy against devastating attacks from other parts of the world resulting from fear, starvation, poverty, dally hunger, Intolerance, and ignorance, I am happy to emphatically raise my voice in unison with the other distinguished members in this House who have already spoken or will yet speak in port of the worthy objectives of emphasizing and urging felr and just and humans freadment to the honseless Jewish people of Europe who have been driven from pillar to post and are asking a place of reasonable security in which to live back in their fatherland of Paleatime. The while paper should not be contimued a scrap of paper, and the declaration and proposincement of the Balfour document should have immediate opporturdly to have practical application in terms of humans and civilized freatment to people of Jewish birth or descent, who ask this reasonable opportunity to enter I commend President Truman for his expressed request of England that 1,000

certificates be granted to the Jewish people at this time that they might enter Palestine and there settle and live. But while this request can only be considered an interim request it will stop hundreds of thousands of people from suffering starvation and further privation. This war has entargited us into a world neighborhood, and from which we cannot emerge nor apart from which we eannot safely live unto ourselves. No physical or material or artificial bound-

aries can again cause eradication of our relationships or responsibilities as living in this world neighborhood. Therefore whatever relates to the hunger or security or dally mistreatment or abuse of the masses of people anywhere in the world relates to the safety and security of we folks of the American continent. Therefore, it is soundly and sangly our duty and responsibility to speak up in behalf of and to the end that these Jewish world neighbors of ours, wherever they now are, shall have justice dense unto them. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is fundamentally not best a necessity to the Jews-or to any other

our great nation. It is not enough that we think that the freedoms and that the justice and that the security of America is made only for ourselves. We must be

willing that all people shall have the same for themselves. Enduring spiritual values will never set in motion nor perpetuats as a result of promulgation of prejudice or hatred or ill will against

other people on account of their race or creed or color. Neither is material presperity or progress permanently made as a result of applications of such undemocratte principles or thinking or action. These citizens about whom we are speaking today are neither voters nor resi-

dents of the United States. But they are citizens of the world in which we must They are a minority people it is true. But only as the rights of the minority are respected and fought for by the majority, will democracy endure. This istrue in world thinking and action as well as in the experience of our own nation. My own son and millions of other sons of America were either killed or injured or disabled for life on account

of the need and necessity of fighting to

preserve the democratic way of life.

They have died that such a way of life

might have a new birth and renewed

vigor. We who live after them; we who

live because they died cannot now safely,

or at all, refuse or neglect to continue to,

give our best endeavor by consecrated

patriotic thinking and action to the end

that these homeless, persecuted introvity

peoples shall have this place which is

their desire; and which should be made available to them. Mr. MURCPHY Mr. Breaker, some days ago a delegation called on me from my congressional district to discuss the Palestine problem. Among the delegation were some of the leading citizens of my community. They were extremely anxious that everything be done in order to provide a commonwealth for the bomeless Jews in Palestine. I heartify agree with this objective. I want to, by my voice, by my vote, and my every act, do everything I can to persuade those in authority in the United States Covernment, as well as to persuade those in au-Uncity in the British Government, to set, and act quickly, to see that this worthy objective is bequant about at the earliest

possible moment.

learning, the reclamation of what was nonsidered a lost land; altogether, a vast amount of public improvement. If in the abort time allotted to those people such magnificent results can be accomplished, would it not be to the interest of Jewish refugees, would it not be to the interest of the Arabs themselvesyes, to civilization—to reclaim lest land, to put it to good use, and to bring about such remarkable, successful results?

Recently I enjoyed seeing the March

of Time, in which was portrayed the ex-

cellent work done by the Jewish people

ir Palestine-great land developments,

beautiful homes, beautiful public build-

kings, the establishment of institutions of

I hope that every Member of this great body will join with me in lending their every aid to see that this problem of Palestine is solved, and solved properly, meeting held wholer the spousorship of the Zionist Emergency Committee of New Haven at the Commercial High School last Sunday evening: Nowhere at the present time are the Jews in the majority and the manten of their own fate. Everywhere they are in the minur-

Mr. GEHLAN. Mr. Speaker, I include

a talk which I delivered at a protest

HIROSO, NO. 16 WOOD

monwealth.

tip, easily embjer; to distribution, indignititle, and even award. This is not a normal condition for the Jews or for any other people, and this drability must be corrected. This esh only be done through national independence. The Jove are a nation. They possess all the attributes of a nation. They have a history, a rational tradition, a powerful

uros for naticulisted, a language, a common religion and culture. They poisess all the attributes of a nation supply one-a free land. This is not normal and demands protidention.

Now that the war is ever, it will be absolutely necessary to provide opportunity for

resettlement of nime millions of Jews. He

place will be open to them, except as yet wild and undereloped territories. Only

Palestine begins to fill the requirements nec-

enery to meet this problem. It has the

room, the hade development, and as far

as the Jews of Palestine use concerned, the

welcome sign laten the door. These pres-

positive immigrants hand Palestine, Pales-

tine needs them for its further growth. But

the basic condition for that growth is soveraugusty, and it is this condition which must be established and recognized by the nations. The Jews have growed such excellent nation builders that they have surprised everybody They have given the he to the charge of their detractors that they are not ploneers and creators, but mus easy untiles the labor of Others to make profits as middlemen. They here arbiered results in Palestine that have estended the shole world. They might have achieved results to some other territory, but there was be no question but that Palesting has been the real attrours for the accomplishment of so much in so short a Jewick denotion of the soft of the ancient boundard, all of its natural and historical

associations in the memory and faith of the Jewish people, the compressed urgs to return, and sudseen the land and, not lesst, the wiley necessity 'XC doing no, are the busin factors which have made possible the results. If the Jews use firen the opportunity feesty and under their sen authority to further the development of the country, who can now doubt but that they will ultimately build a nation, a styllisation, a culture, and posture a noticl order which will be a source of honor and satisfaction to not only themselves but to the world. The persecution of the Jews under the Made and under other governments him made

the problem of a Jewish national home upgent. From 1942, when the Kini extermingthen negam, to June 1914 between 4,000,000 and \$.000,000 Buropean Jews were killed Even since VE-sky injustices have continued to axiat and inclinions methods have not been eliminated. In Slovukts many returning Jens are bring returns eartification of po-Hilled and moral establity, which are nected in order to obtim employment. In manymurable metanes returning Jetts have not been allowed to regular their homes, shops or factories, and according to Mr. Earl G Harrisco, in his record on conditions in Eurupe to Presiden : Trainien, estimated that in Petriory of 1948 there were 1,350,500 Jewn still to Europe, and that not more than a nethird of them would with to return to their former his

It is true that there are still thousands of displaced persons in Europe, but I am of the opinion that the Jews among these displaced persons present a much more touching problem than their fellow sufferers, because Jews have always been more severely victimized than the non-Jews and also because many of these Jews are stateless or do not wish to return to their previous homes; as a result, they have seen many instances of quick return of liberated people to their homes, while liberation has meant little improvement in their own position, but rather continuation of their plight as internees living behind barbed wire in concentration camps, in buildings unfit for winter use, wearing their concentration camp garbs, with high death rates continuing, living on a very poor diet, separated from their families and with little or no opportunity to make use of their capacity for productive work.

The main solution, and in many ways the only real solution, of the problem lies in the quick evacuation of all nonrepatriable Jews in Germany and Austria who wish to go to

Palestine.

Some people will ask, but will those Jews want to leave their native land now that nazism is defeated? The answer to this by a number of qualified, realistic observers of the European scene is that the desire will be overwhelming among most of the Jews of central Europe, just as they know that most of the statesmen of Europe will be glad to see them so.

But the Jewish needs come last. Even if physically present, economically the Jew has been expelled. Any and every attempt on the part of a well-meaning government to admit or reintegrate them into the economic community will meet with approximately the same respect that would be accorded to a policy of large-scale physical immigration. We all know how unthinkingly fanatic populations become in time of stress on the subject of immigration and how ill-advised a government would be to disregard these needs. The attempt would never succeed.

were it seriously tried.

Another argument advanced by those who oppose further Jewish immigration into Palestine is its limited absorptive capacity. But the absorptive capacity of any country is a dynamic and expanding conception. It changes with the ability of the population to make the maximum out of its land. It is clear, however, that full utilization of the Jordan Valley depression for reclamation and power will in time make possible the absorp-tion of at least 4,000,000 Jewish refugees, principally from Europe. Therefore, limited absorptive capacity may be looked upon as a red herring drawn across the trail of those who are trying to design a sound policy for the United States to pursue in relation to Palestine. Some arguments are entirely contrary to American tradition for the American de have always believed in the ereative ability of man to master his destiny by new economic development through invention and enterprise.

Although there is opposition from the Arab Federation at the present time to the Zionist program, it is nevertheless true that the building up of the Jewish population in Palestine has resulted in economic advancement for the Arabs, and in this connection it should also be noted that at the peace conference held following the last war that the proposals submitted by the Zionist organization were approved by the Arab delegation when, speaking through their chief, Emir Feisal, they stated, "we regard them as moderate and proper." It might be well at this point to review British policy and position on this question because no satisfactory solution of the problem can be reached without full and complete cooperation of the British Government, by reason of the Balfour Decla-

ration, declared that the establishment of a national home in Palestine was the policy and object of the British Government, and that this privilege should be extended to them without prejudices to the civil and religious rights of the non-Jewish residents of the community. In September of 1929, as a result of a previous Allied agreement at the peace conference, Palestine was declared to be a mandated territory with Great Britain as the overseer. The terms of this mandate stated specifically that the mandatory power was to create a national home for the Jewish pepole. But the British did not pursue firmly the purposes underlying the Balfour Declaration and the terms of the mandate, but whittled down the idea of a national home in order to attempt to satisfy the Arab nationalists. Arabs are more numerous and evidently more important to the British Empire than Jews and oil is thicker than blood. An example of this was when in 1930 the British proposed to limit Jewish immigration into Palestine as a relief for Arab unemployment, and the further instance is the recommendation of Lord Peels commission in 1937 to partition Palestine and establish an independent Arab government there in order to stem the increasing tide of Jewish immigration, which developed during the years of Nazi oppres-

This policy of appeasement on the part of the British Government encouraged the Araba to hope that violence would stop Jewleh immigration, and Fascist and Nazi sources gave financial aid to the Araba to carry out their sinister purposes. The climax came, of course, in 1939 with the issuance of the infamous white paper in which the principles of the Balfour Declaration and the mandate's constitution were abandoned, and which further proposed that Jewish immigration end in 5 years unless the Araba acquisseed to further immigration, and that no more than 75,000 immigrants be allowed in that period, and that Jewish purchases of land be limited.

Neither the United States nor any other member of the League of Nations, by whose authority and consent England was given the mandate, was consulted prior to the issuance of the white paper, which was evidently not only done for the purpose of appeasing the Arabs but to gain for themselves certain special commercial and strategic advantages in the areas.

It may be argued that even though all of these contentions are true, just where does the United States fit into that picture? What is our responsibility? Are we not meddling in affairs which do not concern use The answer is an emphatic "No." Because in 1920 the United States asserted its right as a participant in the First World War to be consulted regarding the terms of the Pallestine mandate and the British Government concurred. Congress then, by the adoption of a joint resolution, affirmed this Govern ment's approval of the establishment in Pallestine of a national home for the Jewish pecple without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of the other inhabitants. Further, on November 17, 1930, Lloyd George, in a report to the House of Commons, declared that the United States Government, had been consulted and had given its comsent to the Balfour Declaration before it was announced. Following the Balfour Declarstion and prior to the granting of mandatory powers to Great Britain, President Wilson almy stated, and I quote, "I am persuaded that the Allied Nations with the fullest concunrence of our Government and the people, am agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish commonwealth_ And at an earlier date, in his Fourteen Points Wilson said, and I quote, "The Turkish pon-tions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured of secure sovereignly, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development."

In 1924 a trade convention was held be two-m the United States and Great Britain as a result of which an agreement was entered into extending equal trade rights to the United States in Palestine which Great British and the other members of the League enjayed under the mandate. This conven-tion quoted the no discrimination article of the mandate and stipulated that 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, and Prosident Roosevelt told the Zionist leaders on March 9, 1944, that the United States had never given its approval to the white paper of E09, which abrogated the terms of the mandate and nullified the Balfour declaratiom. We all are familiar with subsequent events when, as a result of platforms adopted by both major political parties, resolutions were introduced into the last session of Congress which restate the position of the United States regarding Palestine and the establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people thesein. These resolutions in the last Congress were not passed by reason of a request from the War Department that passage of the resolution would be prejudicial to the prosecution of the war. Subsequently, Secretary of War Stimson stated that military considerations were now not as strong as they had been and that in his judgment political considerations now outweigh the milltary but at a later date Secretary of State Stetlinius appeared before the Senate Foreigns Relations Committee and requested postponement of consideration of the resolution at that time.

Similar resolutions were before introduced In this session of Congress. One by me, and now that the war is over our representatives are meeting with representatives of the other allied nations of the world, in which boundaries of nations are being established and other matters of vast importance concerning the sorld of tomorrow are being determined, and I certainly think that the Congress should at this time adopt this resolution and declare to our representatives thereby what the feeling and attitude of the American Nation is toward the establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people, and reemphasize our traditional policy that all people should be free and independent to rule themselves in their own land, in a democratic

CAN GREAT BRITAIN CONTINUE TO DESCRIPTION MANDATE ORLIGATION

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I am in honor bound to congratulate the majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McConseck] and all of the Members who have speken today on the unfertunate Palestine situation.

I know that the Jewish people of this country and the world over, as well as all fair-minded men and women, will applaud and be grateful to all of them for their straight-forward reasoning and splendid expressions in behalf of the Jewish people who have dreamed for centuries that many of their brethren might finally reestablish a home in the Holy Land.

There is nothing that I can add to what has been said on this question, but I hape the expression of so many outstanding Members of Congress will strengthen the determination of Presiden: Truman to pursue this cause. And

also hope today's demonstration will have some effect upon Great Britain, who has wurmly violated the obligation it samumed under the mandate. With respect to the statement of the

pentleman from Indiana 'Mr. Hassens' on the resolution reported by the Commilitee on Poreign Affairs of the House in the last Congress, I wish to say that

the Committee on Rules was ready to set favorably, to provide for its immediate consideration by the House. Only upon the uneent request of the then Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, who stated be feared that it would increase the friction between the United States and Great Britain was action deferred. Though vitally interested in the resolution I myactf felt that it was my country first and I could not be a party to anything to bring about discard and hamper the war's prosecution or that might delay the de-

IDCTIESSION OF BEMARIES Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was

feat of Hitler and the Japa.

given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article appearing in PM. Mr. CHURCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

RECORD and include an editorial, a letter, and some short excerpts. Mr. REPAUVER. Mr. Speaker, in ex-

tending my remarks on the Palestineah question. I ask neaniment consent to include a letter that I wrote. I also ask manimone consent to extend my remarks in the Recons and include an acticle from the Saturday Evening Post. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to

the request of the gentleman from Trn-Desser? There was no objection.

PEDEBAL ADD ADPORT ACT

Mr. EABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 371 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as fol-Lower:

Resolved. That lumediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve their into the Committee of the Whole House on the fiture of the Voice for the consideration of the bill (R. R. Mill) to provide Federal aid for the development of public alsports and to smend existing law relating to Air makigation facilities; that, after general debuds, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed I hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairsean and the ranking minurity member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 8-minute rule. At the concouston of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall the and report the carne hack to the House with such amendmants us stall have been adopted. If any, And the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto, if any, to final passage without interests. ing motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ellinois [Mr. ALLEN].

This rule makes in order the bill (IL R. 3615) providing sid and assistance to the States to build and construct airports greatly needed throughout the United States.

If I are not entreasure the line unanimously reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The rule provides for 2 hours' general

debate after which it will be taken up for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The bill is endorsed by nearly every

organization in the United States and, as you all thow. President Truman is very anxious to have this legislation enacted, secure he feels it is needed; that all phases of air service is bound to increase, and that the additional construction, expansion, and improvement of airports will be of great benefit to the commerce of the people of the United States. The Benate has passed a bill similar to the one. I want to commend the

House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for having, after careful consideration, improved the Senate bill. Originally, I was fearful that the Senate bill might restrict and preclude some of the larger cities from being able to obtain the cooperation of the Department or Commission in expanding or improving their airports. But the House bill eliminates any doubt pertaining to that and makes provision whereby any municipality can, of its own volition, make direct application, if it is shown that expansion and improvements are necessary I am not going to explain the provisions

of the hill except to may that it provides for \$650,000,000 to be expended within the next 10 years. Three million dolmes is provided to be used for surveys and preliminary work. I am of the opinion that within a short space of time many sections of our country, alive to the advantages of having alr-service facilities, will be greatly benefited I do not know and I healtake to call at-

tention to one fact, but for the year 1945 we are spending \$35,000,000 for air-mail service; for 1946, it is estimated that domestie air-mail service will be subsidired to the extent of \$43,000,000 and foreign air mail in the amount of \$7,000,-000. For 1947 it will be \$50,000,000 for domestic air mail and 17,000,000 for foreign air mail. I wish to leave the thought with the committee, with the House, and with the country that we have a large number of airplanes which I feel could be used to great advantage to carry our mail, and in all likelihood if properly handled might effect a saving of 50 percent or perhaps even 60 percent of the tremendous amount we are paying to the ndr limes.

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

Mr. SABATH. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW, I wonder if the gentleman from Ellinois is aware of the fact that in the fiscal year 4944 air mail provided a profit to the Government of about \$50,000,0003

Mr. SABATH, B. did?

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes; according to the report of the Postmaster General.

Mr. SABATH. At any rate, it was collected from the people because of the increased cost of air-mail service.

Mr. HINSHAW. No; that is not altogether because of the increase. It caused a part of it, to be sure.

speciality.

Mr. HINSHAW. It was a collection by the Government. Mr. SABATH Purthermore, because

and the state of t

the Department handled the matter economirally and gave the country splendid service, savings were made and that amount of proft was shown to the Government, but it was not a direct profit; there was a rasidue after we had increased the cost of air-mail service. In not that right? The gentleman is well; informed, I know.

Mr. HENSHAW. That is in part correct 1 500.

Mr. HINSHAW. I believe the pentle-

Mr. SABATH We cannot be 100-percent perfect in everything.

man has stated correctly the amount paid the air lives for carrying air mail," but the Government charged an additional amount of postage which was in excess of that by more than double. Mr. HABATE, All right. Why do I.

call attention to it? Because I read in the newspapersonly yesterday an article to the effect that efforts are being made or a contract has been entered into, by one company to obtain central of another. Should this continue, instead of having four of five air lines we would have but two-or three. Let me mention the fact also before I yield the floor that an effort was made

on the part of some gentlemen, among

them being the gentleman from Indiana IMr. HALLBOR, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Backwil, and the gentleman from Virginia IMr. Secret), to embody in this bill a provision that would compel the Commission to grant permits to railroads, steamship lines, truck and bus lines. We felt such a provision had no place in this bill, especially in view of the fact that the cualrman of the Committee on Intervale and Porcien Commerce the gentleman from California IMr. Leal and the gentleman from North Carolina IMr. Butwoonel whopresented the application for the rule to the Committee on Bules, assured the Committee on Rules that his committee: has been considering this proposition and that within a short time they would submit to the House legislation to take care of these needed permits for these various shapping, railroad, and transportation companies.

I feel that these opportunities should not be restarcted to the four air lines, and that the railreads, the shipping companies or the bus lines to be excluded from obtaining the privilege and the right also to column and increase their facilities through obtaining a permit. because, in my opinion, there will be a tremendous increase in air transports-Hon

Knowing how thoroughly the gentleman from California (Mr. Las) and the gentleman from North Carelina IMr. BULWINGLE | will explain the bill and its details, I am sot going to impose upon the House further and delay considerstion of this extremely meritorious proposition. I will conclude my remarks by saying that I hope the resolution providing for the consideration of the bill will be approved and that the hill stail will be paned.

Forward

רי באסרייאונג פון די ארכייטער מענדם זיך אן די שרבייטער אליין

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Forward

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POUR CENTS

ברעם נעמט אויף ארי ישראל פרצגע:

Lewish advocate 10-18-45

. E. Zionists Called to Meet in Critical Emergency at Silver Jubilee Convention

SAMUEL CAPLOE

A second-breaking delegation of Zionists from all parts of New England will attend the Silver Jubilee Convention of the New England Region scheduled in Boston the week-end of November 3 and 4, the Saturday evening session at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, and the Sunday sessions at the Hotel Bradford. They are called to meet in the present critical emergency to

demonstrate 2 longst strength and solidarity, and according to reports received by Louis E. Brown. Convention chairman, at the New England headquarters, the Districts will be represented by the largest number of delegates in the history of the Region.

the Zionist movement in Region, for 25 years of service. the area. At the same time, the Convention will deliberate on the momentons issues confront-British White Paper and the outstanding figure in the Amer-British Labor Government's pol- ican Rabbinate, and in the foregrave problems.

emergency program and the Appeal, present critical political issues, Highlights of the Saturday forum discussion.

the Convention on Sunday eve- Zionism; and the report on the ning promises to be a brilliant Zionist Emergency program by event. Hundreds of reserva-

The Convention will observe is expected that the Hotel the 25th anniversary of the Re- Bradford ballroom will be filled gion and commemorate 25 years to capacity. The banquet will of continued and active devo-be a testimonial in bosor of tion to the sause of Palestine Elihu D. Stone, founder of the

Dr. Silver Banquet Speaker

the momentons issues confronting Palestine in relation to the renowned Zionist leader, an icy; will survey conditions of front of American-Jewish leadworld Jewry as they relate to ership for over two decades, is Palestine; and present a pro-coming to Boston especially to gram of action to meet these address the Convention banquet. He is co-chairman of the Amer-Beginning with the opening lean Zionist Emergency Coun-session Saturday evening, which cil, and former National Chair-will be devoted to the Zionist man of the United Palestine

and continuing during the evening session will be the ad-round-table ciscussions Sunday dress by the Reverend David R. morning and the Sunday after- Hunter, chairman of the Amernoon sessions, there will be ican-Christian Palestine Comoppositunity for open mittee of Massachusetts, and a staunch advocate and champion The banquet session closing of the cause of Palestine and בען געשטעלט זייערע פאָרערונגען אחון ישראל דווד ווירעריעפרעכלייכע פארשפרענענס עד ביידע צדדים. או יקשונורעסמשן חע לעיסי חשם נעשאי (שלום אויף פעירוש בולשו

אין רעדעם, וואָם האָבען צרואַמען דעיביי ניס האיפען פייכע פון די בערויערם א שמונדע ציים. די אני שברעכענם. יערע 14 קאנגרעסליים — 9 דער באקראפען און 5 רעשובליקאנער - האבשן נים באוויוטן צו האלי אין ציים, און די רעדעם זיינען שריינגעשריבען געווארען אין די יעקארדם פון קאנגרעם.

> רער עדשטער רערנער אין געווען האנגרעסחשן רוששן וו. מעק'קשרמעק. רעמאקראבו פון כאסאטיטוסעטס, מאיארישוטיסיהרער פון רעפרעועני מאַנמעורות. ער האט נערשרענט דער ענגלישער רענירוננ. או זי גורעם משכעו שתרויסעו טעות. אויב זי וועם "ד נים "עכעגעו מים דער טיפקיים און די אכועריקשנער נעפיהלעו" פאר רער אפינאסונג פון "ווייסעו פאפיר" שון ששר דער ערשילונג שון די ששרי שברעכענם עו אירען אין ארץ ישראל.

מאננרשמשו הערמשו 0. עבערי השרטער, ורעסשקרשט פון פענסילוויר פיע. השם ערסלערם, שו בש אירישע אוכה את ארץ ישראל קען ווערען א קים צווישען סורת און סערב און א הוכטבאיער איינפלום פאר דעם נאני יען צוריהנעשטשנענעם אריסען מר כשלעו פורח".

כשקראם שון מששינוסטו, השם בשר וולרינט. או די "אראבישע לינע" אין געששפעו וגעוושרעו פון ענגלאכר און יערם פו איהר קאנטראלירט. השם נעווהרענט, שו עם וועט נים נע פען סיין בוף עו אימפעריאליום כל ופן סעכניינע נרופען אין אסער

לאנגרעסליים האלטען שפאר רעדעם גענען ,,ווייסען פאר פיר": שטיצעו פארלאנג פון פרעיידענט טרומאן, או די שיערו פון ארץ ישראל זאלעו נעעפענט ווערען אין או 100 שיושנט אידש זאלש כאלד ארייננעלאוען ווערעו.

פת הערבערם זעליגמאן תוופט פון רער וואעינטאנער פיורא פ רער ,אירישער פערעגראטען אוענטורים

משיננמשן, שלמ. 16 (אימש). ליקאנישע קאנגרעסליים האבען היינם אין רעפרעוענטאנטעףהויו פראַמעסמירם געגען דעם, חאַם ענגלאנד כאוויליגם נים פרעזירענם מרומאנים פאדערונג אריינצולאוען 100 מויוטנם היישלאוע אידען פון אייראפע קיין אריף ישראל, די קאנגרעסליים האבעף גלייכצייטיג געסאַרערם, אַז מען זאָל אַין ארין ישראל ברינדען א סריים אין דע" און ענכלאבר וועלעו צוליב אויליסאני מאקראמישע אירישע קאמאנוועלם. עלכיעס אבייצעו אראכער אויה אי 17 פון די 31 קשננרעסליים השי דקו. און אידען אווף אראבער, אי



AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER—Shown here at the speakers' table of the testimenial dinner for Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver are Edward T. Leech, editor of The Pittsburgh Press; Dr. Silver, and Judge Henry Ellenbogen.

British Would Make Ghetto

Of Palestine, Says Rabbi

Zionist Council Leader Assails Policies, Declares Britons, Not Arabs, Real Problem

Present British policies would make Palestine a national ghetto instead of a national home for the Jews.

This was the charge hurled by Rabbi Abba Hillel

Silver last night as he arrived in Pittsburgh for a testimonial dinner at the William Penn Hotel.

of the American Zionist Emergency Council, was chief speaker at the dinner, sponsored by the Jew-Fund Council of National Pittsburgh.

British Big Problem

"Our problem has been not so much with the Arabs in Palestine as with the British," Rabbi Silver declared.

"Great Britain is primarily responsible for conditions in Palestine

Great Britain has been going back on her commitments in the Balfour Declaration ever since 1922, he

Under the 1939 White Paper, im-migration was restricted to 75,000 in a five-year period, and no more after 1944 without consent of the Arabs.

Keep Jews In Minority

"This would keep the Jews always a minority of less than one-third in their own homeland," Rabbi Silver cried. "Instead of a national home, it would create a national

his address, "Br to carry out the terms of the Palestine mandate by saying such course would drive the Arabs and the arms of the Nazis and Fascists.

"During the war they argued we must not disturb the Arab world so as not to endanger our military lines of communication in the Mediterranean.

Since the war ended, arguments are peddled in Washington, and I am afraid are meeting with considerable success in the highest circles, that we must not anger the Arabs lest we drive them into the arms of the Soviet Union.

Let us hope our own State Department is not taken in.

"Back of it all is the desire to maintain British political dominion Rabbi Silver, national chairman of appearing the Arabs right or

"This policy proved bankrupt curing the war. It might well be called the 'Little Munich' of the Biddle East."

1% Million Destitute

Nearly a million and a half Jews are destitute in Europe and thousands of these are still being held in Concentration camps where they were put by the Nazis, Rabbi Silver greated.

"Sixty-five thousand of these are ton," he added. American Zone of occupa-

"They cannot go back to the Cauntries from which they were Criven out, and where Jewish perse-cution is in the air. The very soil is poison for them."

Need No Protection

Answering the plaint that Armbs would declare a "holy war" against the Jews, Rabbi Silver said:

"The Jews don't need British or American soldiers to protect them They can protect themselves. That is just another bogey.

"Before the war," he declared in "Give us a wild land in the south to saddress, "Britain sought to lence world criticism of her refusa! garden spot by irrigation. Were not asking anybody to give use anything.

"And we're not coming to Amer-Ha for a handout of six billion del-

Need Immediate Action

Immediate admission of 100,800 Lews to Palestine is absolutely necessary, he pointed out. There is no other place where refugees dan go.

Dr. Silver, rabbi of the Temple in Cleveland, began his ministry it years ago in Wheeling, W. Wa. He was a college classmate of Rabbi Solomon B. Preehol of Rosef Shalom Temple.

Rabbi Silver Scores British On Policies in Palestine

Zionist Chairman Addresses 1,200 At Rally Here

British sh imperialism has pre-the Jews from making imperialism has rented the Jews from making Palestine their national homeland, Rabbi Abba Hillet Silver, of Hillel Silver, of parged here last Cleveland, charged night.

He said the Arabs Want oors of Palestine closed to Jewish nmigration and it's to Britain's nperial interests to remain mperial nendly with the Arabs. Dr. Silver, chairman

Dr. Silver, chairman of the merican Zionist Emergency buncil, was addressing 1,200 tws in the Hotel William Penn, I the third annual dinner of the twish National Pund.

He asserted:

"Our problem has been not so much with the Arabs in Palestine as with the British.

"The picture presented to the world of a well-meaning Great Britain, caught in an unfor-tunate dilemma not of its own making and trying to do its best, is a pure myth."

ROMISE TO LEAGUE

He pointed out that the League of Nations had given Britain the right to administer Palestine only after Britain had promised to facilitate Jewish immigration acilitate Jewish immigration here and help the Jews make the country into a national Jewish

He also pointed out that the British had broken this promise in 1939, when they limited Jewish immigration to Palestine to 75,000 lews for the next five years and hen barred them entirely unless

Se Arabs consented to their ad-nission.

Dr. Silver, in a thundering de-nanciation of British policies since 1939, charged:

"Great Britain wants to conrol the middle east, she trants
he entire Arab world to some
nder her political control.
Invihing which displeases the
trabs—she'd like to liquidate
regardless of whether the rabs are right or wrong.

E-WAR POLICY

"Before the war, Great riticism to her refusal to carry ut the terms of the Palestine

int the terms of the Palestine dandate by saying such a sourse would drive the Arabs into the arms of Hitler and Mussoiini.

"During he war, her argument was that the Arab world must not be disturbed because we might endanger our military lines of communication in the middle cast and the American bases in the Mediterranean.

"Now, the argument being peddled around Washington, and I'm afraid it is meeting with considerable success in the highest circles, is that we must not anger the Arabs lest we drive them into the arms of the Soviet Union."

ABOR ATTITUDE

LABOR ATTITUDE

Dr. Silver said the labor party in Britain, before it swept into office, was sympathetic to the Jewish claims but, after it won the elections, it adopted the same policy towards Palestine as had previous British governments.

The Cleveland rabbi said anti-Semitism still was represent to the

Semitism Semitism still was rampant in Europe and the 1,400,000 Jews in Europe who survi purges look toward survived Hitler's

purges look toward Palestine as a refuge. He asserted:

"In the whole of Poland, there are only 5,000 Jewish children left.

"In Poland today . . . there are pogroms against the Jews. In Csech-slovakia . . . there are anti-Jewish riots. Sixty five anti-Jewish riots. anti - Jewish riots, Sixty - five thousand Jews still are living in concentration camps in the thousand Jews still are living in concentration camps in the American zone of occupation." In a press conference earlier, he mentioned the 65,000 still in concentration camps, adding: "There is no other place for

them to go. There is nothing else that could be done. They might have received better



AT JEWISH RALLY—Rabbi Solomon 3. Free-hof, of Rodef Shalom Temple: Common Pleas Judge Henry Ellenbogen, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, are pictured at last night's third annual dinner of the Jewish National Fund in William Penn Hotel, Rabbi Silver spoke.

promised to Support the establishnatment — more food — but | ment of a national Jewish home-

treatment — more food — but that's a problem apart. "The treatment of the Jews in the British zone of occupation is even worse. We can't

get to the Russian zone to find out how they are faring there."

ROOM IN PALESTINE

Dr. Silver also costended that there was plenty of room in Pal-estine for both Arabs and Jews, that the two groups could live together in peace and that the Jews had brought prosperity to the Arabs in Palestine. He added:

"The Arabs in Palestine are the envy of all of the other Arabs."

He also contended that if the Br-tish had opened up Palestine to Jewish immigration, many of the Jews would have escaped from Hiller's reign of terror. He as-

semed: "Our problem was one which could be pushed aside by busy shatesmen."

Dr. Silver also charged that Paestine—as the British admin-

ister it-is the only country where

ister it—is the only country where citizens are restricted from owning land on the basis of race. In his press conference, he declared:

"In 10 per cent of the country (about 600 square miles), the J-ws can buy land freely; in another 10 per cent they can buy land with the consent of the government and in the other 50 per cent, they can't buy land except by consent of the Araba."

ABABS UNRESTRICTED

ABABS UNRESTRICTED

1,200,000 Arabs.

Se also told newsmen:

"We son't want anything from anybody. We only want the barriers removed in Palestine. We're not coming to America to ask for a handout of six billion dollars."

This last was a reference to Britain's sequest for a six billion dollar postwar loan.

Dr. Silver was introducced by

Dr. Silver was introduced by his old school-mate and longtime friend, Rabbi Solomon B. Pree-hof, of Rodel Shalom Temple. ELLENBO-JEN SPEAKS

Judge Henry Ellenbogen, of Common Bleas Court, toastmaster, sounded the keynote for the

meeting. He said:
"We ask only justice for the
"We ask only justice for rather for Jews of Europe, or rather for the few hundred thousands of them still alive."

Congressman Herman P. Eber-harter and James G. Fulton

hand in Palestine during the com-ing sessions of Congress.

Harry Rice, treasurer of the dinner committee announced that \$47,000 had been raised by the banquet for the Jewish National Pund—which buys land in Pales-

Zionist Leader Scores Britain

Playing Imperialist Game, Dr. Silver Says

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chair-man of the National Zionist Emergency Council bitterly attacked Great Britain last night for "playing an imperialist game" in the Middle East in barring Jewish immigration from Palestime

The important thing," Dr. ver told 1,200 people at the third annual dinner of the Jewish National Fund Committee in William Penn hotel, "is to preserve British imperial interests." The end result, he declared, could very lead to a third World War.

The "White Papir of 1939," which provided Jewish immigration to Palestine should close after 75,000 more Jews had been after 75,000 more Jaws had been admitted, Dr. Silver said, "condemns us for all time to remain a homeless people." He assailed it as "completely in contradiction" to the Balfour declaration of 1917, on the basis of which Britain received the Palestine mandate from the League of Nations.

*

Supplement to VOL. XII For 239 Friday, October 19, 1945

JIA Daily News Bulletin

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENC

> IG6 EAST 41st STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. LAST MINUTE NEWS

EYRNES ANNOUNCES U.S. POLICY ON PALESTINE; SAYS JEWS AND ARABS WILL BE CONSULTED

WASHINGTON, Uct. 18. (JTA) -- Scorotary of State James F. Syrnes announced tenight that the United States Government "would not support a final decision which in its opinion would affect the basic situation in Falestine without full consultation with both Jows and Arabs." The Secretary said that this Government intends to contime exploring "every possible means of relieving the situation of the displaced Jews of Europoa"

The text of Mr. Byrns's announcement follows:

"On several occasions this matter (Palestine) has been the subject of eral and written discussions with various Jewish and Arab leaders. The substance of this Government's position has been that this Government would not support a final decision which in its ominion would affect the basic situation in Falestine without full consultation with both Jows and Arabs.

"At a press conference today President Truman referred to his exploration with Frime Minister Attlee of ways and means of alleviating the situation of the displaced Jews in Europe, including consideration of Palestine as a possible haven for some of these homeless Jows. There is seneral agreement that it is our duty to take energetic measures to assist these unfortunate victims of Mazi persecution. As the President pointed out today, this metter is still under consideration. We shall continue to explore every possible means of relieving the situation of the displaced Jews of Europe.

"Should any proposals emerge which in our opinion would change the basic situation in Palestine, it would be the policy of this Government not to reach final conclusions without full consultation with Jowish and Arab leaders. This policy was stated, for instance, in a letter which President Rocsevelt addressed to King Ibn Saud on April 5, 1945, the text of which I have been authorized to make available."

Roosevelt's Letter to King Ibn Saud on Falestine Issue

The letter which the late President Recsevelt sent to King Ibn Saud, dated April 5, 1945, refers to "the memorable conversation" which he had with the ruler of Saudi Arabia, and reads as follows:

"Your Majosty will recall that on provious cocasions I communicated to you the attitude of the American Government toward Palestine and made clear our desire that no decision be taken with respect to the basic situation in that country without full consultation with both Arabs and Jows. Your Majesty will also doubtless recall that during our recent conversation I assured you that I would take no action, in my capacity as chief of the executive branch of this Government, which might prove hostile to the Arab people.

"It gives me pleasure to renew to Your Majesty the assurances which you have proviously received regarding the attitude of my Government and my own, as chief executive, with regard to the question of Falestine and to inform you that the policy of this Gov-ernment in this respect is unchanged.

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. ההמונים התחילו להתאפף כבד ב־2014 אחר הצורים, כפי שמספרים העתונים. כבישנה היה השולם מלא. בהחילה כאו הבי פירים - רבים מאד. הוקנים הוכרתו להי ל הארי, בחוץ. זו היתה הברולה שכאספות היהודיות בוסן הזה - אספה של רונו ומרירות. של סבלמית שנמתחה עד קצה הגבול. בהלך רוח זה מצאו הנאספים מני היג נאה להם - אבא הלל סילבר. מרציו, כשרון הארצון שלו, ועסיהלוחם שלו, שי אינו סעכיר אותו על כבודוף תביעתו הצוי ב עוד להגשמה סלאה של התכנית הצירי בי ניר. הביצוי הצורם שנינה את ..היהורים ם המניצועים בשילו ממצדה המבילבלים התמשלבליםית אירכיםים לנומיותם המייפית בסקרה שחוקם כדינה יהודית. ואת כנהי גם הגבות לרוץ אל הפריץי ולתוחיר ספי ני התבנית הציונית השלפה. יחם הבין שלו כלפי אלו השולחים איברות־ארוה תחת לעשות מעשים, - ווהי תרומתו לענין. רק הוא, מכל מנהיני הציונות האמי ריקאית. פוכשר לחרום תרומה כזאת במיי דה כדאת -- ובוה הוא משקף את היחס האמיתי של הציבור היהודי הכדול בארצות הברית. כשהכריה, שמפאן ואילך כל יהודי מבוים למאבק למען שיחרור ישראל, לא היה איש בהמון העצום, שלא חמך בו. נאומו של מר דיואי, מושל מדינת ניון יורק, היה נמרץ ורבירושם. הוא הוכיר לבריסניה את התחייבויותיה, והכריו שהוא מאמין בכל לבו- בצורך להמציא מולדת אסיתית לעם ישראל.

U. S. Bars Decision on Palestine Without Consulting Jews, Arabs

Special to THE NEW YORK TOKEN

United States Government will not capital, was an accurate approxireach final conclusions with refer- mation of Mr. Attlee's counterence to any proposals that would proposal, Mr. Truman replied that change the basic situation in Pales- it was fairly approximate but that tine without "full consultation with actually the Prime Minister's sug-Jewish and Arab leaders," James gestion was a somewhat higher F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, an- figure. nounced in a statement of our fun- Mr. Byrnes, in announcing the damental policy on the Palestine policy, recalled that it was stated immigration problem today.

[Texts of Ibn Saud and Roose-

velt letters, Page 4.]

Palestine to be opened to the 100,- time. 000 displaced stateless Jews in At the same time Mr. Byrnes Germany and Austria and that he stated that we "shall continue to considered it reasonable.

a month for Jewish immigration placed Jews of Europe."

WASHINGTON. Oct. 18-The into Palestine, as rumored at the

by the late President Roosevelt in a letter to Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, on April 5, soon Prior to his statement, President Truman at his press conference said he was hopeful that Britain would accept his proposal for of the letter public for the first

explore every possible means of re-Asked whether a figure of 1,800 lieving the situation of the dis-

Mr. Byrnes statement and his ontinued on Page 4. Column 4



King Ibn Saud Had Threatened to Publish Pledge When Told No Record of It Existed

> By CLIFTON DANIEL By Wireless to Tax New York TIMES.

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 19-The anti-Zionist Arabic press welcomed with great headlines today publication of the exchange of letters between King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and President Roosevelt. which confirmed what had been common gossip throughout the Middle East for weeks, that the President had promised the King that the United States would not take any action regarding Palestine without consulting both Arabs and Jews.

[President Roosevelt said in his letter to King Ibn Saud that no decision would be taken "with respect to the basic sondition" in Palestine "without fall consultation with both Arabs and Jews" and that he would take no action "which might prove hostile to the Arab people."]

Annoyed by statements in Washington that there was no record of President Roosevelt's promise, the King had been threatening some time to release the letters, and the texts were issued here last night by the Legation of Saudi Arabia. This correspondence explains the bitterness hat Ibn Saud conveyed to American diplomats over President Truman's request for the admission of 100,000 more Jews to Palestine. It is presumed that Secretary of

State Byrnes, who made the decla-ration of American policy, had been warned by American diplo-mats from the Middle East, now visiting Washington, of the King's intention to publish the correspon-

Arab Determination Stressed

The genuineness of the Arabs' determination to keep Palestine an Arab state is not questioned by British or American diplomats in Cairo and it has been communicated to Washington and London. That it may lead to open warfare is doubted, but serous disorders are forecast.

If not in a military sense, the Arabic united front is being consolidated daily in a political way.
The Arab League has surprised old
hands in the Middle East by its
cohesiveness and effectiveness.
The way in which Aszam Bey, the
League's Secretary General, has
handled namifations in London has handled negotiations in London has been observed with nterest.

Supporters of the Arab League are pleased with Amam Bey's accomplishments. It is generally ex-pected that instead of returning here for a meeting of the League's council he will go to Washington.

Egyptians are wuiting for the exact date when King Ibn Saud will leave his country for the sec-ond time to journe; to Egypt to repay King Farouk's call. He is expected to arrive a ter the end of the five-day Moslem holiday that begins Nov. 15.

The journey ostermibly will be a state visit, but its implications as a gesture of solidarit; between the Arab states is not overlooked. There is talk that the visit may be made an occasion for an assembly of the chiefe of the Arab states.

Texts of Letters Exchanged by Ibn Saud and Roosevelt

Books in Ton Box Tone Tone
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Following are the trate of the letter
on the Polestine question to the
late President Rootevitt from Kings
Abdul Avia bon Abdur Rahman al
Frient Al Soud of Saudi Arabin
and President Euconevit's reply!
March 10, 1945.
From Abdul Azin bin Abdur
finhman al Friend Al Saud to File
Excellenty, Mr. Roosevelt, President of the United States of
Alberton.

Right to Homeland
All people have the natural right to live in their homeland, a right guaranteed to them by natural law established by the principles of humanity which the Alies have proclaimed in the Atlantic Charler and so numerous other processions.

into two kingdoms. One, the Kingdom of the Ispanines with its capital Samaria (Nablus), lasted 250 years and then fell in-to the hands of Shalmaneser,

Eing of the Assyrians, in the year 722 B. C., and was led into reptivity. The other, the Kingdom of Judah, with its capital Jerusalem, lasted 130 years after the Kingdom of Israel had perished.

It was later destroyed by Nebushadnessar, King of Bahylon, who bornell down the city and the tample with fire, and led the people tale nearlierly to Bahylon in the year 100 B. C.

The captivity in Babylon lasted seventy years, and then the Jews returned to Palastine by order of Cyrus, King of he Persians.

The Greek compused followed in SSS B. C. under the command of Alexander the Handonian, their rule continuing in Palastine for a period of 272 years.

The Roman conquest took plans next in the year \$1 B. C. under the command of Poingey, their rule lasting in Palestine for 700 years.

In the year \$2 A. D. the Araba

the command of Postagey, their rule lasting in Palestine for 700 years.

In the year 63" A. D. the Araba eccupied Palestine, and their rule lasted continuously for 860 years.

The orders of the Caliph to the conqueror were. "You shall not act treacherously, dishoneetly, commit any excess or mutilation, hill any child so old man; gut arburn down palms or fruit trees, kill any sheep, flow or camel, and shall leave alone those whom you find devoting illemantives to worship in their cets." This was related by Tho.al.Atheer, the famous historian.

Palestine then passed under the rule of the Turis in A. D. 1517, during the reignof fightan Salesto the First, and their rule lasted for 400 years. The Araba were the inhabitania and participated with the Turks in the government and administration of the country. It was then occupied by the British who are still there.

This history of Palestine, an Arab country, shows that the Araba ware its first inhabitants and that they dwelt there for a period of 2,300 years before Christ and have remained there sions for a bout of any.

They ruled it slone or with the Turks for a period of 2,300 years before Christ and have remained there sions for a bout

They ruled it slone as with the Turks for a seried of about 1,300 years, whereas the disjointed reign of the Jawa did not earered 260 cumfused and sporadic years.

No Jewish ruse has anisted in Palestine since 122 B. C. nor until the British forms eatered Palestine in 1918, i. e., for 2200 years there have been for Jawa there and they have had no influence. They numbered not more than \$0,000 when the British entered Palestine, and lived comfortably, happing and properously in that country with the original inhabitanies the Arabe.

The Jews were merely aliens who had come to Palestine at interests and had then been turned out over 2,000 years ago.

The permanent rights of the Arabe in Palestine rant on the following:

(1) The right to dwell there. This they have done made there. This they have done made the year 5,500 R. 2, without ever leaving the country.

(2) The natural right of life.

(3) The existance test aliens in Palestine, and flore is no lintention to being any of them from other parts of the world to nestle there.

The historical laim of the Penn in horse in the motion to being any of them from above parts of the world to nestle there.

The historical laim of the penning the solution of the properties of the broad and demand ownership thewoof. The history of me world in full of such examples.

The solution of the preblem of the persecuted divers in the world differs from the flexitions problem of Economic Palestine has there only these anisoned world can cooperate, and here Palestine has there only these anisoned being these for the scattered Jawa in something in which the whole world can cooperate, and here Palestine has there only them in natural as an activities problem in natural as an activities and problem in human history.

We stale framely and plainty.

that to help Ziceiam in Palestine not only means to endanger Pal-estina but all neighboring com-

tries.
The Zionisis have given clear The Zionisia have given clear evidence of their intentions in Palestine and in all neighboring countries. They have organized dangerous segret military formations. It would thus be a mintake to say that this was the soution of a group of their extremists and that it had met with the disapproval of their assemblies and committees.

We declare that the actions of the Zionists inside and outside Palestine are based on a program agreed upon and approved of by world Jewry.

These people began their wile work by wronging the Government that had treated them kindly and sheltered them, namely, the British Government. Their nesconding declared war on Britain and organized dangerous military formations, which at present hold in Palestine all the arms and military equipment they require.

Their members have carried out various attacks of which the military squipment they require.

Their members have carried out various attacks of which the military had believed have carried out various attacks of which the military equipment they require and with the greatest sympathy for persecuted Jawry. Land Moyns.

Lays Terrar to All Jews

Lays Terear to All Jews aided and aborted their vile deed in to be seen in the demonstrations and effects made by Jewn everywhere, demanding a light sentence for the criminals to order to encourage others to do the same.

This, then, is the way They behave with the Government which has treated them so kindly. What would be the position if they were able to realize their objects and make Palestine entirely their next country, in which and near which they enaid do as they pleased.

If the matter were left to the Araba and these aggressors is might perhaps be easy, but they enaid the manetity of this protection for the Araba. The Zionists did not vespent the anaetity of this protection but plotted mischief, beginning first with Heilain and threatening the Araba after Britain with similar and more dangerous plots.

Thus, if the Allied Governments, whose friendship the Araba after Britain with similar and more dangerous plots.

Thus, if the Allied Governments, whose friendship the Araba after Britain with similar and more dangerous plots.

Thus, if the Allied Governments, whose friendship the Araba after Britain with similar and more dangerous plots.

Thus, if the Allied Governments, whose friendship the Araba are aware of the Araba countries four from the Elonists are:

(1) That they will carry out a series of manaerre as between themselves and the Araba.

Main Causes of Dissension

(2) That the Elonists will be one of the main causes of dissension

Main Causes of Dissension

(2) That the Zionists will be one of the coain causes of disserviors between the Arabs and the Adies. The latest proof of this is the case of the two Jews who killed Lord Moyne in Egypt. Had the Jews been able to bide the criminals, a dispute would have occurred between the British Government and Egypt.

(3) That the ambitions of the Jews are not confined to Palestine alone. The preparations they have made show that they intend to take hostile action against neighboring Arab countries.

(4) Supposing that the Jews obtain their independence somewhere in Palestine, what is to prevent them from coming to an agreement with any power that may be hostile to the Alies and to the Araba? As it is they have begun taking knowles action against Britain while under her grotection and mercy.

Such factors should no doubt be taken into consideration in the problem of Palestine is discussed. Not only is the gathering of Jews in Palestine based on no historical argument are on any factured a largument are on any factured that a largument are on any factured that a largument are on any factured the formation of the Middle East.

The cruz of the matter is that the formation of a Jewish State

the Middle East.

Coold Wall No Longer

We did not wish to bother Your Excellency or your Ministers with this matter during the present titanic struggle in which you are sugaged. Confident that the Allies will treat the Arabe fairly, housewar, we would have preferred the Arabe to forbear until the end of the war had it not been for the provogative and offensive acts enumitted by the Einnists who repardless of war conditions and the preoccupation of the Alies, seek to bring every form of presence to bear on them to adopt a policy which is incomistent with the principles of right and justice which the Alies have preoisined. That is why we wished to explain the true rights of the Araba in Falestine so as to refote the filmsy arguments of the Zionist party, counter their aggressive testirs, and set out the facts in order that the Allies may fully understand the rights of the Araba in their country, the country of their fathers and forefathers.

The Jewn should not be permitted to rapicly the facts in which they are not entitled.

All we sak is that the Allies should fully water and for the Araba and for the present praying their reality reality the rights of the Araba and to the fuller and for the present praying their present that the Araba and to the fuller which they are not entitled.

All we sak is that the Allies should the Araba and for the present praying the fally reality that the Araba and to the fuller as a security in their lands.

With highest respects,

Your friend.

About Asia Al Saun.

AMUL ARE AL SAUP.

M .. Roosevelt's Reply

קרופט אידו און קריסטן אויסצושן בלאנד'ם פארראט קעגעו אידישעו

- אנער אירישע קאנפערענין באשליסט צו נעמען גרויסען אנטייל אין דער גאסען-דעטאנסטראציע נעקסטען סיטוואך. קאנגרעס, די גרויסע פארכאנדען און אַרדערס בופען זייערע טיטנלידער צו מעדיסאן סקווער פארק און די ארוטיגע נאסען.

לעבערינען אנטייל אין רער דעמאני ניסטערס, אפעלירט צו אלע רבנים און סטראציע צוואסען סיט זית פרויעןר ראבאים צו שרנאניזירען זויערע קאנ ריוויזיע, דער נאליציאנער פארבאנד, ניעניילאנס פאר דער דעמאנסטראציע. יינישן לשפיסעם פשר ארן שראל, פון העלכעו סשכם ואריצקי עין דער פארויצער, העם פארעפענסי ליכען פיירוטעס ארוועיטיווטענטס אין דער אירישער און ענגלישער פרעסע עו דופען די פרבייטער פוועקעוליינע רי ארכיים היינטינען פיסוואר, 3 נאבי פיסאב, און פארעידען ען פעריכאן grave agrapa

שלע מורהיישרנשניזשעיעס וועלען זיר משריאסלען אין פראנט פון דער "No Democrative with a common more בייטערישרנשניושניעם מעלו ויד ששרי מל בילרינג אין פרעום פון בילרינג, 45 איסט 17טע נאס, רארט וועלען זיך אויד פארואסלען די אירישע לעניאר נערן, אנדערע צוויינען פון דער ציור ניסטישער באַװענונג װעלען זיך פאר ואסלעו שרום זייערע הערסוושרערם. די יונישנס וועלען מארעפענטליכען די ער סער, חשו זיי וועלען זיר צונויפושכי לען - שלע שרום 3 נשכפיםשנ, פיםר וואר, און פון די ואסעל־פלעצער וועלן זיי אין פראצעסיעס נעהן צו פעדיסאן ספווער משרק, 23סע און 26סע ססם.

און וועס רופען אלע ארנא יופציעס, איינינונג פיס אלק אנרערע איריטק וואס זיינען אין איר נאטילינט, צו שיכטען אין איצטינען אויסשריי פון מוסען אין נרויסע מאסען צו דער נאר פראטעסט. סעורדעמשנסטראציע. דער שמעריקשי דער ניויישרקער ראכינשט, ער אירישער קאנגרעם נעפט אויר א דער ניו יארק בארר און רושואיש פי

כעו זיו רופעו שלע פרייהייטיליבענרע שמיקעל פאפיר, כרי עו באפרירינען מענער און פרייען פון נריימער ניו די פראיפאשיסטישע אראכישע שעיכם. יארק, עו וועלכער אפונה זיי זאלעו ואד נעקסטעו פיטוואר זיין אוא אויסי נים נקחקרעו, הנצושליסעו זיר או א נעשריי פאר נערעכשינקיים, וואס וועם סעכטינעו אויסגום פון צארן קענען נעדערם ווערען אינער די אקעאנען דער נלייכנילטינסיים און צוויירפנים" את אין כאנצעלאריעס פון די נרויסי

רינקיים, וואם ווערם באנאנגעו אין משכטען". באצונ צום הילפלאוען אירישען פאלה. ואלק מער נייע ארנאניואציעם שליםן

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TELEGRAPHIC

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U.S. ZIONIST LEADERS MEET TO DEFINE ATTITUDE OF AMERICA'S POLICY ON PAIRSTINE

NEW YORK, Oct. 19. (JTA) -- American Zicnist leaders will most here temorrow to define their attitude towards the policy of the United States Government with regard to Palestime as announced last night by Secretary of State Byrnes, and on the exchange of letters on this subject between the late President Reesevelt and King Don Saud.

The full text of the letters - made public last night by Secretary Byrnes in Washington and by the Saudi Arabian legations in the Middle East - revealed that on March 10, the ruler of Saudi Arabia sent a communication to President Recoverelt asserting that the Jows in Falestine have for conturies been "morely aliens" who had come to the exuntry at intervals, that Palestine is an Arch country in which the Arabs have lived continuously for about 5,500 years. He warned that if the Allied Governmonts "wish to see the fires of war break out, and bloodshed between Arabs and Jews, their support of the Zionists will surely lead to this result."

Zionist loaders here were studying today the text of the reply which Roosewelt sent to King Ten Saud on April 5, (reported in the JTA bulletin yesterday), in which the late President assured the Arab ruler that he would take no action "which might prove hostile to the Arab people" and emphasized that it is the desire of the U.S. Covernment that no decision be taken with respect to the basic situation in Pallestime "without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews."

In the meantime, it was announced today by the American Zionist Emergency Council that an unprecedented open-air demonstration "to support Palestina's fight for freedom" will be hold next Wednesday at Madison Square Park. A call was assued to all Jows in New York to participate in this demonstration which will start at 4 pem. The call also urgos the Jowe in the city to close their places of business and stop work on Wednesday afternoon, so that workers may be able to march en masse to Eadison Square Park from their places of employment.

ענטפער אויף אראבישע פארלוימדונע

סע פון אסעריקאנער מאלק און פון שמעריקשנער אידענטום.

רי מארשיירענע אירישע באווענוני עוואסשניקיסען 2:90 בייטאָנ אויף די פונקטקן, וואו זיי אליין וועלען כאי שטיסען און פון דארט עו מארשירע אין בעשלאסענע רייען צו סעריסא סקווער פארק. פלאקאטען און אוים" שריםטען קאן פען כאקומען אין ציון עמוירדושענסי קאונסיל, 342 סערי יסאן עוועניו, רארט קאן פען אויר בשקומתו שיתלשרונומיקשרטעו, וועלי כע זיינען שוין ארויסגעשיקט נעוואר

רען אין התנדערטער טויזענטער. די ציוניסטישע פירערשאפט כעט שלע פריינט פון ארין־ישראל און פון רער ציוניסטישער באווענונג, אלע איי רעו. וושם זיי איז נאענם צום הפרצעו רער נורל פון די איריטע מארטירער אין אייראפע, און דער נורל פון העלי סען דעם אידישן ישוב אין ארקיישראל אפצושטעלעו זייער ארבייט. שליסעו וייערע סמארם און שפיסעם און פאר

רוווועלם בריוו און סמיממענמם פון ביו פארשיירענע אירישע באווענוני אמעריסאנער

דער בריוויוועקפעל צווישן איכן רען צו די ציוניסטישע פירער אין פאור אין דעם פרקוידענט פון די משך פון די לעצמע צווה יאר, אין םאַראיינינטע שמאַטען, וואָס אין איבערהויפט דעם 14טון אַקמאַי פארשפענטליכט גערארן פון סטייט בער, 1944, צו דער קשנווענשאן דעפארטטענט, חי עם ווערט כאי פון דער ציוניסטישער ארנאניואי ריכטעט נאך א דרוק, וואס די אראי ציע אין אטלאנטיק פיטר, נאר או כישע שליחים האבען אויסגעאיבט, די האנדלונגען זיינען אויף אין פוי האם אויפנעשטורעסם די נעסיםער לען נענענואץ צו דער פלאסי שאפט, פון אלע שיכטען פון דער פארטיי און פון דער רעפובליקאי ציוניסטישער באווענונג און פון נער פארמיי. זיי זייבען אויך אודען בכלל. ליבעראלע סריינט להיפך דער נאנצער שנימונג אין לאני הייסעו, כדי צו מאנען אודען בכלל. ליבעראלע סריינט להיפך דער נאנצער שנימונג אין לאני און לאני און אין ביידע הייזער פון די נאסעורעמאנסטראציע אזוי אייני און די ארביישעריכאיועגונג אין לאני און אין ביידע הייזער פון פלוסרייר און אזוי ווירקואם ווי רי אטעריכע זיינען אנטריסטעט פון קאנגרעס, איצט ווערש ערשט ביטערע שעה פאר'ן אירישען פאלק דער נאכגעביגקייט פון אונזער דען קלאר פארוואס דער כשייט דער פארלאגט עס. איינגעשמעלם, או דער קאנגרעם רי ציוניסמישע פירער האָבען ואָל נים אַננעטען די צקררעואַלר

-די נרויסע נאַסען - דעמאַנ סטראציע אין מודיסאו סקווער פארק

די נרויסע נאסעוידעכשנסטיאציע אין מעריסאן סקווער פארה נעקססען פיסיואר, דעם 24סקו אתסשבער, וועם נענען או אפקלאמ עו די שטיסונגען. וושם פילעו זיך אין אלע לרייועו. פארי רישע ארנאניואציעם וועלעם אויפטרעי מעו אין מעריסאן סקווער פארק או

פון דער ציוניפטישער פירערי פארם פון דער דעמאנראמישער אראבישן מדברישמאמען.

פרייםאנ אפנעהאלטען א ספעציעי ציע לעצטען יאר. לען מימינג אין די אסיסעם פון ציון קאתמיל און א נרעסטרע זר צונג פון אלע ציוניסטישע פארי שייען און ריכטונגען איז מאררוסן גטווארען אויף שכת אווענפ, וואי עם העם נעסאכם הערען דער ענדי נילטינער כאשרום זו אפציענטפעי רען איכן כאור אר אינוער רעניי רונג. דר. אבא הול פילווער אין פרייםאנ נעקומען צופליען פון טרעטער פון די פירכען צון פון די קליוולאנד, כדי צו נעסען א האנם כיויסע ארבייסער פורעראציעס. אין די געשעהענישען. די אַלגעי ווארטיפירער פון דער איזמעלעקפועי מיינט מיינינג איז, או די האנדלונג לער אמעריקע און פון די נרויסע אי סרן דער רעגירונג איז נים נאר נים אין איינקלאנג פום די דערקלערוני וועלעו לאועו הערעו די אמה"ע שטי בעך, מעלכע זיינען נעמאכט געמאי

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, OC

CAPITOL

By JOHN O'DONNELL 16-22-45

HE secret agreements made by the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in his role of wartime Fresident of the United States, his secret covenants secretly arrived at with foreigners, are now creeping into honest sunlight. To the annovance—and at times dismay—off Roosevelt's political heirs, these private pledges of F.D.R. persist in living after him and refuse to be interred with his bones.

And the most embarrassing of all at the present moment (more embarrassing Roosevelt secret pledges will be forthcoming) is the revelation which Secretary of State Byrnes made last week with respect to the attitude of the present Truman Administration toward the problem of Palestine Zionism, the clashing interests of Jews and Arabs, and—underneath—the deep concern of the British Empire toward the historic, traditional thrust toward greater and greater power by the peoples of Russia.

Here in Washington, Zionist leaders were outraged and angry by the October 18 formal announcement of Secretary Byrnes that all final conclusions with respect to Palestine, so far as this repulslic is concerned, would not be reached without "full consultation with Jewish and Arab leaders,"

THIS was taken by accredited spokesmen for Zionists here in Washington as a flat runout by the Administration on pledges made by President Roosevelt privately and on the formal pledge of the last Democratic convention, indersed by F.D.R. when he was a fourth-term candidate. They don't blame Truman. But they do damn P.D.R.

And in this respect, all the evidence shows that the anger is justified. The whole story is a perfect example of one of the slickest double-crosses in the great game of American politics as expertly practiced since 1982.

But the story of how P.D.R. skillfully played for a great block of racial votes in his native State of New York when he was fighting for '44 victory and then with fourth-term victory won, smoothly stepped aside and left he boys holding the bag, is one for the

T WAS back in March of '44, three months before the national conventions, that a determined drive was started to force Britain to reverse her policy and permit free and unrestricted en-trance into Palestine of Jews who had felt the horrors of the Nazi terror. This is the inside story: In Senate and House, majorities of the committees in charge of

foreign relations at that time were prepared to back the pleas of the Palestine spokesmen. Then the hand of the White House reached out-secretly.

The British wanted no such statement of American policy from any American group. Sc, then Secretary of War Stimson wrote to the Senate Foreign Ediations Committee and Chairman Sol Bloom (D.), of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that favorable action on the pending resolution "would be prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war."

THEN came the national conventions and Roosevelt's decision to run for a fourth term. Roosevelt gave his private backing (through New York's Senator Wagner) to the Chicago platform plank desired by American Zionist leaders, which read:

"We favor the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish common-

Then the presidential campaign got under way and FDR. bore down heavily on his fight for votes.

On the advice of his leaders in New York city, the original Palestine resolutions were called up again before the committees in Congress, and three weeks before the election Secretary of War Stimon, on F.D.E.'s orders, withdrew his objections of March in & letter to Senator Taft (R.), of Ohio.

Pive days later, with the battle for the White House bazing hot and G.O.P. Candidate Sov. Dewey denouncing White Iouse "double talk," questioning Floosevelt's personal veracity and painting him as a slippery customer, F.D.R. went overboard on the Palestine issue in his letter to Wagner.

THIS was the campaign letter from Roosevelt which raises the hopes of American Jewry to the skies—hopes dashed this week by the revelation of the later Roosevelt secret agreement with Saudi Arabia's King Ibn Saud after P.D.R.'s meeting with Stalin at Yalta.

The Wagner letter read:

"Dear Bob: Please express my satisfaction that, in accord with the traditional Democratic policy and in keeping with the spirit of the Four Freedoms, the Democratic Party, at its convention, included the following plank in its platform:

(Then the fourth term plank, calling for "unrestricted Jewish immigration . . . and establishment of a democratic Jewish commonwealth" was quoted.)

". . . If elected, I shall help to bring about its realization."
Well, Roosevelt was elected to his fourth term. And promptly the double-cross started to work. The British raised their fears of what might happen if P.D.R. carried out his pledge.

And so, a month after the Roosevelt victory, Roosevelt told the then Secretary of State Stetlinius to go up on the hill and tell Sal Bloom's committee in the House and Tom Connally's in the Senate that "passage of the Pelestine resolution at the present time would be unwise from the s-andpoint of the general international

Stettinius, again at Roose elt's direct orders, told the lawmakers of Capitol Hill that they must water down the resolution by Mnockng the all-important word Jewish from the phrase "reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

Then Roosevelt demanded that the whole resolution be lilled, Wagner of New York stuck by his guns. So did Senator Tuft of Ohio and Vandenberg of Michigan. Stettinius was summoned before the committee—had to admit that P.D.R. and the 'Vhite House wanted no part of the Palestine resolution. The White House pressure won-even against the objections of House G.O.P. Leader Martin and Democratic Leader McCormack.

Even the veteran chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee, Illinois' Adolph J. Smbath, folded up after a summons from the White House. But the whole story of the slick doublecross didn't sink in until last week when Jimmy Byrnes let the cat out of the bag springing P.D.R.'s secret letter to the Arabian morarch.

אומאפחענניג אין

"THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY"

ערטומינט אלע שאַפענדע כחות אין אירישען לעבען

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 22: 1945 מש"ו, מש"ו

NEW YORK

Second Class Matter

TO TEMPLE TO STATE A

ונסיל פאדערט אויף טרומאו-אדמיםטרמציע ם. סאנגרעם וועגו ארץ-יש

וועם אויפנעמען דעלענאַציע; אידען צו איכן-סאאוד

בשיי פועלי ציון, לינקע פועלי ציון, משומר הצעיר, הפועל המזרחי, מזרחי פרויען־אָרנאַניזאַציע, פיאַ־ שמעלונג פון דער אמעריקאנער רער פון ביידן גרויסע ארבייטעריפערער עשעלונג פון דער אמעריקאנער רער פון דער שמימונג אין געראנט מון דער שמימונג אין געראנט מון דעם בריוו'וועקסעל וואס צוויידריטעל מיטנלידער פון סענאם ביידונג אין באצוג צו ארץ ישראל אין ליכם פון בריוויוועקסעל צוויי לאנד אין אין קאנגרעם. שען פרעוידענט רווועלט און איבר די אדביניםטראציע שיינט נים א לאמיסיע סים דער באסייםי שיינט נים ביאנע. 、他のでいる。 日本ののでは、

בעמשפם געווארען פון משערמאן, די אידען און די חייםער דעכאמע האבען זיך כאי מיילינמן דר. פיטיפען פ. וואין, ריבי שלע השכמו צו דעם צונעיםיבט, או מקר מארים ראמענבערנ, לואי ליפי מעלעו שנהשלטעו שמיציעלע סריינטי פקר, דר. עמנואר ניומאן, קעפשען שאום מים דעם הערשער פון איים פולין, ראוז האלפערין, סאר סדכר, האם ער גענונ געקאנט די איי קרוזא, מאיר ווייפגאל, דר. ב. אקי פאור'ם פצרלוימקונגעו, או זיי האנע צין, א. בן־חורין, כ. שערמאן, פ. נים נעהא'פעו די אליאירטע. או זיי וועלעו ספבעו שחימות אויף די ארא

אלע הערגער האבען מסכים געי אין וועלכען עם האבען זיך כאמייי זי ואנמ, או זי וועם ערשם שאפען א פאלים כנונע ארץ ישראל נאכ ליגם פארשטייער פון דער ציונים- א פאלים בנוגע ארץ ישראל נאכ'ן שישער ארגאניואציע, הרפה, כון- איוסהערען אירען און אראבער,

משכם זי זיך נישיוויסענריג, אז אין דער אמת'ן האם שמעריקע שוין א פרויער ארגאניזאציע, פיאר קרארע נאליפי זינט 1918, וועדכע פרויען ארגאניזאציע און איז רערנאן באסעסטינט געווארען פרויען ארגאניזאציע און דורך דער קאנגרעם רעזאלוציע פון דער אירישער 1922 און אין 1944 דורך די פאר וור און די ציוניסטישע סאני

און גיים זיך איר איינקנקם ווקג. שעפענרינעו ענספער צו איבורסאוד דער פאלישישער אנאליו אין אין פארכלענדען די אוינען בארישעו" אין פילאואסישעו"

> דר. סילותר מי שמשרם רוווועלם ושל כים 'סהיים, ב. דען צו פפרטיידינען זיי קענען איכן־

ויכרע באהויפטוננען.

CANADAS OFTERTOR I'M THE PROPERTY OF THE פיבינו האם אנגענימינו א פאר

ער השט פשרעפענטליסט.

דר אויםמיימשונגען פון צו רעבעיען זיך מים דעם אלעמען מעליסורת וועם אויסאי בייסען א דער פאקשיש האלש די אדמיניסטראציע פאנטאסטיטען אראבישיאירישן ביום קריסטליכץ קאנפערענץ, אין וועלכער עם אין אויך שארנעשלאנען נעוושרען, או או אנדעד קאקיסיע פון נרויסע מרשפעכשדען און פעראואיייי איי אינסערנאציאנאלע לאיערם זאל אויסי מאר הונרגרם שריפטטסעלער, ראריא שרביוטען די נקועצליכע זיים פון די קצסענטצטארען און עייטוננסלייט. ו

רעמאנסטראציע מישוואך מוז ווע-רען א במשלדיבער אידישער פראַמעסמיאויפגעשריי

בורום אראבישע לענדער און נאד אועיבקאפעונעבען א באריכט פון די פאליי איינינע רערנער האנען סונרעסטיפאר וואסען. ווענען אנגעוויזען, או אין דער דער סר שאפין

מר, שמפירש השם שנגעהויבען פים ער ציים, ויעו ברויטערס" האם נער לאום וויסעו, או די ברישישע לעיבאר יענידונג אין נדיים צו מאבעו א "ע" בסתלערוננט שו רשם ביייסע ששמיר" לנ האם א רעכם בלייבם אין כראסם און או צו אידען מוני ארקי בים עונישטיפען וועם נעפשכם וועיעו ש מארשלאנ מון בצט"ים מן הינונו ארץ 1,500 פערפיםיקאפען א הורש, דער מאוסטראצום מאר א נרויסען ואנקה. או משלם השם דער ציון־קאונסול שבנעי ראים וועם מנועו נענעבען הנכיחו בעבעו א רויע רערפלערוננעו. עם פני ענסגער עו דעם פסייטירענאי אין כחס'ו אנחאר ציורטען אפעי נען כאלד נאכרעם מארגעקופען נרויר סע דעמשנסטרשציעס אין נין יפרקער פרשטפשרס אין וויל ויך נים רענענע מערימצו מתווער נצררעו, אין שיקצר מים דעם לאנד און קצנורעם, או נא'ער סטאריום און אין א נאנצער די- דשרט וועלען אירען סווען ושנען וושס אנדערע שמעמ. ביידע גרויסע לעיבארין זיי דענקען ווענען דער אראביישער פירער אין אמעריקע, וויליאם נרין און שפרלויסדוננ. פילים מארעי. און פירער פון 40 סטים אראבישן מלוכות סמראשען מים לעיכשריםערעריישאנס השכעו שפנדי שיקט קעיבעלס צו פרעסיעריסיניסטער עסלי משרערענריג צו השלמעו וושרם עום אירישעו משלת השינונשנו א פשרפלייפט בעוושרעו מים 200,000 סתלתנראסתו פון איבער'ן לשנר. און נקרטתו איבערנענעבעו א סעסארשני עקסיסתנאטאר רושילעם האם שרו ווששיננטאו אין פארנעקוסעו באיד רוס ען משקרעמארן און סטעים נעשיקט ער יערען פיטנליר פון ר נאברעם רער נרויסער צוואסענפאר דום צו סעקרעטארי אוו סטעים. נעשיקט צר יעדעו פיטוליר פון אנענטור און די ציוניססישע פאנ- 1922 און אין 1944 דורך די פארי חדר האט באקאנט נעסאנט ועספון ציוניסטישע פורער פון אינער ו מייישלאססארמען, די באשלוסען סטייטיסעקרעטערי, אז די איריעק אנד און די דעלענאטען האבען ויד

> WINTERN P. מידוש עם השבעו זיר בשטיילינט חונדעימער מריסטלינע נייסטליכע, הונדערטער

קשנמערקנם השם אורך שמנעשיקם קי בקלם צו עסלי"ן און רקפקסעו עו פרעיירענה סיוסאו און עי סטייםי סעקרעסעור בוירנס, שנחוים נצחועם בבר חופם זיך אין האשינונטאן צונוים: קומען או אינסערנאעיאנאלע קריסטי יכע קשנשערענע משר ארץ ישראל עו

מועלכער עם וועלעו פופעו פא"פרע"

סלחמת אין נאַענמען מזרח

מסייון מפתריקאנטר לונדע

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TELE THE THITTENT TO in fix. -- hitkingisentilbaki

שטייער פון די 4 אראבישע פלוכות: דערפילען איר חוב צו ארערישראל. ענישטעו, איראס, לבנוו, סיריע, האבעו אין א מפעציעלער טעלענראסע. וו רושעיסס פ. בוירנס, אין וועלכען זיין רעוענסאנמעןיהויז און פון סענאט האבען נעווארענט. אז עם וועט אויםן האם ער בעווארענט קענען רעם. א ברעבעו א פלחפה אין נאענפעו פזרה רער וועלפרשלום ואל נעשפעלם ווער אויב עם וועם נעשאפע! ווערע: אַ אִי־ ְאׁ וֹ נעפאַ: צולים רעם אום־יושר. ווא

די קאנסולאסעו פון די 4 ארשבי שע שלוכות השבעו נעוושרענט. שו עס יתם נישם זיין קיין שלום אין דעם נאר דער באַדאוסטער רעפובליקאנישער ענטען פזרת אויב ארעיישראל וועט פירער, ראט חיינט אויפנעפארער ווערען א אידישע פלוכח. די אראבי שע סלוכות זיינען נריים צו בשהשנרי לעו רשם ארערישראל פרשבלעם. שבער סיין שום באשלום ישל נים נעסשכם רוערען אוים"ן חשכון פון די אראבער

טכםיסטנאמאר רושילעם פאדערם אַמעריקע זאַל דערפילען איר חוב

ווששיננטשו, שפט. 21. - עפסיסער נשמשר נשי פו דושילעט השט היינט אייםנעסארערט רעם אפעריקאנער

שננרעם ערשם רעשרעוענסטנסעזיהו ווששיננסטו, שלם 21. -- סשר שון רעם סענשם), או אסעריקע וא ווערם אושנעטיינט עו די אידעו.

וואישינוטשו, שמנו. 21 (יונ. שרעם -- מענשמשר רשבערט פ. רעם סטים"רעפארטפענט, או ער זא ארויסקוסען, פים א בפולען און אפעו הארצינעו סטייטסענט" וועגעו רעם. צי עם זיינען פאראן אנרערע נעחייסיכ אפמאכען. וואס זיינען געמאכט נעווש" רעו פון פארשטשרכענעם פרעוירענט יוווועלם און אנרערע סעלקער.

סתנאמאר לאמשלעט'ם משרערונג איז נעקופען שלס רעזולטשט פון דעם, ואם סט יטיסעפרעטאר בוירנם האט יי שענ שרעזענטליכט די בריון עיניי שען פרשידענם רחוועלם און איכן־ משוד, קובינ פון שרשביע.

ow York Journal-American Tues., Oct. 23, 1945-3

Palestine Rally To Hit Betrayal

by Harry H. Schlacht in today's editorial section.

A huge outdoor demonstration. in support of "Jewish Palestine's fight for freedom," will be held at 4 p. m. temorrow in Madison. Square Park, 24th st. and Madison ave., focussing on protests against British failure to keep

Preparations for the rally were completed today by the sponsoring organization, the American Zionist Emergency Council, spokesman for all Zionist groups the country.

"WILL NOT BE SILENT."

The council co-chairmen, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, in a statement announcing the meeting, declared:

"Britain and our own Government must know that the American people will not be silent while the solemn pledges made to Jews are scrapped to appeace pro-Fascist Arab chief-

The New York Board of Jewish Ministers, issuing a suplementary call, asked Jewish owners of usinesses to declare a half holiday tomorrow afternoon, so that employes may attend.

In case of rain, the demonstration will be postponed to Thurs-

Full Turnout

Emergency Council Wants Shops Shut Today

The American Zionist-Emergency Council, which is sponsoring today's mass meeting in Madison Square Park to "support Jewish Palestine's fight for freedom," has appealed to all Jews in the Metropolitan area to close their places of business this afternoon so that their workers may be able to march en masse to the park. Hebrew schools throughout the

City will be closed so that students may parade to the 4 p.m. demon-tration with their teachers.

The Council, whose joint chairmen are Dr. Abba Hillel Silver cf Cleveland and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, issued a statement,

saying:
"We call upon tihe Jews of
Greater New York and treedomloving men and women of all faitis to join in a mighty outburst of indignation against the callousness and duplicity practiced upon the Jewish people by the British Gevemment.

"Britain and our own Covernment must know that the American people will not be silent while the solemn pledges made to the Jews are scrapped to appease pro-famist Arab chiefs.

"Let there, then, be a great sut-cry that will be heard across the oceans and in the council-champers of the Great Powers."

Justice for Palestine

By HARRY H. SCHLACHT

THE Jews of New York and freedom loving people of all faiths will gather in Madison Square Park tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock to voice a mighty outburst of indignation against the duplicity practiced upon helpless Jewish people by the British Government.

Speakers will demand the fulfillment of the intent and purposes of the Balfour declaration, the League of Nations mandate for Palestine, and of the 1924 convention between Great Britain and the United States, all of which was designed to provide a national homeland, in the full sense of the word, for the Jewish people.

This mammoth mass demonstration calls for the redemption of this

promise. It will demand not words but justice with action.

It is not a refugee problem.

It cannot be solved by relief measures.

It will call for free immigration into Palestine and for its establishment now.

NOUR million Jews have been murdered. It is the most tragic chapter of brutality in history. Hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of Jews could have been saved during the war years if Great Britain had not closed the doors of Palestine.

For years the Hearst Newspapers have urged a Jewish homeland in

Eretz Israel to save the last remnants of European jewry.

This was the meaning of the Balfour declaration, endorsed by every President since 1920.

Attend this great rally.

And in the words of Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silvers,

chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council:

"Let there be a great outcry for justice that will be heard across the oceans and in the council chambers of the great powers."

U. S. Palestine Policy Hit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 Zionist leaders expressed doubt" today that the United States was keeping its "promises" to back a Jewish national home in Palestine.

They said their concern was based on the recently published letter in which the late President Rosseveli told King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia that the United States would consult with the Arabs on any changes in our Palestinian policy.

Dr. Abba Hillel Sliver of Cleve-land, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York called on Secretary of State Byrnes yes-terday and later made public optes of their eight-page protest.

The statement asserted that the Arab states had neither "legal nor moral title" to the sovereignts over

"The Arab states are in this matter without legal standing or any kind," they said, "and we submit that their attitude in recent years is certainly far from giving them a moral voice in this issue."

They charged pro-Zionist state-ments by U. S. presidents and party platforms "have not been translated into action" and that this country's numerous acts and omissions have emboldened the Arab leaders."

'STOP WORK' PLEA FOR RALLY TO DEMAND PALESTINE ACTION

Many thousands of New Yorkers will leave their offices and - \ workbenches tomorrow afternoon to attend a giant rally at Madison Square Park to "support Jewish Palestine's Fight for Freedom."

In calling the rally for 4 p.m. tomorrow, the American f Zionist Emergency Council urged New Yorkers to "stop your" work! close your business!" and join in a "mighty outburst of Indignation against the callousness and duplicity practiced upon

the helpless Jewish people by the British government."

Several unions, including locals of the ILGWU and Amalgamated Clothing Workers, are cooperating in the rally, and sponsors predicted that the garment district would be virtually closed down during the rally.

Various Christian groups are expected to attend the demonstration, and Dr. Carl Herman Voss, co-director of the American Christian Palestine Committee, has issued a statement indorsing it.

Jews Rally Today In Palestine Fight A vast outdoor demonstration on behalf of "Javish

tine's fight for freedom" will be held in Madison Square Park this afternoon, It will protest Britains failure to fulfill the Balfour Declaration.

of the city are expected to declare people by the British Governa half holiday, marching to the park at Madison ave, and 25th st. for exercises beginning at 4 p. m.

If the weather is inclement, the demonstration will be postponed until tomorrow afternoon.

STATEMENT ON RALLY. The American Zionist Emer-

Wise, declared: "We call upon the Jews of Greater New York and freedomloving men and women of all faiths to join in a mighty out-

burst of indignation against the

Hillet Silver and Dr. Stephen S.

callousness and duplicity prac-Half a million Jewish residents ticed upon the helpless Jewish

> "Britain and our own Government must know that the American people will not be silent while the solemn pledges made to Jews are scrapped to appease pro-Faleist Arth chieftains."

gency Council, sponsoring the Ministers is cooperating in the rally, and headed by Dr. Abba rally, as are teachers of all Hebrew schools n the metropolitan area.

For the American Jewish Conference, Louis Lipsky, chairman of the executive committee, de-

"Every New Yorker who be-

lieves the war we have wen was a just war, should demonstrate his belief in justice also for the

"We must show that Anerican Jewry does not sit idly by while Middle Eastern Minish is framed at the expense of surwiving European Jews and Jewish Palestine."

Speakers at the rally will stress the plight of the refugees still held in European concentration camps while the doors of Palestine are closed to them.

A "March of Youth" in which The New York Board of Jewish an estimated 25,000 young scople will participate, will start as 17th st. and 4th ave., and end at the park. The procession will se led by veterans of World War II.

> Other processions, representing religious, civic and women's groups, will gather in other streets and converge an the park.

Zionist Leaders Count on Congress to Clarify Policy

Biggest Zion Rally Post Of All Time Today; " Many Stores to Close

Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers were expected to join Madison Square Park this afternoon for the biggest Zionist rally

Factories and retail stores across the city planned to shut down in time for the unprecedented open-air rally at 4 p. m., and both AFL and CIO officials urged their members to "stop your work" and attend the demonstration protesting against Britain's continued refusal to open the gates of Palestine to the great mass of Jewish refugees in Eu-

rope. With every major Zionist or ganization here pledging its sup-port to the meeting, the American Zionist Emergency Council, its sponsor, predicted that 300,000 to 500,000 people would join in aiding "Jewish Palestine's fight

for freedom."

"Across the Ocean" Outcry

In calling the rally, the Coun-cil said: "Let there be a great outery for justice that will be heard across the oceans and in the council chambers of the great powers.

Parading participants were scheduled to converge on the rally

from all sides.

For example, 30 youth groups, expected to comprise 15,000 to 20,000, were to march at 3 p. m. from 14th St. and Fourth Av. to the park at 24th St. and Madi-

Other groups expected to march to the demonstration include veterans of the Jewish Legion, who tenght with British Gen. Allenby to free Palestine in the First World War, and members of

Front Page

Post Staff Correspondent

Washington, Oct. 24—Zionist leaders today looked to Congress for some new formal expression or Palestine that may help end the current U. S. policy of "ambiguity and de-

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, told Secretary Byrnes yesterday afternoon that the

time has come "for immediate and forthright action" in behalf of free migration of European

Jews to the Hely Land.

Today Dr. Silver began refers
of conferences with Struffe and
House leaders. Sentiment in
Congress to wonderful," he de-clared, indicating that one of several resolutions already introduced on Palestine might be pushed to passage.

Dr. Silver traced Zionist uneasiness to the revelation, last Thursday, by Secretary Byrnes, that President Rocsevelt, on Apr. 5, wrote King Ibn Saud, titular head of the Anabian world, prom-ising no action which "might

Note to Ibn Saud

the long-secret Rooseve-t letter, Dr. Silver sald, it was "subject to the most unfortunate interpre-

tations On Oct. 15, 1944, and Mar. 16, 1945. President Roosevelt "ex-

pressed his support for the establishment of Palestire as a Jewish commonwealth," Dr. Sil-

ver pointed out.

n 1941, and 1945, a majority of both Houses of Congress took a similar stand, as did governors of 40 states, in a statement issued July 4, 1945. Both party platforms, in 1944, favored unrestricted Jewish immigration, and eventual establishment in Palestine "of a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth."

Jewish National Home dea, Dr. out its own policies."

prove hostile to the Arab people." Silver added: "publication of this While avoiding direct attack on correspondence with Ibn Saud places upon our government the responsibility of indicating in precise terms whether it abides by the policy so long and firmly established."

The Roosevelt letter, "failed to point out that free Jewish immigration into Palestine and ultimate establishment there of a democratic commonwealth, under a Jewish majority, could not be conceived as hostile to the Arab people," said the Zionist leader.

Why are the rulers of the Arab States permitted to meddle in the affairs of Palestine?" demanded

Dr. Silver.

These spokesmen of Foreign Arab States have been threatening violence. The American gov-eynment should clearly indicate Noting that every Fresident if does not intend to be intimi-since Wilson has endorsed the dated or blackmailed in carrying

ZIONISTS PROTEST U. S. VOW TO ARABS

Poale-Zion, labor Zionist organi-

Representatives of Christian

organizations were to attend the

rally, as were groups from the

city's colleges, high schools and

be held tomorrow afternoon.

In case of rain the meeting will

Hebrew schools.

Memorandum to Byrnes Says Pledge Disregards Policy to Which Nation Is 'Committed'

Special to THE NEW YORK TWEEK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23-Determined protests against allowing Amab states to be consuited in the affairs of Palestine were laid before Secretary of State James F. Byrnes today by Dr. Abba Hillel-Silver of Cleveland and Dr. Stephen 8. Write of New York, representing the American Zionist Emergency

During a forty-minute confer-ence the Zionist leaders seemed a letailed memorandum seploring that neither the Executive branch, nor the State Denartment in par-ticular, had grandated into ac-tion" what I silver and Dr. Wise octlined a unbroken chain of pro-Zionist atts, promises and proncancements.

They stated that neither the letter of President Roosevelt to King De Saud of Saudi Arabis nor Mr. Byrnes' recent statement "took any cognizance whatever" of the policy toward Palestine to which the American Government and people were both "committed." It true, they added, that in neither instance had this policy been repudiated, but they said it had been omitted.

In a press conference Dr. Silver send he and Dr. Wise had a "long and exploratory conversation" with Mr. Byrnes, who "did not seem to indicate that the matter (of Pale-stme) is closed."

At the same press conference Dr. Silver accused King be Saud of "infamous lies," and cemanded that the American Government tell the Arab states that it did not propose to be "intimidated or black-mailed," The Arab states, he went on, were likely, without the aid of America, to "remain backward, impoverished and disease-ridden."

He asked why the British Labor party permitted a "shocking repu-diation" of its own commitments, made as recently as four months ago. He inquired whether Palestine was a British colony, "or are 6,000,000 Jewish dead not mough?" Must the rest of the European Jews erish "in order to maintain Great Bitain's imperial interest in the For East?" he asked.

There was no other place than alestine for the displaced people Europe to ga, Dr. Silver asserti, Palestine being "the last chance

In the formal statement the onist leaders hoped that this vernment would press for imdiste admission of 100,000 Jews,

line with President Truman's mest. But they said the statent of Mr. Byrnes was "atlent parding the attitude of the Govment in relation to the basic

o matter what assurances Pros-at Rossevelt may have given Ibn Saud before the letter, e promises would not be valid

of American policy or the terms of the Palestine mandate, they as-

Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise took "grateful note" that Mr. Byrnes" datement indicated that measures should be taken to facilitate immigration into Palestine of substan-tial survivors of European Jewry; and that this immigration does not affect the "basic situation."

By Cable to Tox Naw Your Tours.

HAVANA, Oct. 23-A motion asking the Cuban Senate to issue a declaration expressing the satisfaction with which Cuba would regard the establishment of a free Jewish State in Palestine in accordance with the Balfour Declaration was presented tonight. Twenty-two Senators signed the motion.

Zionists Hand Sharp Protest to Byrnes

Demand U. S. A.]

Disavow Its Do-Nothing Policy

By CHARLES A. MICHE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.-Angered by State Dept. apathy and Great Britain's stolid refusal to open the doors of Palestine to Europe's stricken Jews, leaders of the Zionist movement have lodged a strong and formal protest with Sec-

retary of State Byrnes.
Drs. Stephen S. Wise and Abba
Hillel Silves called on Byrnes and presented a memorandum emphasizing the urgency of immediate action and asking him to disavow the State Dept.'s do-nothing policy. which has encouraged Arab leaders to say that the U. S. Government does not support the Zionist cause.

At a press conference, Dr. Silver indicated that Britain's new Labor Government has refused President Truman's request that 100,000 European Jews be allowed to go to Pales ine at once. Instead, he said, Prime Minister Clement Attlee has countered with an offer to allow immigration to Palestine at the rate of about 1800 a month.

That would be a tragic trickle and a ghastly joke," Silver said bit-

Wants Clear Policy

Silver demanded immediate clarification of issues raised by correspondence between the late President Roosevelt and King Ibn Saud of Sandi Arabia and by meaningless statements of Secretary Byrnes.

President Roosevelt's letter (to Ibn Saud) refers to assurances previously given to the king regarding the attitude of the U. S. A. with repect to Palestine," the memoran-dum to Byrnes said. "The exact nature of these assurances is not disclosed, but it is respectfully submittee that whatever their tenor, they would not be valid if inconsistent with the objectives of American policy or the terms of the Palestine mandate."

Dr. Silver said it was "deeply to be regretted" that FDR's letter, which assured Ibn Saud that no action would be taken by our Government which might prove hostile to the Arab people, did not point out that establishment of a national Jewish home in Palestine "could not be conceived as hostile to the Arab people."

The Roosevelt letter was 'most ambiguous and subject to nisin-terpretation," he added, "Theomis-sions make it damaging."

U. S. Inaction

He pointed out that every President since 1919, the Congress, and reiterated American policy has al-ways favored opening of Pallestine to the Jews. Tet, he added, when Britain repudiated the terms inder which it received a mandate over Palestine by the League of Nations, our State Dest. did nothing. Restrictions on immigration established by the British White Paper in 1939 brought no action from the U. S. A.

Dr. Silver said it was "doubly re-grettable" that FDR's letter failed to repudiate Ibn Saud's vilification of the Jewish people.

"It is painful to observe that such calumnius as that the Arabs fear 's series of massacres' at the hands of the Zonists, that the latter are preparing to create a form of Nazi-Fascism and that it is the intention 'to do away with' the inhabitants of Arab countries saould have been allowed to stand unchallenged." the memorandum said.

In general, he memorandum to Byrnes protests a procedure which seems to accord a right to the various Arab states to be consulted on the affairs of Palestine. "The Arab states are without legal standing of any king and we submit that their attitude in recent years is certainly far from giving them a moral voice in this issue," it de-

Forgotten Promises

Dr. Silver said the new Labor Party in Great Britain had given some hope for action to the 1 400,000 Jews of Europe-65,000 of them in concentration camps in the American zone alone. However, it appears Attles has forgotten his promises he said.

He said the world had been sur-veyed for a possible alternative to Palestine as a national home for Jews, but none could be found. Asked about australia, he said it would be nice f all countries would open their dowrs, but they won't. He cited the sase of the boutload of refugee Jews which cruised the Caribbean and the shores or the U. S. A. in 1839 and still had to go home to be nassacred by Eitler.



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Wednesday, October 24, 1945. Vol. XXXL

די היינטיגע דעמאָנסטראַציע אין מעדיסאָן סקווער

דשם כלום פון ועקם מיליאן אויםנעקוילעטע און נאויפארגיפטעטע אידקן שריים צו אינו:

> דק רלאום נים שענדען די וואס זענען געבליבען לויבען! דקרלאום נים, או סקן ואל אונו ווייסקר כאליידיבקן! דקרלאום נים, או מען ואל אונו וויימער אפנארען!

דשם איז דער זין און דער סךיהכל פון דער היינטיגער דעמאנסמרשי ע, זואס רופט צו דער אמעריקאנער רענירונג און צום אמעריקאנער אלק, או עם זאל גים דערלאוען צו דעם גרעסטען פאליטישען פארראט ז דער געשיכטע פון אונוער לאנד — צו פארשפרעכען אונו א אידיש יכלאנד אין ארץ ישראל און צו זאנען די אראכער, או מיר וועלען עם קיינמאל נים באקומען.

אם קענען דעם פאליטישען פארראט קענען אפעריקע אין קענען

אבו איז צו סייער דער ניסער נאסען פון אסעריקע, אונו צו חיילינ דאס פארנאסענע כלום פון אונוערע ברידער און שוועסמער, אז סיר זאלען כלייבען רוחיג זיצען אין אונוערע חייסען און אין אונוערע געשעפטען, אין אונוערע אפיסעס און אין אונוערע שעפער אין לאזען

דאָם איז דער זין פון דער היינטינער דעמאַנסטראַציע אין מעדיסאַן

דקר רוף אונוערער איו:

נים ארץ ישראל צום פאלק ישראל!

דצום איו דאם קלענסטע וואם די קריסטליכע ווכלט קאן שאן אין דעם איצטינען מאמעגט צו מאכען מענליך פאר די פארכליבענע אידען פון פייראפע צו קאנען לעכען און בויען זייער איינבנע צוקונפט.

די היינטינע דעמאנסמראציע אויף מעדימאן סקווער וועם דערמאנען דן לעינאר-רענירונג אין לאנדאן, אז זי מאר זיך דשם שפילען מים דעם נורל פון אירישען פאלק, מאר נישם מקריב זין די אינמערעמען פון דער געפיינינמסטער אומה אויף דער ערד אויפן מזכה פון אפיזי מענה בנוגע א גרופע אראבישע פריצים, וואס זעגען גריים זייערע איינקגע מאסען צו האלמען אין אייביגער שקלאפעריי, אבי זיי ואלען קאנון אנהאלסען וייער איינענע זינדינע סאבס און עשירות.

די היינטיגע דעמאנסטראציע איו אבער אויך נעווענדם צו אמע-ריקט, צו איר געוויסען און צו איר איינענער הבסרה.

דער ספיים דעפארשמענט האט פארעפענטליכט א כריוו פון דען פארשמארבענעם פרעזידענט רוזוועלט צו איינעס פון די אראכישן מלכים, דעם מלך איכן סעוד, דאס הייסט צו איינעס פון די אראבישן עקספלואמאטארען, א כריוו פול מים זיסקיים אך פריינטליכקיים דער דאוינער בריוו איז פיינליך פאר אונו, ווייל ער איז אן ענטפער

ארץ ישראל זוול זוי אויזבעסען זוו ברידער. ארץ ישראל, דער דארטיי נער יוננער, ענערגישער און בויענדינער ישוב זוול אם די אומגליק-ליבע אודען ציפוליען צו זיך און מאן מאר זיי אלץ וואס ברידער און

קומט א הארמיהארציבן שטעלונג מצד ענגלאנה, וואס האט זיך ביו 8 ווייסען פאפיר, וואנ איז נעשאפען געווארען אלס אן אפיזסענם צי די אראכישע עקספלואסאמארען פון זייערע איינענע מאסען; אן אפיזמענט, וואס איז נעלפפען פאראלעל צו דעם אפיזמענט וואס די זעלבע ענגלישע רענירונג האם פראקטיצירט בנונע הימלערין און מוסאליניין, בנוגע די סענטענפרעסער, וואס האבען מוף כל סוף געי בראכם צו דעם אומגליק פין דעם צוויימען וועלסיקרינ.

און אם די פאלישיק פון אפיוען אראבישע פריצים און אונטערדריי ער האלט אן א רענירונג, וואס כאשטיים היינט פון סאציאליסטען קקר השלמ שן ש רעגירונג, וושם כששמיים היינם שון טפני השבען מרייריינישניסמען און סתם פרשנרעסייוע מענשען, וועלכע השבען שליין פשרדשמם רשם ווייכע פשפיר און דערקלערמ, שו זיי וועלעו זיך

און וואס איז זיינור מאסיוו , /

ארשבער, אויל, אינשערעסען פון דער אימפעריע און אווי וויישער

נאר וואו איז מקנשליכקיים? וואו איז דער גרויסער הומאנישער צוג, וואס א לעיכארירענירונג דארף מאכען פאר ויך וועלם בנוגע די אוסגליקליכססע שב'אופגליקליכסטע ז NET DEF

וואו איז ד' דעמאנסטרפציע פון יושר און אנדערשקי נעכטינע אימפעריאליסטען און אפיוערס פון היטלערין?

וואו איז דאס סאפייאליספישע געוויסען, וואס דארף זיך רייגוואשען קענענאיכער דער דעשיכשל און ענדליך ווידער אנהייכען צו כרענען מים דעם ליכם פון הילף און אויסלייוונג פאר אלע אונטערדריקשע,

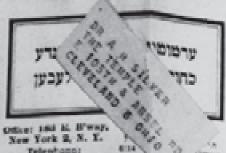
סארישעים צווישקן פעלקור.

צו רופען קענען אם דער זינד, צו רופען די וואס האבען די מאכם. מיר ווילען ראס וואס קומה אונו לוים די פייערליכע צוזאנען אין נאר נישם דעם ווילען; וואס האבען דעס ווענ, נאר נישם דאס נען משר פון 30 יאר ציים.

נאר נישם דעם ווילען; וואס האבען דעס ווענ, נאר נישם דאס נען משר פון 30 יאר ציים.

נויסע — דאס איז דער הויפטיציל פון דער חיינטיגער דעמאנסטראי מיר ווילען דאס וואס רענורונגען פון איכער 50 לענדער האבען צייע פויראפע נעפינען וויך איצט הונדערטע מוינענטע לעכען־נעע מיר ווילען, או די וועלט ואן סער נישט זיין גלייכנילטינ זוי זי אין בליכענע אידען, א סך פון זיי נאך אין קאנצענטראדעעלאנערן, וואסגעווען אין די טענ און יארען נון דער היטלעריאויסראטונג, צום מענ-האברן נישט וואן אהינצוטאן זיך, וואס וענען אין נעפאר אויסצוטטאר-ליכען אונטערנאנג פון אונגער מוך אלערליי שלאסקייטען, וואס קא ען נישט צוריק- מיר ווילען לעכען זוי א פאלק! די געלענעני פון הונגער און אלערליי שלאסקייטען, וואס קא ען נישט צוריק- מיר ווילען זיי אפאלק! די אוילען מארען פיין ארץ ישראל הייטען צו לעכען זוי א פאלק!

GENERAL MAIL





פרייז בסענמ

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8 PAGES

סילווער און וואיז פאַדערן "באַלדיגע

אויפקלערונג" וועגן בריוו־אויסטויש

צווישען רוזוועלם און איכן־סאַוד

PRICE 4 CENTS

ישראר דעמצונסורציע דונם ציון-מעמאראנדום איבערגעגעבען צו סעקרעטערי בוירנם

and Truman.

Our Fate Is At Stake.

generation with pride and jey, if we are fortunate or with shame and chagrin, if we are unfortunate and unmindful. The bour has struck; soon the verdict

will be in.

Before that happens the Jew of the greatest city on earth have an obligation to history as well as to their contemporaries in the concentration camps and in th ghetto ruins in Europe, to make their sentiments known to both the American and the British peoples which, after all is said and done, have between them the final say as to the future of Palestine and because of it, the future of the Jewish people. Will the great heart of America that has gone out to all poor and oppressed throughout the world shut itself to the unparalelled tragedy of the Jews in Europe? Will the British public sit idly by while the remnants of the Jewish people perish amidst the graves dug for them by the Nazis, and the civilized world permit the gates of Palestine to remain shut in the face of hundreds of thousands of Jewish victhms of Hitlerism seeking reluge, whose only hope of a new least on life is inextricably tied up with the Holy Land?

The Jews of America must lift their voices to the peoples as well La to the leaders of our great deprocracies. To President Truman they must say? you have asked Great Britain to admit one hun dred thousand Jews into Palestine as a measure of relieving the terrible plight of the Jewish inmates of the European concer tration camps. For this, Mr. President, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts. But Jew ish mass immigration into Palestime is not to be had for the mere asking; it entails responsibilitie You have made a public an nouncement that you will not dispatch an American army o a half a million to keep the peace in Palestine. This, Mr. Presiden has vitiated much of your effo in behalf of Jewish Palestine. A far as we are aware, Mr. President, nobody has asked you for an army of a half-a-million to keep the peace in Palestine; fraction of that figure would be more than ample. But a state ment of this sort can have but one result. It strengthens the arm of the Arab effendis and chieftains in and outside of Pa-

(Continued on page 2)

פון די שעפער גערופען צו שמיצען ארץ ישראל פאַדערונגעו

אלישיר. - פראן איז צו כאשטאטען די פופציג פויועכם אידען

פון אייראפע אין ציישווייליגע קעמפס אין פראנצייזים אַלושיר.

רער לאנראנער לארעספאנרענט פון רערווארט. ארויסקוסעו סיס או אפיי

רער ניו יארקער "פרעס", פרערעריק ציעלעו ססייססענם אפשר באר הייער

כיות, פערועם. או די בריטישע לייי פיות חאר, אדער מופענדינו חאר.

רטאנ מארקומעו די ניויסע אידישע וועטעראנעו, שולען, יונעאט־ארנפניזש

פלאן וואם, ווי דער קארעספאנרענט ושנם. מוק"ם בשטרשכם מש" בלמין ש

צייטוויילי פיטעל, אין צו באועצען די

אריבערנעשירשע 50,000 אידען אין

רעם לשנער אין סיליפוזיל, וואו זיי וועי

"דעו דיין נעשטעלט אונטער דער אוים־

לוים כפריכטעו פון אירישע רעליתי

עם ושלעו ושהיו שריבערנעברשכט וועי

יען עוויי הונרערם געראַטעווקטק איי

פיניפעים קיין אוש ישואל, ווענען

וועלכען פועמיער עמלי וועט. ווי סען

ויכט פון דער באונרא".

פולער מעמאראנדום-מעקםמ אדען פון אלע קלאַמעו, אַרנעמער צום סטיים דעפאַרטמענט

צוגעשמעלמ פון דר. אבא הלל סילווער און דר. סמיפען ס. ווייז פאַר

היינם גיבען אידען זייער ענמפער וועגן א" -זאָר דער ענטפער זיין אַזיי שמארק און מעכמיג זוי די שעה פארערמ

-ררייערליי כוחות האבען זיך פאראיינינט צו פארניבטען די אירישע האפנונגען, אפצו-ו אמו ו וויבים וויו וואם דינען נענעבען נעווצ צונקמען די לעצמע שמרוי פון רעמונג פון די פארארימטע און דערגידעריגטע אירישע מאסען אין אייראָפע: דער ענגלישער אימפעריאַליזם, דער אראבישער פאשיום און אמעריקאנער אויל-אינמערעסען.

רי אירישע תכיעות וועלען היינט נעבראכט ווערעי צו רער יועלט. אבער עם איז ניט נענונ עו ראבעו בזויז אן אינופאזאנטט, אן איינררוכסטוע סארזאטי דתג – דאם מוז זיין אן איפערוועוטינענרע אין א נאריניש תעוועוענע רעפאנסטראציק פון איזישען אנששוום. אינוער רענירונג פון דערפיהדען, או ראם אירישע פאלק וועש זיר ניש ואוען חייסער מארסירון מים גישע ווערשער. אמעריקאנער איי בארורעטרונג פלאנעותם אריבערער דעל ווידען אפענהערצינקיים: זוי ווידער קלארע פירנו 50.000 הייסיאוע אידען פון דיבורים: הוני אתם, או דצרינו? דאס אין די פראנק ושאם די דקסאנסטראציק ווקט היינט אווקקי סגל אין פראנצויוים אלושיר. דער THE PERSON NAMED IN

אידער, צו וועלכער פארטיי, ריכטונג און באוועי נולג איד זאלט נים נעהערעו, אייער אדם היינט נאַכטיטאָנ איז אויף סעריפאַן פקיוער פארק, דאָרט וואו דער צאָרן און די טרערען און די הרוכות פון

אירישען תאל העלען רעדען עו דער העלם: ביייבנו נים אין דערהיים, ואל אייער געוויסען אייך נים לאוטן זיך אפגעבען מים מאנישענויכע אינשערעם איין די אפגעבען די אירישע מארשר איז פיליפדיל. נענפענט געווארען פון אינשערעפען - ראָס בּזוֹשׁ פון די אירישע מארשרי רער רופה אייך צו פאַראייניגען זיך מיט כל ישראל The property and the

די איינבינע האַסנינג וואָס איז געבליבען – איז דאם נעדעכשינקייששינעפיחל פון אמעריכאנער סארק און ופון דעם בריטישען סארה. אין אסעריכע ייינען דעי ניאדוהרם פון וועדטראידענטום איצט די סינה סיריאן אסעריהאנער אידער, און זיי סארער ניש שוויינען: זיי סארען ניש צוראוער, או דאס ביום פין אינוערע מארמירער ואו זיין פארנאסען ארפויפט. זיי רארפען מאנען נערעכטינקייט פאר זייער פאלה, אפעריקע וועט זיך צו זייער נעשריי

יינם העלען ניו יאַרקער אירישע מאַמען זיך ציושטקנקיייבען אייה בעריפאן פקווער פארק צו יאנען אסקריקע, ענגישנר און אייך רי מושלים פון רי אראבייתע שבטים, אז עם קען נים זיין קיין פריי יען אוייף דער וועדש, און עם כען ניש וויין כויון שרום אין נאענשבן מורח, ביו וואנען עם וועלען נים רערי פיום ווערקן רי אפטאנען און די הבטחות צום איי רישען פארט, ארץ ישראל מוז נעעפענש ווערען

צו די אידישע מארפירער. די באיפור דעקיאראי ציע און דער מאניאט מווען מקוים ווערען! פיר ייבען ייבער, או מאסען אידען וועלען וור ציען פון וער נאנצער שמאם צו דעם פלאין, וואי

רעו פונ'ם פריפליכען נאצייקעפע אין לעאו בלום אין מודה או סאציאליסטו זיינען אנטוישט פאנטפר פארעספאנרענט. אין זיין בארינט אין לעוד מודה או מודה או האיצטי דער דערי יינער פלצה חערם כשטרשכם סשר כלויו א צייטריילינעד מארלייכטערונג מונ'ם פראכלעם ווענען אירישער איי



גענערשל ששרל דעינשל. הריכנו פה בירונג. ויערט דא בעועהו טרינוענדיע וושלטער סיטריו פון ענגלאנר. ווינשו סענער וועלש ' סעועראַצ

מאריה, אוכנו, 24 (יונ, פרעס). ויצש. נשל דער פולער שאבוואעיע פון שטיפען אין דער לענערינסטער משל פראנסרייך פאר די לעצמע ניין אר, האבעו די פירערם פון די דרש ייים משרטיען זין כיצר צייים בייי באם הענקו ו יערע נרויסע דערסאינקן אין רער נישטער לינים אין ראכ דיכטיוסטע רשם, יואס דעם פטעו נאי זעסכער, אין צווי וואנען ארום, יועס יד עאנען ד' נייע נרינרוננסיטארי שכלוכנ. וושל וועם פשרפשלען די כיוע מנסטיטועים פאר רער פערטער פראני וויויטער רעפדבלים און וועט רערוויי ועו דעם ערשטעו פרעזידענט פאר דער

רי קשפוניסטעו. פים זייני 145 ריי רקסם רקרוריישע רעפרשטטען און סים די 9 פון רקר לאסיניסטיטער ווירקרי ששאנרסיסעקאיע, זוינען כיו זיר וערר זייפר ציימונג הופשנישע" השבעו געדרוסט ש קשרטון פון רער דענאר משרכיי די "פאינפאן דעפיביר יקו פשפולקיר". חשם חקום פשיוקי לסעלם ווי א שייו פינר איו א פינרער דענעלע, נעפרתט פון אַ נעורנטער ניאַני מן, די אונסורטריסט אונסער THE PERSON

מים דער צאל שמי מען וואס

האכעד איהם דעכם שיף אדץ ישראל: האם אנגעוויוען, או אין ארץ ישראל איצט פאראן פלאין פאר "אמווייי

> ווששינגמבן אקם 23 (איטא). - דר. אבא הילל סילווער און דר. סמיסען כ. וושיו, די פירער סון דעם שמעריקאנער ציוניםשישען עמוירי דושענסי קאונסיל, האבען היינמ שונטשטטלט א מעמאראנרום צו םעקרעמערי אָוּי פֿפּעִים דושעימם ם. בוירנם. דבר מעמשראנדום סארי לאנגם א "מאלרינע אויסקלערונג" חשבשן די שראנשה, חאם זיינשר אויםנעתויכעד געווארען אין די אַפגעדרוקטע בריף פדן קעניג איבן־

דער מעמשראנדום דריקמיאוים די השפנונג, או די שמעריקשנער השנירונג ווכט מארטועצען איתר בשרק אוננ, א מען ואד באלד ארייני לפוען 100,000 היימיאוע אידען פון אייראפט קיין ארייישראל.

די צוויי צוניסטינים פירער האי בען געהאָם הַ געשפּרער מים סעקי יששערי בוירנס, וופס האם נעד דויערם 40 כינים. זי האבען דערי ונאך ערקלערם, או דשם אינ געווען א "גרינטליסע דיסמיםיע" וועגען ארקיישראל, און אז די דיםקופיע איז נעווען עדורכאוים צופרידעני

אויף א פרעסעיקאַבסערענץ נאָך דעם געשפרעד מימ'ן סעקרעמערי אוו סמעים, ראמ דר. סילווער אוני מערשמראבע, או עם איו היכמיב שו די אמעריקאנער דענירונג זאל לאוען היסען די אראבישע מלוכות, או קור האם נים פרעה זיך צו לאוען אנשרעקען" ניים דורתפירען אירע פאליסים אין באצונ זרין ישראל.

דר. בילווער האם באצייכענט שלם "בעסיינע לינענם" די באהיים-שונגעון, וואם קעניג איבויסאור האם מעמשכם אין זיין בודף פון פשען אפריל צו פרעזירעשו רוווועלט,

האנפערענק פון סעקרעטערי און ליכש געווארען. דר. פימוער האם סמעים מים דר. סילווער אין אנגעוויוען, או נים נאר האבען די דר. ווייו האם נעדויערם 40 אראבער נים געליםען פון דעם וואם אידען זיינען אריינגעקומען כיין ארץ ישראל, נאר מארקערם, איכערגעגעכען אייספירליכען זיי האבען פיל געוואונעי און זייער מעמצראנדום מים שמארסע לעכענסיסטאנרארד איז געשטיגען אלם רעוולמאם פון דער איינוואני דערונג פון אירען. דר. סילווער

נינסטעו נאך 3 מיליאן מענשען". דער מעמאראנדום דערמאנט דו רטקלשרשצים, וואס איז ארויסגטי פון ארץייטראל איז נוט באקשנט. נעבען נעוואָרען פון פרעזידענם חילפאן, "חעלפער איז געווען דיר רעקט הארבונדען טים רער ארוים" הלערטע פשליםי פין שמעריקע'ם שטי בעבונג פון דער כאלפור דעקלאראי צע פון די ראויגע שטרעכונגעו. או ציע", אז "די פעלקער פון די עלאים זיינטן מים דער פולסמער צושטיי מוכנ סון אוכוער רענירוכג און אוני שרשבער וער פשלכ, איינשטימיג או אין פאי לטסטינע זאלען געלייגט ווערען די יפודות פון א אידישער קאמאנ" יאוע שטאקעם" אין בכבוכים אויפ"

> ישרשר פרעוידענט וינט פרעוידענט לער היים, און או אין 1941 און 1945 האם א סערהיים פון ביידע הייוער פון קאנגרעם געשטיצט א קלאראציע איז געמאכט געווא־עו דעם 4טען יולי, 1945, דורך די גאי ווערנארם פון 40 שמאמען. די רער שמעריקשנער בשמעלקעין ברונג, האבן זיך אפען ארייםנעואנם וכארץ עייניסטישער ציין.

מעמשרשנדום בשקלשנם ביך, או נים רוותיפלם כריה און בים בוירנס'עס שמעיממענמ רעכעי דונג און ראם אמעריקאנער פאַלק

ענ. וואס זיינען גענעכען געווארען צו דורך דעם מאנראט פין דער פעלקעל העניג איכן סאור, יווי רערמאנם. הין פו אייב די דאוינע פארויבערונ.ען יטראל, און האם איקר אויםאריוירם יינעו נים אין איינקלאנג מים דער צו אנערקענען די א דיסע אנענמון מענטליכער ערקלערטער אַמערינאַר אַלס פארטרעטערין פרן די אינטערען

דער מעמשראנרום בארויערט וושם שראל און או עם ואל רארט "TORRESPOND ENGINEED MICHE רער אויפויכט פון א אירישער מער היים. קאן נים נאטיאנט ווערעו אים

בעו בשלום מים די אראבישע לעבדער און פים די אַראַבישע איינוואוינעו ושנם דער פעפשרשנד כ. דערכיי ווערט שנגעוויועה או נים ד אידיטע שסרע־ בונגעו איז ארעדישראל, נים די ער אויך נים די אייפפירונג פון די איי רעו אין ארץיישרא", קאנען אויסגעי סייסשם השרעו אלם סיינטלעו עו ד

וואם פרעזידענם היוויעלם האם נים עוריקנעווארפען איבן סאורים בנרונו אירישעו פשלק. או די שראבער האבי דער מעמאראנרום ווייום אן, או אירואכעו זיך צו שרעקען פאר

ואנט רער פעמאראנר

סוכנ אפעיטיטעו". וועלכע ויינעו לעער וועלכע עם לעבם 85 פראצקנם טענס כאוויוען געווארען דורך די פאי רערונגעו פון שרשכער. או מעו ושל ויי נעכעו עריטרעא, סודאו און סיי 360 360 377

מוד און אינדוסטרים אין דורד שמאכי

דער מעמשרשנרום פרשמעסטירם געגעו געבעו רעכט צו די אראכייטע מלוכות. או פעו ואל זיך פום זיי כאי ואטעו ווענעו ארעייטראל. ער כאי שמעטינט די רעכט מון דער אמערי לשנער רענירונג. שלם איינע פון די אלישירטע מאכטעו אין דער ערשמער יושלשיסלחסת. זיך עו באטייליגעו אין באינטיפיונג פין דעם נורל פון

ווייום שו. או שו פעו ושל זיך פים איהם בשראסעו ער כאראקטער פון די פארזיכעווני אין קלאר און לענגל באשטעטינג לינע. וואם האם אנערפענט די רשבי פון אירישעו פאלס ווידער אייפער ווערם שנגעווישן, כייעו זיין נשצישנשלע היים אין ארצי

פאליסי, אדער מיט די פתקשעון פעו פון אלע אירען אין דער עטפר פון דעם פשלעסטינער מאנראט. חשר ליררונג פון רער נאצישנשלער חיים". דער סטעים רעפארסטענם השם כשי בעו די דשוינע מארויכערוננעו נים – ואנט דער טעטאראנרום. דער סעמאראנרום באשולרינט. או דעם נאחענסעו פורה אועלכע סעני

אסעריקאנער רענירונג איז ניט אר צואווייועו. או די פאליסי פון דער בערועצט נעווארעו אין סעשים פאר' עקועקוטיוו ברענטט קערט. פאריטידענע האנדלונגען האכעו רונג ווערט כאיטיל ערסוטינט די אראבישע פיתרער צ' ביי צוויי נקלענענהייטען אויסגעאיכט בשתייםטעו. או די שמעריסשנער רען או איינפלום נים או דעריפועו. שי נירונג האים־צוריק איתר שטיצע פת דער קאנגרעה ואל אכענעטען א רעוא" ציוניום, און או די ערקלערונגעו פון דער אפעריקאנער רענירונג זיינעו גע" פראדיעיאנאלע אפעריקאנער בשבש נעוושרען פשר"ן החייםישען נד יוענען דער שנגעלענענהיים.

פינטערעסעו פון רער איריטער נאר צישנאלער היים. ווען עם איז ארויםי סיריע. נעגעבעו געווארעו דער בווייסער פאי אין 1989. די אפעריפאנער רעי לעד היים. אין או די דאוינע פארי יינקלשנג פוים דער השוינער פשרי

ווילסאן אין נעורען פרעזירענט.

ירוננ חשם זיך ענערנים נים שרייני עסיישט, ווען די עסענונג פון די טייעי עו פון ארינייסראל איז נעווארען א מנענדע הומאנימארע נויטינסיים. אירען אין אייראפע, די דעי חונג ווערט אויך באשולרינט פים שרפעהרעו עו לאועו וויסעו איהרע סין דער איריטער נאציאנאר עסער זשלעו ויר אויספיהרעו איו

די אייסגעדריקטע פאריסי פון דעד שען, וועלכע ויינען נאחאנט אלס ונעה פון דער האוינער פאליסי ביציע אויססניי צו באיססעסינען דיי 100,000 אידען כיין אוייםרריכענריג די האפנונג. או די אמעי ריקשנער רענירונג יועם ווייטער אור ששעתו צו דער משרערוול, או די דשי

לסיפס איים וויכסינע אפטעו איי

שנדער זיים, ושנט דער טעי באראברום, האם אבעריקע נעסטיעם זיגע אירען ואלען באלד אריינגעלאום או די אמעריקאנער רענירונג האט נים אראכישע שטרעכוניען, זייענריג דאס ווערען קיין ארערישראל. מעורטען קוין שרים צו באשיצען די ערשטע לאנד צו אנערקענען די יעלבסטיטענרינקיים פון לבנון און ערטוטיגיבריג בילוכות, או זיי וארעו אין דער טער טינוט ערקלערען טלחטה גענען ריים שלאנד ערב דער לאנם ערעניו אין מאו פראנעיססא, כרי די דאוינק לעני רער ואלען כאקומיון א פלאין ציוי בען די פאראיינינטע פעלסער, נים

> רעקטרד. רער מעמשראנרום כאשולדינם, או די אסעריכאנער רענירונג האם נים עוריקנעהאלטען איהר שטיצע פון רער אראבייטער לינע. טראץ דעם, וואס די ינע האם ארויסנעינענן רעקלארא־ עיעם נענען דער איריקער נאצישנש'

רער מעמאראנרום באנריסט פרעזיי

עמאנסטראציע פאר נעוארץ ישראל פאר אידו

גרויסע אידישע אָרגאניזאַציעס, יוניאָנס, לאַנדסמאַנשאַפּטען, סמודענטען־פּאַראיינען. רבנים און שוהלען וועלען זיך באטייליגען אין דעמאנסטראציע היינס נאכטיטאג אין מעריסאן סקווער פארק. – צוואטענקונפטען פון יוניאנס און ארנאניואציעם הויבען זיך אן האלב־נאך־צוויי און וועלען מארשרען צום. פארק. – דעמאנסמראציע

היינם בייטאג קוסט זאר די נרויסע מאנשאפטען. סאס יעטים, אררענם, פערוש וואס וועם אפגעשיקט ווערשן אמטע פון דער דעמארטטענט אין דעם :אמען פון נין ושורער פון דער סי. אי. א.: חייל מאלינס, ניו יצרק סטעים שארטרקטקר פון דער א. מ. איו ל.:

> לשקשלם פון דער אינטערנעשאנשל לעידים נארמענט וואימקערם יוניאן. סער סלעריננ וושירכערם, און פילע

ליאם וואלפערט. הערי וואנדער, י. ה נשלרבערנ. און שנרערע. יוניאו קאמימע פאר פאלעסמינע, פון האבעו אויפנעפארערט צלע ארבייטער ברויסער עולם שטיפען איבער א פען סטראציע. ציוישען די אנדערע באר

אוישנעשארערט זייעדע טישנלידער צון ליכע שריינש. ארביים שליסעו די נער משרערען, של די אמעריקאנער רעניי נאניזשציעם וועלען האלב נאר צורי רערט זייתרע מיטנלידער צו קומען יונג ושל העלסען עשענען די פויערען אזיינער זיד בארואפלען אויף זייערע צום פיפינג.

מאר אירישעל איינוואנרערוננ און ער- באשטיסטע פלעצער, פון וואנען זיי לען די אמעחיקאנער מאליסי ווענען פשרק אין נעשלשטענע רייהען. די וועלכער וויליאם גרין און פילים נרופען וועלען מארטירען איבער די מארעי זיינען די עהרען־טשערלייט. נשסעו מים פשחנעו און פלשקשמעו. ביי דער דעפאנסטראציע וועט דער זיך צו כאטיילינען אין דער רעסאני

יודענט ארנאניזאציעה, אירישע קרינסי צו פרעוירענט טרומאו און צום סטעים רושעימס ב. קערי, סעקרעטערייטרע לו ניאנערעו, האבעו שארקער אידענטום און זיינע קרוססי

שעשמעו און קומע זיד באטיילינען די דושאינט באארד שון אמאלנאמעי משביל וושירקערם: מעמיו וושת די שארשירענע יונישנס און ארי אנרערע יונישנס האכען אויפנעפאר

cont. on next page

יעחעם סילער, הערים האראוויץ, ווו

cont. from p.42

כע שרנשניושציעם וועלעו קוסען צו עסשנסטרשעיק. דר, קפרל הערי פאו מאס. פיטידירעקטאר פרן רער קריסטליכער מאלעסי "WINDALLE מאין קאסיטת האם ארויסנקנעבעו א סטעימטקנם שטיעקנרינ די פארואסי

רער ציון האונסיל האם נעבעשעו רעם אינוער עולם עו קומען וואס פריההר, ור"ל ונתחוקה בעד ארצעו בעד עסנו ובעד רי עדלויבענים עו האלסעו די פאר ערי אומינין ואפלונג אין כלוין בין ועקם אויינער פעריסאן סקווע" פארה את אויף מסע עוועביוו.

רער אמעריקאנער איריעער קאני נרעם האם זיר נענטען נעוועורם סים א רוף צו שלע סיטעלידער פס רי ניי ישרקער שפטיילונגעו, פון די לשנדסי משניששונים אין משלקסישרנשניושי עילעגען אייער שרכיים היתנם, פינור ציקס, וואס ויינען אן איהם אנגער שלאסעו, פון דער פרורען און יינטער ביוויועם, עי קיסקו ויך באסיילינען היינט, 4 אייינער ביישאנ. אין דער נרויסער מאַמעוירעמאַנסטראַציע אין פעריסאו סקיוער פארת. די אפיסעם פון שמעריקשנער איריטען השנטרעם ניהנים-נשר שלץ ניהנים-שמערם מוצלעו זיין נעשלאסעו היינס פין 4 אין קאנ. אויינער בייםאנ. כדי אויך אלע אנגער הסעלטע אין השנגרעם ושלען ויך בשך השבען נעקעטםט פאר דער באפרייר ביילינקו אין דער דעמשנסמרפעית.

מיטנלידער היינט צ' דער דעמאנסמראציק

די פאקעטבוק מאַבער יוניאן אין ניו 'ארק מאדערט אויף די 10,000 מאקעטבוק און לעדער נודס באוועלטי שודיישקר אין ניו ישרק זיד שנערשל סעו או דער נאסעוירעמאנסטראציק מאד דעם אירישען ארבייסתנדען ארץ ישראל הייכט, פיטוואר, 4 בייסאנ, אין מעדים או ספווער פארק.

פארבאגר מימנלידער גערור פען צו גאסען רעמאנסמראר ציע היינם

די נענעראל עקועקיסיווע און רער ניו יפרקקר שמשם קפמימעט פון אי רישונאציאינאלעו ארביישער שארבאנד רשם ארויסנעלאוען א רוף עד די פויי לענסער סיסנלידער פון מארכאנר אין בע יארק עו כאסייליגען זיר אין דער גרייסער נאסערדעטאנסטראצין סא ארקייטראל, וואס לוסט פאר היינט. מימושה התכם 4 מיינער ביימשה און מעריסאן סקווער פארק, צווישען דער 23סער אין 26סער סטרים. ניי

סיטנלידער פון פארכאנו וועלען ציוצפיען סים פלע פיסנלידער פון די שיוישעו פון דער ציוניסטיטער ארביר כער כאווענונג. פיסנלידער פון יוי נישנם און איריטע לענישנערבן זיך משרשמלעו פונקם 3 ש זיינסד בייי משנ, אין פראנט פון מארכאנודשפים. 45 ביסם 17סע נאס, ניו יאויה, פון משנגן זיי מעלעו משרטירען שיו ש גרוילען פאראד מים באנערכ אין פיאסאסען עי דער 5מער עיועיין אין 18סת נאס אין מון דארט פינער ברשרועי צוריק צו מעריכשו סקועו

א גרויסע צאל טרעיר יוניאן מימי גלירער פון פארבאנר האבען געלאום וויסק אין הויפט־פסים, פו וי' וועי לען שפרלפועו די שעפער פו קט ב אויינטר את זיך באטיילינען אין דער רעסאנסטראעיע אויסעידריקען דעס פראטעסט און ענטריסטונג פון די איי רישע פואסעו קענען דער איצטינער עננלישער רענירונג פאר איר ארץ ייבראל פאליםי און גלייבצייטיג פאו לאנגען, או דער שערליכער בור יסער פאפיר" ושל נלייך עוריכנעצוינע ווע רען און או די טויערעו פון ארץ ישראל ואלעו נעעפענט ווערעו פאר דער שארית הפלימה פון רעם אייראי ביסוקיים אידענטים.

אויפרוף צו אלע בני ארן ישראל און אנודות

רי הסתדרות כני ארץ ישראל ופעי העראציע פון ארץ ישראל אירען אין מסעריקע) משרערט אויף שלע בני ארץ יטראל אין אלע מעמבערם פין שנגעשלשסענע השסייעסים.

Jewish Leaders See Byrnes on Pale

Drs. Silver and Wise Protest Roosevelt's

In a 40-minute conference yesterday with Secretary of State Byrnes, two noted Jewish leaders made a vigorous protest against last week's official pronouncement on Palestine.

Stephen S. Wise, cochairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Couneil, used such expressions as "regrettable" and "deeply disturbing" in conferring with Byrnes about the letter which Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

The Roosevelt letter, written a week before the President's death out not made public until last week, said the United States would make no decision on the basic situation in Palestine without consulting both Jews and Arabs. Mr. Roosevelt also promised, as Chief Executive, that he would do nothing that might prove "hostile" to the Arab

Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise recalled that both Mr. Roosevelt and Presi-King Ibn Saud near Cairo.

"Clear and Unmistakable"

padiated.

"Nevertheless it is deeply dis-

鋏

turbing that it should not have been found necessary to make af- that our Government failed o adfirmatively clear that American policy on Palestine has already been established by the public pronsuncements of the Presidents of the United States and otherwisea policy which is predicated upon

Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise said that "deeply to be regretted" that President Roosevelt, in assuring Hing Ibn Saud that no action would e taken that might be regarded as "hostile" to the Arabs, failed to int out that the policy of the lewish National Home could not

Pledge to Ibn Saud

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr.

people.

Still U. S. Policy

Secretary Byrnes, in making publie the Roosevelt letter, said that the views expressed therein continued to be the policy of the United States Government.

dent Truman, in the campaign of 1944, were elected on a Democratic platform that favored the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization. They recalled that Mr. Roosevelt had expressed his approval of that plank three weeks before the election and again after he had seen

The two Jewish leaders also reminded Secretary Byrnes that both houses of Congress have joined in a declaration favoring the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish be regarded as hostile. They said, commonwealth. Also, they said, the moreover, that it was "doubly re-G-vernors of 40 of the 48 States grettable" that Mr. Roosevelt failed and the Legislatures of 33 States to repudiate King Ibn Saud's base-have gone on record in favor of the less attacks and vilifications of the Jewish people. Zionist objective.

deeply committed is clear and un- to accord a light to the various mistakable. Of this fact, however, Arab states to be consulted in the neither the letter of President affairs of Palestine." Roosevelt nor the statement of The Jewish leaders then spoke

the right of the Jewish people to rebuild their National Home through free immigration and the close settlement of Jews on the land. That omission can only lead, and has already led, to serious disubts and misunderstandings."

and future intentions."

No Title to Priestine

Their statement to Byrnes con- They said that the Arabs had tinued:

"The policy therefore to which palestine, and they protisted against any procedure which seems

Secretary Byrnes take any cogniz- out against actions by the executive ance whatever. It is true that in branch of the government which neither instance is the traditional have embolded the Arab leaders to American position in fact re-charge that pronouncements on Palestine in this country were "meant for home consumption."
"It appears further," they said,

vine its representatives autothat it was definitely committed to the policy of the Jewish National Home and to instruct them to be guided accordingly. The State Department has, on various occusions, appointed to positions of importance in the Near East, persons known as avewed opponents of this Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise maised

President Tuman for his request of the British to allow 100,000 Jews into Palestine. Then, in discussing the basic atuation of Pallistine. they called in the Administration for immediate and forthrightaction that will dispel any possible ancertainty about its "present position

אנורות. פענער און פרויען צו קופען אלע סים וייערע סאסיליען און פריינו היינט. 3 א ויינער כייסאנ. צי פארנער ומסע ספרים און סעריסאן עוענית. כים ועיירע מסעריקאנער את ציון מאחנען את זיד באטיינינען אין דער גרויסער מאלקסירעטאנסטראציע מאר רעספנסטרפעיע רפרף דר שפרי מסענע טריערען אין ארץ יסראל און צייעל פנחויבען פיר פויער שנער -- פוער אין ארץ יסראל און די עטאכלירונג פון אינוער מרינה איק אינוער היילינער הייכלאנה. הוקר

אויפרוף פון לעניאגערעו

דער אַפעריקאַנער ארץ ישראל איי דייטער לעניאן ערסלערט אין אפיפרות עו קענישנערעו: איר ווערם אויפגעפארערט, אוועקר

יוצר. 3 א ויינער בחשצה מי מיבי מינ אייער ארכיים ואל נים זיין, אים ייך עי כאטרילינען אין דער נרויסער רכטאנסטראעים פון עער אין צארו בהן אונוער מאלם, דער נורל שארית ישראל אין די לענדער

סיר. איריטע לעניאנערעו. וועלכע ואוכנ פון ארק ישראל, פווען זיין פון רי ערשטע אין איצטינען קאסף אח פאקעמבוק יוניאן רופט אידע מין די ערשטע אין דער היינסינער

JTYNTECOMOUT סיר פוסעו זיך עווצטעו נים שפעי בער מי 3:30 נפכסיםפנ, ביי דער נקביירק 45 איסט 17טק סטרים. מאני העטעו. פון רפרט וועלעו סיר ספרטי רען פים אונוקרע פשחנעו אין פלשקשר סעו עו פעריכאו סקווער פארק.

קוסט אין יוניפארם. קעפס, מערא" לעו. ווי נעוופונליך. קוסם פון אלע כיילען פון ניי ישרק און לשנג אייי לענד. מוי אויך פון די נאַהענסת שמשם את כיו דושוירוי.

אליותו נינובורג.

משצישנשלער פרעוירענט פון אַסעריקאַנער א"י אירישען 180 307

רוף פון מזרחי

פים דער פרפריצישנעלער לאווינג -- לתשלת ולפלחפת - רופם די נאנצע פורחי באווענונג ראם ניו ישרקער רעליגיעוע בגציאנאלע אירשנטום עוואסען סים כל ישראל עו קוסען היינט. 4 נאכי

כיסאנ. צו דער ריוינער סאלססידער מאנסטראעיע אין מעדיסאן סעויער מארס, עוויטען 23טע און 26טע סטס...

378° 112 די פורחי שרנשניושעים האם פשר ביליזירט שלע אירע כוחות פשר דער

היינטינער דעמשנסטרשעיע. וועלכע מועם ארויסיטרייעו רעם הימעל ישרייענרען פרששעסש נענען ענני לאנד'ם ווייכען פאפיר אייז ארע־ Swin

רוף פון פועלי ציון

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רוף פון השומר הצעיר

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U. S. YOW TO ARABS

Which Nation Is 'Committed'

Special to Tun New York Tools.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23-Determined protests against allowing Arab states to be consulted in the afafirs of Palestine were laid before Secretary of State James F. Byrnes today by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, representing the American Zionist Emergency Council

During a forty-minute conference, the Zionist leaders presented a detailed memorandum deploring that neither the Executive branch nor the State Department in par-ticular had "translated into action," what Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise outlined as an "unbroken chain of pro-Zionist acts, promises and pronouncements."

They stated that neither the letter of President Roosevelt to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, nor Mr. Byrnea's recent statement "took any cognizance whatever" of the policy toward Palestine to which American Government and people were both "committed." It true, they added, that in neither instance had this policy been repudiated, but they said it had been omitted.

In a press conference, Dr. Silver said he and Dr. Wise had a "long and exploratory conversation" with Mr. Byrnes who "did not seem to indicate that the matter (of Pale-

stine) is closed."

At the same press conference, Dr. Silver accused King Ibn Saud of "infamous lies," and demanded that the American Government tell the Arab State that it did not propose to be "intimidated or black-mailed." The Arab States, he went on, were likely, without the aid of America, to "remain backward, impoverished and disease-ridedn."

He asked why the British Labor party permitted a "shocking repudiation" of its own commitments, made as recently as four months ago. He inquired whether Palestine was a British colony, "or are 6,000,000 Jewish dead not enough?" Must the rest of European Jews perish "in order to mainta Great Britain's imperial interest in the Far East?" he asked.

There was no other place than Palestine for the diploced people of Europe to go, Dr. Silver assert-ed, Palestine being 't'he last chance for hope.

In the formal statement the Zionist leaders hoped that this Government would press for im-mediate admission of 100,000 Jews in line with President Truman's request. But they said the stateernment in relation to the basic regarding the attitude of the Govment of Mr. Byrnes was "silent situation."

No matter what assurance President Roosevelt may have given King Ibn Saud before the letter. these promises would not be vaild if inconsistent with the objectives of American policy or the terms of the Palestine mandate, they asserted.

Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise took "grateful note" that Mr. Byrne's statement indicated that measures should be taken to facilitate immigration into Palestine for substantial survivors of European Jewry; and that this immigration does not affect the "basic situation."

ZIONISTS PROTEST Zionists' Memorandum to Byrnes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23-Fol-Memorandum to Byrnes Says lowing to the text of the American Zionist Emergency Council memorandum, submitted today to the State Department:

(1) The exchange of corre spondense between Presiden President Roosevelt and King Ibn Saud, which has now been made public. and the statement by the Secretary of State of Oct. 18, raise issues of fundamental importance in regard to the implementation of American policy on Palestine. Viewed in the light of the une-quivocal and firmly established policy of the American Government and people, as expressed in a long series of public and authoriative acts and pronouncements, that statement and correspondence, it is submitted, call for immediate clarification.

(2) In March, 1919, President Wilson, who was directly associated with the issuance of the Balfour Declaration, stated that:

"The Allied Nations, with the fullest concurrence of our Government and people, are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the foundations of a Jewish Com-monweath,"

Every President since that date as given his support to the Jewish National Home objective. Most recently: in statements issued by President Roosevelt on Oct. 15. 1944, and March 16, 1945-that is to say, simost contemporaneously his correspondence King Ibn Saud-the late President expressed his support for the es-tablishment of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth.

In addition to these pronounce-ments by the heads of the executive branch of the Government, the desires of the American people as to the policy to be pursued in Palestine have been repeatedly expressed in the clarest possible fashion. On two occasions, in 1941 ams 1945, a majority of the members of both houses of Congress joined in a declaration faa Jewish Commonestine wealth.

A similar declaration was made on July 4, 1945, by the Governors of forty out of the forty-eight States of the Union. Further, the Legislat ares of thirty-three States. representing 85 per cent of the population of the United States, have resently gone on 'ecord in favor of the Ziouist objective. In the summer of 1944 the national conventions of both major political parties adopted declarations favoring the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization and, in the words of the Democratic plat-form, "such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth.

The late President Foosevelt, as well as President Truman, were elected on that platform. It must be recalled finally that our Government's support of the Jewish National Home is recorded legislatively in two acts forming part of the supreme law of the and, namely, the joint resolution (No. 73) unanimously adopted in 1922 by the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States; and the United States-Convention on Palestine. British ratified by the Senate on Feb. 20, 1925, and proclaimed in December of that year.

Policy "Clear, Unmistakable"

(3) The policy, therefore, to which our Government and peo-ple stand deeply committed is clear and unmistakable. Of this fact, however, neither he letter of Premdent Roosevelt nor the statement of Secretary Byrnes takes may cognizance whatever. It is true that in neither instance is the traditional American posttion in fact repudiated.

Nevertheless, it is deeply dis-turbing that it should not have been found necessary to make been found necessary to make affirmatively clear that Ameriaffirmatively clear that American policy on Palestine has already been established by the public pronouncements of the Presidents of the United States and otherwise—a policy which is predicated upon the right of the Jewish people to rebuild their National Home through free immigration and the close settlement of Jews on the land.

and has already led, to serious doubts and misunderstandings. It is not conceivable that the la the land, the will of the American people and the repested pledges of the heads of our Administration publicly made, should thus be disregarded in official correspondence. The issues raised by the publication of this correspon-dence cannot be ignored and places upon our Government the responsibility of indicating in clear and precise terms whether or not it abides by, and proposes to act in accordance with, the policy so long and firmly estab-

(4) President Roosevelt's letter refers to assurances previously given to King Ibn Saud regard-ing the attitude of the United States with respect to the question of Palestine. The exact na-ture of these assurances is not disclosed, but it is respectfully submitted that whatever their tenor, they would not be valid if inconsistent with the publicly stated objectives of American policy or with the ferms of the Palestine Mandate.

(5) At the same time, it is

deeply regretted that President Roosevelt's letter, while assuring King Ibn Saud that no action would be taken by our Government that might prove hostile to the Arab people, failed to point out that the policy of the Jewish National Home, envisaging as it does free Jewish immigration into Palestine and the ultimate establishment there of a democratic commonwealth under the auspices of a Jewish majority, could not be conceived as hostile to the Arab people.

The desire of the Jews to live in friendship and good neighbor-liness with the Arab countries and with the Arab inhabitants of Palestine is well known, neither Jewish aspirations in Palestine nor the declared policy of this country in support thereoner yet the conduct of the Je thereof. ish people in Palestine, resulting in great good to the Arabs, can construed as hostile to them.

(6) The occasion will be taken separately to deal in detail with the contents of King Ibn Saud's latter and with the Arab claim to Palestine, a matter which had been considered fully by the Allied Nations in connection with the territorial settlements made at the end of World War I and the issuance of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate for Pal-

It is doubly regrettable that the reply sent by President Roosevelt to that communication failed to repudiate its baseless attacks and its vilifications of the Jewish peo-ple. It is painful to observe that such calumnies as that the Arabs have reason to fear "a series of massacres" at the hand of the Zionists, that the latter "are preparing to create a form of Nazi-fascism" and that it is the intention to "do away with" the inhabitants of Arab countries, should have been allowed to stand unchallenged by one who knew how false those statements are.

Avaha' Claims Challenged

(7) It is sufficient to say here with regard to King Ibn Saud's letter that the Arabs have neither legal nor moral title to the sovsisignty over Palestine. they conquered the country over 1,300 years ago, Arab rule ceased as early as 1071. Throughout the centuries the role of the Arabs in Palestine has not been creative but destructive. In the eroded, poverty-stricken and disease-ridden country, which within the last few decades the Jewish people set out to reclaim, it was difficult to recognize the land of milk and ney described in the Bible.

he twenty years between the World Wars the Jews have done much to repair the ravages of the previous 1,300. They have of the previous 1,300. They have conquered deserts and swamps, revived agriculture and established in Palestine a sturdy, self-reliant community. The Pan-Arabelaim to Palestine is an attempt to add yet another to the immense, but for the brost part thinly populated and undeveloped territories of the independent Arab states. Arab states.

This expansionist appetite has recently manifested itself also in

the demands put forward by the Arabs for Eritrea, the Sudan and Cyrenaica. The great mass of the people in the evarious Arab states are kept down in ignorance and fanaticism, in dirt and wretchedness by a ruling class which shows little or no interest in the improvement of their miserable lot.

As regards the ethnic claims, about 75 per cent of the Arabicspeaking people in Palestine to-day are themselves recent immigrants or the descendants of persons who emigrated to Palestine in comparatively recent times. If Palestine exists as a separate concept, it is because of its im-memorial association with the Jews and Jewish history. At no time was there a Palestine Arab State. It was the Jewish people which produced in Palestine the civilization and religious culture which, along with that of Greece, molded the civilization and the spiritual life of the whole western world.

(8) In general, it is desired toprotest against a procedure which seems to accord a right to the various Arab States to be consuited in the affairs of Palestine. The right of our own Govern ment as one of the principal allied and associated powers in the first World War, as well as by virtue of the United States-British Convention above men to participate tioned. future disposition of Palestine is

obvious and unquestioned.

The right of the Jewish people to be consulted is likewise clean and undeniable and is legally con firmed by the League of Nations Mandate which, in recognizing the right of the Jewish people to reconstitute their National Home in Palestine, authorized also the recognition of the Jewish Agency for Palestine as representing the interest of all Jews in the estab-lishment of the National Home. The Arab States are in this matter without legal standing of any kind and we submit that their attitude in recent years is certainly far from giving them a moral voice in this issue.

(9) We feel constrained, at the same time, to make a frank statement of our views with regard to the course of action pursued by the Executive branch of the Government and the State Department in particular, over a period of years. Despite the unbroken enam of pro-Zionist acts, promses and pronouncements to which we have referred, the policy they express has not been translated action. On the contrary, numerous acts and omissions have emboldened the Arab leaders to allege that the American Government was, in fact, withholding its support from the Zionist cause, that the pronouncements made here from time to time were meant for home consump-tion. We have consistently disregarded these allegations as unwarranted aspersions upon the good faith and political integrity of our Covernment,

(10) We are now compelled to review the situation in the light of the recent correspondence. We must re-all that so far as we are sware, the Government took no effective action to protect the inerests of the Jewish National Home, at the time of the issuance of the British White Paper in 1939, or to rectify that wrong in the years which followed. The Government did not energetically intervene even when opening the foors of Palestine became an urgent humanitarian necessity because of the wholesale slaughter of the Lews of Europe.

It appears further that our Government failed to advise its representatives abroad, particularly in the Near East, that it was definitely confinitted to the policy of the Jewish National and to instruct them to be guided accordingly. The State De-partment has, on various occa-sions, appointed to positions of importance in the Near East, persons known as avowed opponents of this policy, and has had to rely in turn, upon reports and advices emanating from them.

On two occasions the Executive branch exerted its influence to

prevent the adoption by Con-gress, of a resolution reaffirming the traditional American policy on this subject. Above all, our Government has failed to utilize

the fluid political conditions created by the war and the process of political reorientation and reorganization under way in the Near East, for the purpose of insuring the status of the Jewish National Home in the context of its Near East policies.

Cites Encouragement To Arabs

(11) On the other hand, our country has given generous sup-port to Arab aspirations. It was among the first to recognize the independence of Syria and Lebanon. It has encouraged Arab States to make last-minute declarations of war against Germany on the eve of the San Francisco Conference, assuring them places of honor among the United Nations, irrespective of their records. Nor has it witheld its support from the Arab League despite the fact that the League as declared its opposition to Jewish aspirations and has proclaimed the liquidation of the Jewish National Home as one of its major objectives.

(12) The one gratifying positive act in relation to Palestine has been President Truman's recent request to Prime Minister Attlee, the outcome of which, however, is still uncertain. We take grateful note that the statement of Secretary Byrnes indicates that measures to facilitate immigra tion into Palestine of substantial numbers of the survivors of European Jewry should, and can be undertaken forthwith, and that such immigration does not affect the "basic situation" in Pales-

The "basic situation," is, in fact, that established by the Mandate, which calls for the facilitating of the immigration of Jews into Palestine and their close settlement on the land. We therefore earnestly hope that our Government will continue press for the immediate admis-sion of 100,000 Jews from Europe, in line with President Truman's request.

But the statement of the Secre tary is silent regarding the atti-tude of the Government is rela-tion to the "basic situation." The only light which it meds on that issue-which is the crux of the whole matter—is the statement that "it would be she policy of this Government not to reach final conclusions without a full consultation with Jewish and Arab leaders."

This is a point of procedure rather than a definition of policy. Moreover, the statement indicates an intention to wait until "any proposals emerge," rather than to act on its own initiative in conformity with established

American policy.
(13) The point has now been reached, at which ambiguity and delay are no longer feasible. Mil-lions of American citizens, who have a strong moral and humanitarian interest in his problem, look to the Administration for immediate and forthright action, which will once and for all dispel any possible uncertainty regarding its present position and future intentions.

We cannot believe that the menacing words of the spokes-men of countries which did not lift a finger in their own defense during the war and which were, indeed, either actively or pas-sively hostile to the democracies, should be allowed to deflect our country from a just course of ac-

The request is made on behalf of masses of suffering humanity who cannot wait. It would be cruel to deny their last hope for individual and national rehabili-tation; but it would be the very refinement of cruelty to keep them further in suspense, or to feed them with promises which turn to ashes in their mouth. A4826

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It was he response to that manage that the first provident wrote to the found april A.

The inveller of Freedom's Roosewill at the tim from home plane on a writer in E-ters Cornel hast Petrosory, While P. D. R. W o ble way both freed the "log three" meets o Years.

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Palestine 10-24-45

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON, CHARLES W. YURSELL

OF THE PROPERTY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Wednesday, October 24, 1943

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, a great ergment of the American people lest week were shocked and dislimited when there was given to the press by the State Department the first intima-tion that the late President Roosewell had made secret commitments to Den Sand, King of Arabia, that this Govern-ment would not further press the British Occurrent to open the rates of Pales-tine and continue to allow the distressed Jewish people of Europe to enter that haven set up for them as a Jewish

When Palestine was mandated to the Beilish Government after the First World War it was under the authority of the League of Nations with the expressed conditions that this land was to become a home and a sovereign nation ultimately for the Jewish people.

Some strife later on developed between the Arabs and the Jews who came into Palestine and Scally Britain remond on her purpose and practically declared against allowing any more Jewish immi-grants from entering that country.

During the Seventy-eighth Congress a resolution apparatured in the House by a Republican on the one hand and a Dem-orat on the other called upon the Brit-ish Government to reacted the ruling and open the gates of Palestine to carry out the original purpose of the League of Na-tions' mandate. This resolution passed

being that the authorization had none from Present Tyuman. He said his dwn state-ment was being made in proposes to a sum-her of inquiries as in Whother It was true-what the United States Government had "Cast the United States Covercions, had on respect consistent supremed the view to gowns and Arab leaders that they spould be consulted before a decision is reached re-specting the lasts situation in Fairstine."

XIX pr. 4

the House and finally the Administration stopped its further consideration by extending its influence to its leaders here on Conitol Ilili. The war was on and the Congress was willing to hold up the matter for a time because it might have an adverse international effect.

The recent publications of a day or two ago give for the first time the real

The late President Recovered, on his trip to the Near East premised Itm Sund. King of Arthus, that the American Government would not further press the be-

Thin is a bitter pill for the Jowish respie of america and for many people who sympathize with this world situation, when they learned that the one is whom

this moup had the greatest confidence had out the fight in their behalf. At this point, Mr. Speaker, I desire to include an article discussing this question which appeared in the Washington Post on October 19, 1945, and following this article Mr. Speaker, I wish to quote an article by Gould Lincoln appearing in the edition of the Washington Star on October 26, and an article appearing in the Wishington Times-Herald by John O'Dannell on Monday, October 22.

(Prim the Weshington Post of October 19, 1945)

ROSSIUM GAR AMER PLEISE OF PARTITION IN THE SAME PARTITION OF THE SAME PARTIES OF THE

(By Edward T. Folliard)

The sie Franklin D. Riccevelt, in a letter written a week before his drick last April, tall King Dat Brust of Sepalt Avallat that the United States would reach an decision in the hade attraction in Delection without full assemblishmen with both Jerotch and Arab

Addressing King I'm Soud as "great and good Inept." Mr. Brosepett recalled that in a minimalizer with the tennance right ofter the Yaita Conference be had platged himself mat he take any action on Polestine that "might prove headle to the Arab people."

ATTEMPTOCENS INSCRIPT

The Rossevelt letter was made public late policides by Recretary of State Byrnes, along 17th, a statement of his own to the effect dust the policy of the United States with respect to Falenties remains unchanged.

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POST-YALES MARRIES

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Coverpment, which the White Nimes announced concurrently wife the Battison report at the plight of Irus in Germany,
brought a sharp protest from the Covernment of Irus. This said that the admission
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It was eliminated but nights that the Southern

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The System Legation to Washington, acting for the Sauch Arabian Sovermout, which maintains no explorate representative to

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1945

Then came the national conventions and Bonesvelt's decision to sun for a faterth term. However's gave his private beauing (through New York's Sension Wasses) to the Chrosps pinitors plant desired by American Stones Sension beauty of Palestine to marestricted Jewish Incorporation and col-contention and such a pointy as to result in the southlishment there of a few and demonstrate Jewish commonwealth.

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cratic Jowish commonwealth."

'Then the Presidential compaign got under way and F. D. R. hore down heavily on his

way and F. D. R. hore aren meetly of fight for votes.

On the artrice of his lenders in New York.

City, the original Pulsetine resolutions were exled up smile before the committees in Congress, and 8 weeks before the election Secretary of War Simmon, on P. D. R.'s orders, withdrew his objections of March in a letter to Senator Tuty (Republican) of Onto.

Two date later, with the bettle for the

to Senator TMT (Bepublican) of Otto.

Five dapp later, with the testile for the White House blessing ben and OCP Candidate Covernor Drawy throcatoring White Bosson Covernor Drawy throcatoring Research presents talk," questioning Bossevelt's presents remainly and publicing him ee a tipppry customer. F. D. B. Wellt overhood on the Palestine base in his letter to Wasters.

This was the company letter from Bossevelt which raised the hopes of American Jewry to the skins—hopes darked this wook in the swindation of the later Rossevelt never in the swindation of the later Rossevelt never agreement with Bouti Archia's King Draw Rosse F. D. B. a meeting with matter at Yelia.

The Wagner letter read:

"Daks Box: Blease exposes my exhibitation. that, in accord with the traditional Democratic policy and in susping with the spirit of the "four freedoms." the Democratic Party, at its ecorosiston, torbuded the following plant, in its pintform:

(Then the four-h-term plank, calling for "unrestricted Jew-th immigration " " and establishmen of a desociable Jewish commonwealth" was quoted.)

THE electric I shall help to total about his

Well. Romewolt was elected to his fourth State. And promptly the double-from started to work. The British raised their bears of work ingot named if P. D. R. carried our bin player.

And or, a month after the Romerwit vin-tory, Roccavalt sold like then Sedretary of State Systimize togot up on the hill and tall Non Roccava committee in the House and Tost Constituty in the Senate that "passage of the Palestine motivation at the present time would be unwise from the standpoint of the general international situation."

Formal product of the last to be the product of the Polastic transfer to the polastic as expertly powers. But the energy of law to the general international situation." But the clarity of law to the polastic as expertly powers from the Enrare "reconstitute Polastic as a polastic transfer to the Polastic transfer transfer to the Polastic transfer transfer to the Polastic transfer transf

at that their new preparer of the Palmeter and Democratic Leader McCommunication that their preparer of the Palmeter produced of the Palmeter produced in The British wasted in American proxy from a familiar being proved the Whiter House, But the whole entry of the Whiter House, But the whole entry of the Month Provent Palmet the Miles highle-erises district with in until the first former for Known (C. of the land springing F. D. R.'s somet letter York, of the Month Provent to the Armibas supposed.

200,000 On Palestine

More than 200,000 persons prowded into Madison Square Park and adjoining aide streets yesterday afternoon at a mass demonstration for Jewish Palestine sponsored By the American Zionist Emergency Council.

The rally started at 4 P. M. and flated an hour and 15 minutes. Toward of 160 extra policemen were on duty. All traffic was flated on Eld St. between Fourth ave. and Brondway.

Resolution Adopted.

Resolution Adopted.
A resolution was adopted in which it was declared that "we will not permit the shattered Jews of Europe now to become victims of a new displicity on the part of the Eritish Government, after their miraculous escape frees the alays of the Nasi beast.

Spokesmen for the council said worth enterprises in the garment, millinery and for districts were alosed for the rally.

Three purades converged on the speakers' stand at 24th St. and Indison Ave. They included 20,800 students at Jewish schools of Righ and college grades 2,500

Righ and college grade: 7,500 members of orthodox Jewish con-gregations, and 20,000 men of the newish Legion, numbers of the group that fought into Palestine with Gen. Allerby during World

A message of support fron Gov, bewey was read by Louis Lipsky, m-chairman of the American Jen-ish Conference. The Governor deish Conference. The Governor de-ulared he considered it "the solemn sorty of each of us to add our soless to this great gathering of See York citizens decuabiling pos-fice for the Jewish people of the world and the restaration of the _ewish nation in its historic basse

Sand-Palestine."
Other speakers included Dr. Brasi Goldstein, president of the Santiel Organization of America: Louis Hallander, chairman of the State Industrial Union Council, with: Thomas Murray, president of the State Programme of Labor, a-FL, and Pierre van Paanson, sustant and Interested e and lests

PALITONICHTON Tank Sag Tit Tion Dan Lin P 1/3

School shildren cally at 57th St. and Frurth Ave., before murch to Madison Square Park for Jewish Palestine demonstration

the United States, made public the text of a 2,000-word letter which Ibn Saud wrote to Mr. Rossewest last March 19.

It was its response to that memore that the late President wests to Ten Saud April 5.

The meeting of President Roosewelt and King I'm Esua took place on a cruiser in the Such Conel last February, while F. D. R. was on his way back from the "big three" meeting

What took place at the meeting of the two men has been the subject of considerable dispute. After a statement by President Trusten on the Palestine question in August, Astam Boy, secretary general of the Arab League, gave what purported to be an account of the meeting.

He said that King Ibn Sand told Rooserett "If Palestine is given to the Jews I will never rest until I and all my sons have been killed In the defense of Palestine."

Armm Bey's account continued: "The Soud then stood and placed his hand in Roosevelt's hand and told him:

" Swear that you will never support the Zionisis' fight for Palestine against the Agradian."

"And Roosevelt shook Ibn Baud's hand and pledged he would not support the Jews against the Araba."

King Ibn Saud wrote to President Boosevoit on March 10, a month or so after the meeting should the cruiser, and referred to the question of Pelestine and to the Araba' interest in current developments affecting that land.

WEEK BEFORE HIS DEATH

President Roosevelt wrote his reply to the Arab leader on April 5, exactly a week before his death in Warm Springs, Ga. To his "Oreat and Good Priend," he said:

"I am gratified that your Majorty took this occasion to bring your views on this question to my attention, and I have given the most careful attention to the statements which you make in your letter. I am also mindful of the memorable conversation which we had not so long ago and in the course of which I had an opportunity to obtain so vivid an impression of Your Malesty's sentiments on this question.

"Your Majesty will recall that on previous eccasions I communicated to you the attitude of the American Government toward Palestine and made clear our desire that no decision be taken with respect to the haste situation in that country without full consultation with both Arabs and Jews.

"Your Majesty will also doubtless recall that during our recent conversation I assured you that I would take no action, in my capacity as chief of the executive branch of this Government, which might prove hostile to the Arab people.

"ASSURANCES" RENEWED

"It gives me great pleasure to renew to Your Majesty the assurances which you have previously received regarding the attitude of my Covernment and my own, as Chief Executive, with regard to the question of Palestine, and to inform you that the policy of this Government in this respect is unchanged."

Secretary of State Byrnes said yesterday that he had been "authorized" to make the Roosevelt letter available, the implication being that the authorization had come from Presient Truman. He said his own statement was being made in response to a numher of inquiries as to whether it was true "that the United States Government had on various occasions expressed the view to Jewish and Arab leaders that they should he consulted before a decision is reached respecting the basic situation in Palestine."

[From the Washington Star of October 20, 19451

ROOMWELT'S PROMISE TO ARADIA BYTES. SPECULATION ON PLECUSORS

(Dy Gould Lincoln)

Disclosure a few days ago that the late President Boosevelt, a week before his death, promised the King of Saudi Arabia to commit the Araba as well as the Jews before the United States took any action toward opening up Palestine to free Jewish immigration. has disturbed leaders of the Zionist movement here and in New York. That there will be bitter criticism was freely predicted deservight.

It was recalled that in October of last year, during the Presidential campaign, Mr. Rocsevelt addressed a letter to Senator Wasnes, of New York-the Jewish vote is the largest single bloc of votes in New York City-asking the Senator to convey to the forty-seventh annual convention of the Zionlat organization of America his cordial greatings. In this letter Mr. Recorvelt quoted the Democratic platform upon which he was running for reelection, which said:

"We favor the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization, and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

REPORTS WITH PROMINED

In the letter to Senator Wassers, Mr. Remerelt added:

"Differts will be made to find appropriate wars and means of effectuating this policy as soon as practicable. I know how long and ordently the Jewish people have worked and prayed for the establishment of Palettime as a free and democratic Jestsh commonwealth. I am convinced that the Amerfean people give their support to fair sim; and if reelected I shall help to using about My restinguition.

Mr. Roosevolt received the support of a large percentage of the Jewish soners on that election. How much his ploupe to sid the Elenist movement had to do with their support is conjectural. Governor Devey, his Republican opponent, had made similar

Many of the New York Jews were members of CIO, whose Political Action Committee was working hard for a Rocsevelt election, for manuple, and there were other reasons for the Jewish support.

The question now is what effect, if uny, the revelation of the Boosevelt letter to Eing Ibn Sand, who is violently opposed to the Zionist movement, will have on the meyors alty election in New York City November 6. The Republicans have given their party mon-Inalion to Judge Jonah J. Coldstein, a Demcernt, against the Democratic organization nominee, William O'Dwyer. Judge Goldstein is a Jew. It has been predicted that if he receives as musch as 65 percent of the Jevish vote cast on election day, he will stand a good chance of winning, and if he receives as much as 70 percent, he is a certainty:

Judge Goldstein, Irrespective of any developments over the Palestine icsue, undoubtedly will receive many Jewish votes. 'He has the nomination of the Liberal by as well as the Pusionists and the Reput Los, Mr. O'Deper has the Democratic of mercican Labor Party morninations. New a Ripublican, is runting as an independent car-idate, herical by Mayor LaGuarda. The vote east for Mr. Morris, however, is likely to be negligible, according to political obseruers in New York.

If the Jews In large numbers shift from the Demogratic Party in this mayoralty sleetion to support a Republican candidate, the effect may be felt in next year's gubernatorial and congressional elections. Governor Demey is expected to be a candidate to sucgood himself, and, if he is resterted, still may be very much in the 1948 Presidential nicture.

The legations of Egypt, Iraq, Lebaudn, and Syria yesterday released a joint mote submitted Outober 12 to Secretary of State Byrnes urging that "no change in the status of Palestine should take place without the consent of the Arabs."

Stating that any proposal to pointly land sales and free immigration of Jure into Paiestine would be "only at the expense of the Araba," the note added; "There obviously can be no peace in the Near East by sagrificing Arab interests for the sake of Jows."

[From the Washington Times-Berald of October 22, 19451

CAPTROL STUTY

(By John O'Donnell)

The secont agreements made by the late Pranklin D. Roosgreit in his role of wartime. President of the United States-his recret covenants secretly arrived at with foreigners-are now creeping into honest sunlight.

To the mineyance-and at times dismayof Roosevelt's political hetrs, these private pledges of P. D. R. persist in living after him and refuse to be interred with his bones.

And the most emborrassing of all at the present moment (more embarrassing Roosevelt secrett pledges will be forthcoming) in the revelation which Secretary of State Byrnes made last week with respect to the attitude of the present Truman administration toward the problem of Palestine Zion. ism, the clashing interests of Jews and Arabs, and, underneath, the deep concern of the British Empire toward the historic traditional thrust toward greater and greater power by the peoples of Russia.

Here in Washington, Zionist leaders were entraged and angry by the October 18 formal announcement of Secretary Byrnes that all final conclusions with respect to Palestine, so far as this Republic is concerned, would not be reathed without "full consultation

with Jewish and Arab leaders." This was taken by accredited spokesmen.

for Zionists here in Washington as a flat runout by the administration on piedges made by Fresident Roosevelt privately and on the formal pleage of the last Democratic Convention, endorsed by P. D. R. when he was a fourth-term candidate. They don't Name Truman. But they do damn F. D. R.

And in this respect all the evidence shows that the anger is justified. The whole story perfect example of one of the slickest double-crosses in the great game of American politics as expertly practiced since 1902.

But the story of how P. D. R. skillfully

played for a great block of racial votes in his native State of New York when he was fighting for 1944 victory and then, with fourth-term victory won, smoothly stepped aside and left the boys holding the bog, is one for the books.

It was back in March of 44, 3 months before the national conventions, that a determined drive was started to force Britain to reverse her policy and permit free and unrestricted entrance into Palestine of Jews who had felt the horrors of the Nazi terror. This is the inside story:

In Senate and House, majorities of the committees in charge of foreign relations at that time were prepared to back the pleas of the Palestine spokesmen. Then the hand of the White House reached out-secretly.

The British wanted no such statement of American policy from any American group So, then Secretary of War Silmoun wrote to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Chairman Son Encom (Democrat), of New York, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that favorable action on the pending resolution "would be prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war."

Kid With a Banner at the Palestine Rally

By ALVIN ROSENFELD

The blond-haired kid from Rivington St., decided to get along without after-school play for one day. He put one of his few nickels in the slot in the subway and went up to Madison Square Park.

It was cold and damp, and Marcel Merling's thin sweater didn't help much. But the 11-year-old boy stood patiently for more than an hour and enthusiastically waved a banner which someone had thrust into his hand.

The banner read: "An End to Imperialist Treachery." Marcel. who's in the seventh grade, didn't know what the words meant exactly, but he knew that the banner stood for a Jewish homeland in Palestine. And he believed in

Quarter of a Million

He was one of the 250,000 people who left school playgrounds, factories, offices and study halls to come to the park and register their protest against Britain's refusal to end immigration restrictions in Palestine.

There were stout, grey-haired Jewish pioneers. grandmothers from The Bronx; pert, young stenographers in satiny raincoats, mink-clad matrons from Park Av. and noisy bobby-soxers from everywhere, coat-less high school boys clutching their books and be-ribboned soldiers and sailors, businessmen and members of a score of unions, college students and laborers.

No big-name politicians or actors had been promised by the American Zionist Emergency Council, which called the meet-

THREAT TO PALESTINE JEWS AN ARAB MYTH-BREWSTER

Chicago, Oct. 25-Arab threats to Jews in Palestine are "a myth" which would easily be dispelled by a show of force on Britains part, according to Sen. Brewster (R.Me., who urged that the U. S. give official support to the Palestine cause.

Sen. Brewster and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, cochairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, were speakers last night at the closing session of the annual convention of Hadassah, women's Zionist organization.

Dr Wise told the 1,000 delegates that the Jews would consent to no measures to keep them a minority in Palestine, and while the Zi-nist movement "does not advocate force, resistance with firmness, whatever the consequences, is the watchword from now on."

ing. Yet the crowd packed Madi-, our approval to the organized reson Av. from 23d to 26th Sts., filled every walk in the park, covered 24th St. from Madison back to Fourth Av. Police said Madisor Square Park had never seen anything like it before.

Old lasies sobbed when the huge throng sang the Hatikvah-the Jewish anthem-and youngsters at the edge of the crowd danced the Hom, the gay dance of the

Leg Lost for Zion

There was Ben Greenberg, 53, of 97 Henry St.; who left one leg in Palestine when he fought as a member of the volunteer Jewish Legion under British Gen. Allenby to free the Holy Land in World War I. He hobbled on crutches from 17th St. and Broadway to the park at the head of a parade of 5,000 singing boys and men.

Although the Jewish Legionaires fe t that Britain had broken ver specific promises to them as well as to the Jewish people as a whole, heir color guard carried the Union Jack alongside the U.S. flag and the blue and white flag of Palestine.

The paraders included men like Max Sandoff, of 59 W. 76th St., a veteran of Anzio who was discharged after being wounded three times, and Capt. Samson M. Goldstein, of 44 Butler St., Brooklyn, a chaplain, who wears four battle s-ars.

A Millitunt Note

The meeting struck a militant note. Speaker after speaker, noting the desperate situation of the Jewish survivors of Nazism still in Europe, demanded immediate action to open Palestine's gales. Louis Lipsky, a chairman of the American Jewish Conference, who presides, brought roars of appro-hation when he said: "We give

sistance of the Jewish people of

Palestine." The many scores of banners and placards echoed this with slogans like: "Fight British Be-"Liberate the Libertrayal", "Liberate the 'Liber-ated'," "Who Lend-Leased Palestine to Britain?", "We Are Sick of Broken Promises", "British Betrayal Begins Where Hitler Left Off", "6,000,000 Dead Cry Out for Justice," "Don't Trade Jewish Blood for Arab Oil", "Billions for Britain??? Justice for

the Jews.' Many of the posters said sim-"Let the Homeless Go Home."

Ready to Fight Again

The militancy was echoed in the crowd. Army veteran George Rosen of 673 Broadway, recalling that three of his Jewish comrades in the 3d Army were killed by his side, said: "Every nation has a

fight again to free Jewish Pales-

White-haired Mrs. Lezze Letich, 59, of 1570 Walton Av., The Bronn, nodded her approval. Her nephew was killed in Germany.

The hundreds of thousands of people in the audience, including Christian groups, climaxed the meeting by voting for a resolution of support for the Jews of Palestine in their "heroic struggle to rebuild the national life of the Jewish people."

"Freedom-loving America will not be silent while men of little vision seek to scrap the solemn international pledges made to the Jewish people," the resolution read. "We will not permit the shattered Jews of Europe new to

am sick of fighting, but if I am on the part of the British Gove needed, I'm ready to volunteer to ernment, after their miraculous escape from the claws of the

> Yeshiva College and several labor union groups, marched north r Broadway from Seventeenth Street to Twenty-sixth Street and east to Madison Avenue. A group -d older people, most of them from Mizrachi, the followers of orthedoxy, marched from Twentyeighth Street and Broadway south to Twenty-sixth Street and east to Madison Avenue.

The marchers and those wim came individually to the meeting carried placards reading: "Dond Trade Jews' Blood for Arab Oil." "Stop Appeasing Arab Fascists... For Palestine Land" and "Let the Homeless Co

Governor Thomas E. Dewey sem Zionist Meeting in Madison a telegram to the meeting which Square Asks Open Door; was read by Mr. Lipsky. It noted that, while Jewish persons suffered Dewey Sends a Message heaviest in Europe, their "condi-tion is still tragic." The Governor declared that: "These many thou-sibility that the Attice government of Great Britain might stop im-dated victims are entitled as or migration to Palestine was held right to refuge in Palestine."

Several thousand persons clus-rael Goldstein, president of the Several thousand persons clustrated Goldstein, puesident of the tered about the speakers' stand at Z. O. A.; Louis Hollander, chair-man of the New York State Infourth Street forty-five minuted dustrial Union Council; Rabbi before the meeting started. By Seymour Zambrowsky, general section Twenty-sixth Street south Wertheim, head of Poale-Zion, who spoke in Yiddish. The meeting opened with Holshe Oysher, crowded. Two brief parades preceded the the national anthem and closed meeting. A group of several thou-with the audience singing the sand school and college students, Hebrew hymn, "Hitikvah," (The joined by rabbinical students of Hone)

Rally Protests British Policy

resterday at 4:15 p. m. on the east. A protest, decrying steps which aire of Madison Square. Thou-indicate the British government sands of members of the Jewish might close all immigration to Palfaith came from schools, offices estine and calling for America to and factories to join the peaceful raise its voice, was read by Mrdemonstration.

The meeting, at which Louis Thomas Murray, president of Lipsky, of New York, a co-chair-the New York State Federation of man of the American Jewish Con. Labor, delivered a blistering attack ference, presided, was aponsored against Ibn Saud, King of Saudi by the American Zionist Emer-Arabia. He declared that Britains gency Council. The council is made is honer-bound to keep her promup of four American Zionist issa, and reminded his audience groups, the Zionist Organization Labor stands as a friend of Zion-of America, Hadassah, Mizrachi ism. of America, Hadassah, Mizrachijam. and Prale-Zion.

joined by rabbinical students of Hope),



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> G. M. COHEN Editor and Publisher

> JANE CALVELAGE Managing Editor



CALENDAR

Roosevelt-Ibn Saud Letters Prove Silver Right 10-26-15

F ever an issue was decided almost before history had time to be recorded, it is that involved in the Rabbi Silver-Raboi Wise just about dead controversy over whether the wiser course was to accede to the Roosevelt administration's request of desising from pressing ahead too vigorously in the fight for a Jewish State. The interchange of letters between the late President and Ibn Saud prove conclusively that the forces behind Silver, which incidentally happen to be the rank and file of Zionists in America, were one hundred per cent right.

Now with the publication of this correspondence, which was brought to light only because Ibn Saud threatened to publish it himself, tilere should no longer be any argument as to what course is to be followed.

It is only unfortunate that because those in power in England are so little disposed to serve justice, the Zionists' case is at such a low state. and the exercise of even the best judgment on the part of Jews seems to be going to have little effect on the final decision.

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שדייו 4 סענט

איבער א פערטעל מיליאו אידעו אין גרעסטער עמצנסטראציע פאר א אירישער ארץ ישו

אידישע מאסען שווערען אונטערן פרייען הימעל צו קעמפען מיט מסירת נפש פאר א אידישער מלוכד

אידען פון אלע ריכשונגען מארשירען מיט פלא -קאמען, וואס רופען צום קאמף פאר א אידי שער ארין ישראל.—דעמאנסמראציע שיקמ מעסעדוש פון סאלידארימעמ צום ישוב.-פירער פון אמעריקאנער ארבייטערשאפט רופט לייבאר רעגירונג צו האלטען פאר-שפרעכען צו אדישען פאַלק...וקן הרכנים הרב דוב אריה לעווענמאל אין שפיין פון גרויסע ארמאַדאַקסישע מאסען. – דאוונען מעריב אונמער" פרייען הימעל

איינען לאנה. און עווישען יענעם לאנר און אונו -- לינם ראס סים כלום פון קרושים באפלעקטע אייראפע, פון וואנען אירען רייסען זיך אין זייער לאנד. און פאר וועסען די סאנדאטיפאכט השט פארפשכט ארץ יטרשל.

סים די אלע. די אירעו אין ארץ ישראל. אווערע פיאוערען, און פים די כאטריכטע ברידער און שווקסטער אונוערע וואס האבען נעועהן, אין בלות אייראפת. דעם שרעהליכעו פוים פון וייניע ברידער און שוועפטער תאבען סיר. די אידען פון ניו יאדה. דער נרעסטער אידיעער החילה אין דער וועלס, דיד נענסעו פארכונדעו אין איין כונד -- עו מעספען כיו'ן לעצטען סרשמען כלוס, כיו דעם לעצטען כיסעל איריטען פאלקסרכת. אום אויפערי היישען די שלעסער פון די טויערעו פונ'ם לאנר. וואס די פרעסדע כאעווינגער TRACKL MUSEUM TASKEL

שון צאויי בייטאו או. האבזן שוין אידען נענוסען שטראפען צום פען יריסאו סקווער פארק, אלע סאבוועים דיינעו נעוועו פול נעפאקט, און אין בעמייסע נקנקנטעו האט סעו נעמווט אפרטטעלעו רעם פאריערר, אווי פרעי - מתנישתו האבינו אנגעסיים די כאבאינים.

מאריטירענארטיג איז געווען דער עולם. ביו ישרק דיכעו בעוועו פארטראטעו. און אנגעפילט די נאסעו אין און ארום סעריסאו סקווער פארק. יונג או אלט. וקנים און קינרער, פרויען און מענער. שלע דיינען נעקופען אויסרריקען דייער צער און צארן נענען רער רשעות פו רפר ענגלושפר רענורונג, נענעו רער כלויכנילטינקיים פון רער וועלט, או מאר או אפעריקאנער אינטערוועניו איז דער ארין ישראל פראנע.

עם חשם זיך נעפיהלם עוויסעו עולם א קאסקרשטיסונג, גלייד ווי גרייסר פיים עו פרבנות אוז מסירת נפים פונ"ם ישוב, וואלם זיך נעחאם אריבערנעי סראנען — פים אן אופועהבארנו עלעהסריטעו שסראם, — פון ארץ ישראל. און פון די לאנעים אין דער ארן הרכים, כיו"ן פרייען ניו יארק. און ווען בי רעפשנסטראעית השט זיר סארענרינט, השנען אירען נעושנט:

- עם השם נעהאלטעו בייורענענעג, שבער דער רענעו השם רשר אונוער רעסשנסטראציע ניט פארשטערנ... אפשר האט סעו אונו ראד רערהערט איז

F Sport און סויתענטער אוטאראסטיסע אירען, וואס דיכען נעווען אין רער

(שמדעום מויפים עומייטען פארנים)

קאַלאַנ־אַל מיניסמער זאַנמ אויך אז ענגלישע סאַלראמען אך אדין ישראל האבען נעסראנען באפעהר צו זיין סארויכטיג טיט נוצען וואפען געגען אידען.—גלויבען או עטלי וועט אפעלירען פאר פרירען אין ארץ ישראל אם נים ארויסגעבעו קיין ענרגילטיגעו באשלוס.—ער וועט מענליך באקאנט מאכען באשטימונג פון א זקהגוליתו טויתנות אירעו ניער אונטערווכונגם מאמיסיט.

ווארסעטען סטייטפענט אין פארכאי





האבען געפאדערט אידישע מלוכה אין ארץ ישראל



THE DOUBLESHOUSE DOUG SERVE DESTRUCTION

סונ"ם שאדית הפליכה פון אייראפעאישען אירענסום. ארן איער מאסת נענען א ברוסאלער פאליטים וושם באדראם די 2000ייעהריגע אידיישע שטרעבונגעו. ישליסט זיה או די איבערוויגענדע פעהרהיים פון דער באפעלקעותנו פון אונוער לאנד. די פרייהייסילינענדע אסיפריקע וודעם נים בלייבעו שוריינעו ווען פענשעו פרט שרוכער וויויע ווכען שפעטוריטען דו פיוערליכע ארנטערנאשראנארע הכסחות וואס דיונען נעסאכט נער מושרען עום אירייניען פאלת. פיר מעלען נים דער וויבען. או די עעבראכענע אירען פון אייראפע ואיען חוצרעו ד מרכנות סוו א נייעד צאיירפנים דינסיים מעד דער בריסיטער רענירונג נאברעם ווי זיי האבעו יני דורך א נס נעראסערועט פרו די נענער פרו דער

סיד האבעו נעשלאסעו אונוערע פאבריקען און י פרעסיער פון נרויסיבריסאניע.

מאר די קודער

יעווארעע פארכעשה אין פויכען פיכע

צוצוקעכעו אוכוערע שטיכעו צו רער ראוינער נרויסער

סון די קליידעה, עיכווארג און לינענס.

ואסעו כים מרוענטער פון דיערע להוססרובע מינו ניכעו מיר אויסדרות עו אונוער מיסעו עארן, אין

יעיכען עם נעפט אנטיי ראם אכעריקאנישע פאים צו באטיעעו דעם ישוב, ושנעו פיר : פיר וועיעו

קיים וועועו וופרעו שמארקער פון מאניצויטאנ. אוני דער שטום חועט רערנרייכען די קאבינעטען פון די נרויסמשכטען! זי וועט דורמדרינוען די דישע ווענט פון דער אפיציעלער נלויכנילטינקיים, זי וועט אויפי וועמען השם נעוויסען פון דער ציוויליוירטער מעניטי

אירען פון ארץ יטראל -- ראס אסעריקאנער פאלק איז סים אייר איז דער ראזינער נרויסער תביעה! סיר שיקען אייך אונוער טיפע ליניטאפט און שטיעע אין אינוער בנפיינואסען לאפא מאר עמענען די טויניען פון און ישראל, פאר אומיכאנרעניעשר אירישער אייכוואכרושרוננ און מארוואכרלען דאס לאכר אין א WITITE TORRO.

פרעוירעום פון די פאראיינינטן שטאטען און עים

סיר יטיקעו איבער די רשוינע דעקלאראעיע עום.

קאַמוניסטען אין אראביע זאַגעו או הוסלאנד איז געגעו ציוניום שיום וואס די יונייטק ניישאנס ווכע

ירועלים, פיטוישף. - באריכטעוןנים פיין מאולסאו

JOHNSON SHOULD

אלטעו פרירליר. רי ציימונג פראטעסטירט געגען די וועלען פארווירפליכט ווערען, וועט תאלטתו פרידליד.

חעריסט שיצט א דעהר געפעהרליכע שטרפונג נגענען דין אירעו.

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

טאה פון איראן סטראטעט אויך

נים צוריקהאלטען די ציוניסטען פון

JOHNSON COUNTY (ספעציעית קייבעל צום "משרנען ושורנאל" פון ש. י. דארפואן) לאנראה פיטיקאד. -- פוילישע נעננין בען עוראבעותט די רעליה שראנסי "סוויוליננ", אנספן פיסעים. וואס הייסט "איל ליאן פוסולפאנען אין אינדיע. הוץ סטער באנרעם לאבען לעצטענס באי פארטען בעת זיו ויינען אויסטעלארען וועם זי אנפאנגען אין האאנ דעם ראר", ארזיסנעלאוט א פראקלאטאיע וואס זי וועט פארלירען די פריינטי ראכעוזעט די קלידער טראנספארטען נעווארען אין רצה נדיניא האווען און 11טען נאוועסבער

וואס זיינען נעשיקט פון אויסלאנר זיי יארקויפט צום שווארצען פארק. אין דער אכקלאנע נענען פווסערט"ן ירעגרינע פויליטע צוליב רעם. ון פרעו איצט די בוראנסי ווערט באפשנט אן ער איז געווען דער האט היישט נקקייבקיט אתכן באריכטען וואס ולערען אויז האטרער פון דער אנטיסעטיטישער פריכטען ווענען אומרוחען ענגיאנר'ס פאויצ'ע פאריסטארסט וועד מארעכפאני נריניע פאר דין פאריטידענע נפגענדען באווענונג און האט נעי אין לאנר, און דערסיערט "סיר ווייטען רען אין אראביען און אפריעע". אירען. האם היילים נעפייבעלים אחבר צארטען וואס ולערען אויסגעלארען אין אנפיהרער פון דער אנפיסעסיטישער

> אירען פון פילו לענוער קומען צו אנודת ישראל מיעלם כאנפערענץ

פון פוילען, בארואכט פון טרופען. השלפען די נאשלם אויסרשטען דשם רער באריכט שנט. אז די פוילישע צירען נעלארען אלם פרות נפנען השלענרי אירענטים. פשליניי רשט פנטרעקט אויף די צירען נעלארען אלם פרות נפנען הפלענו שען כוויולינג פספעטיעלע קייבעל מון אחרן חשרטט.

יושם אירישע הפליף ארנאניזמעיעם בריסעל. פילטואר. – רא איז היינם לאנראו. פיקטואר. – עו דער איני פון אסערישע און אנדערע לענרער אנאנסירט נעלארענ. און פארסטערער סערנאציאנאלער כאנפערענק פון רער עם אין פעקטנעשטעלט נעווארעו, גוין צוסרעטען אלם ערות כיי דעם

קליידער מראנספארטען פאר אידען אין

השבעו נעשיקט פאר די אירעו אין פרן די איריקע נעסיינרעס גיון השר אנורת ישראל. וושס אין פאררופען יאנד זיינען איינגעלאדען נעווארען נקווארען אווף דער וואד פון צווייטען אז פויליטל כאנריטלו באנרעם האי פראעים נענען רעם האלקנריטען (מארטועצונל אוים"ן צווייטען פיירוט)

מונים אפיריטון די אים שמשערע מון אנסיסעפיטיום אין די לכנדער וואו זיי השבען געוואוינט און אין וועלי כע דיי דארפען ניט נעצוואונגען ווערען ווייטער צו לעבעו. כייר האבעו נעקעפסט מאר בעכערע ואבעו ווי ראס. די ראוינע פילע טויזענטער פון אויסגערארי סע און שנגעיטרשקענע קרבנות זיינען כארעכטינט עו נעשרנען א פקום פקלט אין ארץ ישראל. יערע פארי ששקטינות עד נעתסען שרים קען כלויו שערינען רעס שלום פת דער וועלם און פארשארפען דו שרעקליכע

איך בין זיכער, אז ראס אסעריקאנער פאלק וועט נענען ודין פולע שטיעע צו רעם צוריקיאויםבוי פון ארץ יקתאל אלם א אירים הייסלאנה. משרום דאם איז באוירם שויף די פארדינאלע יסודות פון נערעכטיני פיים, און עם אין אונוער נאציאנאלע עחרע סקיים

מאמאם ע. דיישי.

ארו דיין ולאכע כשד אלין טראנוש, און בלוויו די צייש אלם נשותרנשה פהו ססיים אוו כיו יארק באסראכם איר עם נאר א פייעיליכע פליכט פון יערען פון אונן

מארואפירונו פרו די ניו יארקער בירנער, וואס מאדערם נערעכטיותיים פאר"ו אירייטעו פאלה איכער דער נאני צער וועלם און די ווידעריאויפריכטונג פון דער אידיר - TINGERS INCOMEDIATE THE THE PRINT THE סיר השבעו נאר וושם נעוואונעו א קרינ איבער רי ברוסאלע און בארבארייטע, מאמאלימארע טונאים. פיר השניעו נעקעספט אין רעם קרינ אויפעותאיטעו מוע פו די אידישע קרבנות אין אייראפע. אינסופרנשציאנאלען פאראל און דאם רעכט פון פעלי

סקר אריז ועלבסטיטטענרינסיים און פרייריים. אונוערע ישונאים דיינען באוינס נעווארען, און זייערע פאלישע אידקשלשניקס ויינען עקשטערט נקוושרען. אבעו ראס איריעע פאלה -- רער ערשטער און רער הוישטועכליכער קרכן פון נאציום --- אין נאר .prain busyyny tytha itt ty אלק אומשקהיג עו נעשינען נערעכשינקיים און רוה אין דער נאריסיתסתיוועים. סיאן אינע באפיהונגען

יואה הוסינו אחונר פון עניפטעו, פיריע פרייהייט". און איראק ניבען איבער אז רארט רי באוייבטען הערעינהלען אויר או רי קשפוזייסטיטע מארטייעו אין די עייטונגען ניכען אוכער או דער שאח

רי קשפוריסטייטע פארטייצו אין די פון איראן (פערויע) האט זור ארויסר אטריסאנער פאריטן פאר א סערטעני ראזינע אראבייטע לענדער פארטפרייה נעושנט פאר די אראבער אין ארק דייטע ארץ ייטראל. אין דעם נענטענן טען רארט ליטעראטור אין וועלכע זיי ייסראל. מארויכערפו או ספוועם רוסלאנר איו ישראל. נגען צייביום. ווי א רעוולטאם פון די ראוינע ענטר לאנר", ואל דער שאה האנען דער פון די פאליטיטע פארטיען, מאי פון ווי א רעוולטאם פון די ראוינע ענטר קלערט. "אויב פאלעסטינע ואל ניט פוילען גערויבם פון פוילישע באנדימעו וויילונגעו ווערען א סר אירעו דארם בחוד אויב פאנעסטיע זאל נים

אייניגקיים פאר ארץ ישראל

ניו ישוקער איריטע סותרים השבעו רורך סיקראפאויטרובעס האם זיר

נעשלאסע, די נעשעפטען, אירישע טראגען העברעאיש נעזאנג-הפי ארבייטער האכען נעווארפען די ארי און ארץ ישראל לידער, עם האם כיים, אירישע יונענטליכע האבען איר נעפיחלט א עהרפורכט, ווי אין א בערגעלאום וייערע קלאסעו, הונדערי לינען יוקיטוב, ווי אין א יוסיה סער פויופנטער, יונג און אלט, און איריטע פארעווייפלונג, איריטע ה מינדער אפילה השכען נעכשען ארוים" נונג. דער פחד פאר פארואט.

נקפארשיאם איבער די נאסען, צונען דראפאטיוירם נעווארען ביי דער

כאדטירט צום כינריסאו סקווער וינער דעסאנסטראעיע פון א פי

נאסעו זיפעו שווארץ נעווארעו סים אלע האכעו נעפיהלם די וד

אידען זיכען נעקופען, נעקופען פים קיים און עקרפורכסינקיים פון

מארקלעסטע הערצער, פים צער אוים'ן דעסאנסטראציע. פען האט עם נעק

ניויסעו בוסנלים, וואס האט נעטיאי דערקענען אין דעם אויסרויק סען זייעו מאלה: נעסוסעו סים ענטר פניס'ער: סעו האט עס נעקענט ו ריסטונג. סיט פארביטערונג. סיט לענען אין די אראפנעלאוטת קעפ ווערינעישריי, וואס סען וויל צעשמעי טערען זיער לאטרי האט סען וויל צעשמעי

סערעו זאער לעצטע האשענוננ: א טע און ארויסרושעריישע בויקעו

נעוושרעו אויה פיער אויינער. שכער אם ראם וואם סינו פיחלם כיו א

צחייי אוי נער השבעו זיך שוין סעני סער נקשעהעניש, און סען השם

ישקו נקנוסעו ואסיעו איום רק" אים" עם אויסצודריקעו סים ווערטער, פראוייוייטער פלאספארסע, וואס איו

"אויסנעשמעלט נעוופרען ביים פארק. (פארטועעונג אוים"ן עווייטען פיי

די דעושנסטראציע איז גערומען עם נעמיחלם אין דער לומט, נעמי

איריינת הייסלאנר אין ארץ ייטראל.

רער יונענט פון די.

פארק, או דער פארק און די ארומינע וואד טאנ אין ניו יארק.

רא אין ארץ ישראל האט דער אר" אריינקומען אין לאנה, וועם ענגלאנה נאו פון עשליכע אראכישע קולטורעלע שארלירען די פרייןטשאפט פון 80 כיי ו די ארשכער אין לאנד זיר עו פאר" קאפט פון איראן, אפנאניספאן און.

"פאלעסטינע איז או אראבים כאי פון דער רעניוונג דירעקט. פאי

הואם פרומאן מענ וויסעד.

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אין אינסארסירטע פאליטיעע קרייר (פארטועצונג אוים'ן עודיטען פיידוש) זי וועט קוסען רארפען סיט א רעי מארד פון א נקפרינקס מארראט עו א מארטירער פאלה, און זיד שטעלען אויה דער דיים פון דעם אראבישען "בלאק". וואם האט נאר נים נעי משרט עוכעלשועו ווערעו לבתחילת ? (presentative)

אכער אין דער פינום אין עם ביר ווילעו נאר ביי אונו פעתר אן אסעריפאנער פראד בע ווי או ענכלישע. רער אויספיתיה ליכער מעמשראנדום פון רעם ציונים־ מישעו עמוירושעמי מאונסיל על מאירא, כיסיואה (יונייטטר פרעס), סעטרעטערי בוירנס בעווייזט פלאתא - רעפעיטען פון רכיטק צו די הינע וו דער טאו די אלאונטערבראבענע אסעריכאנער פאלים פאר א פערטעל

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ניו יאָרק, די ירושלים ד׳אמעריקע

די נעכמיגע נאסען-"עמאנסמראציע פאר ארץ ישראל האש דאס ירושע ניו יארק אוועקגעשמעלט אין סאמע שפיץ פון דעם קאמף אר אידישער ווידעראו־פלעכונג און פאר אידישע רעכט אין ארץ שראל אין איכער גאר דער וועלם. דאס אידישע ניו יארק האט זיך אך זעלמען פריהער אז" דערהויכען, ארויסגעוויזען איהר עכם אי־ ישען נייסט.

אין משך פון אונזערע וואנדערוננען איבער לענדער און קאנטיי בעטען האַכען אידען המיד נעהאט עענטערען וואס זויגען דא און וארט נעקרוינט געווארען אלס די "ירושלים"ס" פון דער אדער יענער מחונה. זוילנע, לוכלין, כריסק און אנדערע שטעט האַבען געהאט אט די טימולען אין אונוער איינענער צייט.

ייענע שטעם זיינען געווען פעסטונגען פון אידיטקיים אין פילען זין פון ווארם. מיר האבען ליידער, פארלארען יענע שטעם. די יירושלים'ם' פון ליטע שון פוילען און אנדערע לענדער זיינען פארי נינטעט געווארען. אין אטעריקע, פון דער צווייטער זיים, האבען מיר זיך תמיד כאקלאנם, או שינו פעהלם דא דער עכם אידיטער נייסם. או אלנו פעהלם די אידיטע זויזיע און או עכטע אידיטקיים האם דא געך נים געשלאגען קיין ווארצלען.

-- שבער אויך אמעריקע האם לעצטענם זיך שנגעהויבען דערהוים מען צו דער ראל וואס ציים און אומשטענדען האבען אויך פאר איהר באשטימם, ניו יארק האם שנגעהויבען ווייזען ציינענס, אז זי הזיבם אן פארדינען דעם נאמצן פון ירושלים ד'אמעריקע, זי ווייזם נים נאר דעם נייסט, די פארשטענדינינג פאר אירישע פראבלעמען נאר פארמעסם זיך אייך צו פארווארצלען און פארטיפען אירישקיים אי פילטו זין פון ווארם.

יים איז געווים דעופאר וואס ניו יארק איז געווארען א סקום רותה, א צענטער פון אדייטען וויסען, וואס דער ציוניסטיטער געי האנק האט ענדלאך דורכבעדרונגען כרייטע אידייטע שינטען און וואס די אסיפילאטארייטע עלבטענטען ווינען אנטטווינען געווארען. די גענטינע דעמאניסטראצין דארף ניט געמאסטען ווערען כלויז פיט א פאליטייטער מאס, איים ווי ווייט דאס וועט ווירקען אייף וואטינני כאן און אויף לאנראן – אין ווי די ווירקונג דארט מוז כלי ספק זיין א גרויסע – גאר אייך, אין אפשר הויפטועכלאך, פיט דעט מאס פון אידיטען כאוואוסטוינינקיים, פון אידיטער דערוואכונג אין וואכי

ניו יארק איז איצם בעהר נים קיין פארלייקענוגג פון די ווילגעס, און די ווארשעם, די קראקעם און די פיעבראקאוום, אדער דער אנפיי מעודים פון דער אמת'ער ירושלים, נאר די כאמע פארקערפערינג פון דער אמת'ער ירושלים, נאר די כאמע פארקערפערינג פון דעב נייסם וואס האם באלעכם די קהלות אין דער אלפער וועלם גון דער נייסם פון ירושיים אין ארץ ישראל. ניו יארק איז איצם דער המשך פון דער פארנא גענהיים וואס דארף אונו פיהרען צו דער בולוגם. צו פולער דער"ייונג.



STANBING ROOM ONLY AT ZIONIST RALLY

Part of 200,00C throng at Madison Sq. Park demonstration listen to speeches against ban on Palestine immigration. (Mirron Photos (Other Photos on Center Fold)

200,000 Protest Palestine Police

More than 200,000 Jews and sympathizers of states faiths crowded Madison Square Park yesterday is the largest Zionist rally in the city's history to protest Briage continued refusal to open Palestine's gates to home less

Jewish refugees from Europes
Countless factories and serves
throughout the city closed before
the rally's start at 4 p. m. 18 998;
mit employes to attend. AF. 288;
CIO unions joined the demandary
tion, and the American Eugers
Emergency Council predicted
more than 500,000 would erect.

the movement.

Thirty youth groups, numbering 20,000, were the vanguage of numerous other groups the converged in parades on the post. War veteran marchers included Jewish Legion members who fought with British Gen. Allegies to wrest Palestine from Therest control in World War L.

A telegram from Gov. bewey said it was "the solemn daty of each of us" to "demand justice for the Jewish people of the world and restoration of the Jewish nation in its historic nomeland—Palestine."

Pierre Van Paassen, author, charged the British government with aiding formation of the Arab League, which he called "a branch of he British Ocionial Office." He said Britain mought to "freeze Jewish endeavor" because it fea:s other Middle East and Asiatic peoples "will collow the Jewish example and reate their own industries, cultum and independence."

Other speakers were Dr. Israel Goldstein, Fead of the Zionist Organization of America; Louis Hollander, chairman of the CIO State Industrial Union Council, and Thomass Murray, head of the AFL State Zederation of Labor. Dr. Goldstein termes the

British entity ban to Palestine "shameful," and urged President Truman and the State Department to hold firm to its solicy of balking at the British White Paper, which repudiates the Balfour Declaration.

Addressing himself to President Truman, he said:

"America backs you up. We. expect you to keep insisting on admission of 100,000 lews immediately and to keep reminding Britain of that American policy which is now on record in party platforms and Congress resolutions. We expect you to prove yourself the forthright, courageous, wurmhearted human being we know you to be, By seeing this flaue through to its proper fulfillment—Palestine wide open to Jewish masses and then reconstituted as a Jewish State."

די פאלקם-דעמאנסטראציע נענד רעם ווייסו פאפיר – און וואס ווייטער?

דער צארן פון די אידן גענן דעם שענדלעכן ווייםן פאפיר האם זיך געכטן געפילט אויף די נאסן פון ניו יארק, אויף דער ריון־דעסאני סטראציע אין מעדיסאן סקווער פארק. דאס איז געווען דער צארן פון א ל ע אידן וועסען עס גיים אין לעכן צו פארזיכערן דעם פון צי יארן ישראל. דורך דער דעסאנסטראציע אויף די נאסן פון ניו יארק האבן גערעדם די אידן אין פארשיידעגע לענדער, האבן גערעדם די אידן פון די קאגצענטראציע לאגערן אין דייםשלאנר. דעס מאר נים כאדייםן, או די אידן פון אמעריקע מוון זיך באידער מים דער נאסןידעמאנטטראציע אין ניו יארק. פונקם ווי דער מיםינג אין מעריסאן סקווער גארדן, דעם פנסן סעפטעטבער, דער מיםינג אין מעריסאן סקווער גארדן, דעם פנסן סעפטעמבער, איז נאכנעפאלנם געווארן מים עסלעכע מיסינגען אין אנדערע שטעס, און דעם נארדן מיםינג אוי מים די נאסןידעמאנסטראציעס. און פונקם ווי גען דעם נארדן מיםינג אוי איצם, ווילן מיר אונטערשטרייכן, או געוועלשאפטלעכע מינונג פון אטעריקע, בראש מים דער ארבעסערי באווענינג. דער דארגער סאסף — אונטערשטרייכן מיר ווידער — באווענינג. דער דארגער סאסף — אונטערשטרייכן מיר ווידער באווענען די אימפעריאן נער דער ליניע פון קאסף גענן רעאקציע, גענן די אימפעריאייסטישע מאכינאציעס, וועלכע קאנען נאר אני צינדן א פייער אויף דער וועלם. עס וועם אומטענלער זיין ביי אוא צינדן א פייער אויף דער וועלם. עס וועם אומטענלער זיין ביי אוא צינדן צו באווארענען גראד דעם ישוב אין ארץ ישראל.

אין פארבינדונג דערכים דארף מען אנווייון אויפן מעמאראני דום וואם דר. ווייו און דר. סילווער האבן צוגעשמעלם צו סמעים מעקרעמערי כוירנס. אויף וויפיל דער צוועק פון מעמאראנדום איו מימצוהעלפן דעם קאסף געגן ווייםן פאפיר איז דאס געווען א וויכי מימצוהעלפן דעם קאסף געגן ווייםן פאפיר איז דאס געווען א וויכי מינער אקס. אבער איף זויפיל דער מעמאראנדום איז איבערגעי געכן געווארן בוירוס'ן, וועלכער האם געשפילט אוא גרויסע ראל אין דעד פארשארפטער באציאונג צוויטן אמעריקע און מאוועסן־פארבאנד, האם איין דעם געדארפט אנגעוויזן ווערן אין דעם מעמאראנדום. עס איז קלאר, אז דער גורל פון די אידן אין דער מעמאראנדום. עס איז קלאר, אז דער גורל פון די אידן אין ארץ ישראל, ווי פון אלע יענדער, וועם זיין געויכערם נאר ווען די ארץ ישראל, ווי פון אלע יענדער, וועם זיין געויכערם נאר ווען די דער קאאליציע צוויסן אמעריקע, מאוועסן־פארבאנד און ענגלאנד דער משוב אין ארץ ישראל ווען מ'רעדם צו בויונס'ן, ווען מ'רעדם דעם מארף, אנגערויון אוף גימ־געראלמענע צוואגן — דארף מען רעדט שארף, אנגערויון אוף גימ־געראלמענע צוואגן — דארף מען פאלעסטיגע ספעציעל וועם געלייזם ווערן ווי געדקרינ נאר מים דער פאלעסטיגע ספעציעל וועם געלייזם ווערן ווי געדקרינ נאר מים דער נורל פון

הילף פון דער קאצליציע.

דער מעטאראנדום צו בוירנס'ן ווייוט אן אוית דער שעדלעכער
דער מעטאראנדום צו בוירנס'ן ווייוט אן אוית דער שעדלעכער
ראל פון די אראבישע רעאקציאנערן. ער פארפעלט אבער צו אוני
מערשטרייכן א וויכטיגן ענין — קאאפעראציע צווישן אידן און
אראבער אין פאלעסטינע גופא, דער כארינג פאר רער זיכערקייט
סון ישוב און פארן קאסק פאר א פרייער, דעטאקראטישער פאלעסטינע,
מיר זיינען זיכער, א סים די כאטערקונגע דריקן סיר איזס
די סענטיטענטן פון די אריישע ארכעטער און אלע אידישע אנטיי
די סענטיטענטן פון די סענטיטענטן פון כארייטנדיגע טיילן פון
דעט ישוב נופא. עס איז אונזער איכערציינונג או אויף אזא ווענ
וועט דער קאסף נקנן וויינן פאפיר כרייטער ארוסגעטען די פאלקטי

משמן אומעמום און שו נשר אויף שוש ווענ וועם דער נשצישנשלער אירישער ישוב אין פשלעממינע געזיכערם ווערן.

As 150,000 Demanded Palestine Be Made a Jewish Homeland



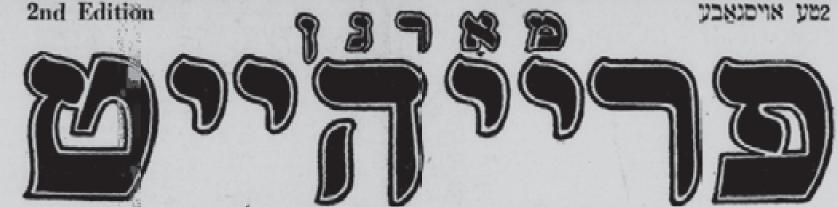
STIRRING PROTEST. Here are some of the 150,000 persons who gathered at Madison Square Park yesterday in a huge demonstration in support of the "Jewish Palestine's Fight for Freedom." Staged in protest to Britain's refusal to open Palestine to homeless

Jewish refugees in Europe, the sentiments of the rally, urging that President Truman and the State Department "use every influence" to help establish Palestine as a National Jewish Homeland, were forwarded to the President by the American Zion at Emergency Council.

VXIX pol 4

פאר א וועלט אן פאשיום!

פאר 60 מיליאן דושאבם אין אמעריקע!



VOL. XXV, No. 7984

פשמשם משרעי

בוים דקם

אַלנייִרַיסאַניסענט !

שאַפט לייענער

משרגויפרייתיים".

DAILY PRICE 5 CENTS

6 PAGES

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1945 י"ה חשון, תרש"י 1945, 25 דאָנערשטאנ, אָקשאָבער 25, 1945 י"ה חשון, תרש"י

מרעמן אַרױס געגן װײסן פּאַפּיר



דר. אתרשעל נאלדשטיין



לושים האַלענדער

די גאַנצע אידישע באפערקערונג און די פרעידיוניאָנם האבן געשמיצמ מעכמיגע דעמאנסמראציע

לואים האלענרעד, אין נאמען פון סי־אי־א, און מאמאם מארעי, אין נאמען פון א. פ. אוו ל., פאדערן באלדינע אפ־ שאפונג פון רייסן פאפיר. — פארערן פון דער אמער־קאנער רעגירונג און פון דער לעיבאר רעגירונג אין ענגלאנד צו האלמן וואָרם און דערפילן די צוואָגן און פארפליכטונגען צום אירישן פאָלק. – אויל און אימפעריאליום באוועגן אמעדיקאנער בינ-ביונעם און ענגלישן קאלאניאלן אפים זיך צו צאצקען מים איבן סאוד, זאנם וואן פאַסען. – דו'. ישראל גאַלרשטיין פאַרדאָמט בריטיסן פאַרבאָט אויף פרייהייטן אין ארץ־ישראל. – מיט וואַס פאר א מוט, פרעגט ער, זוכט ענגלאנר זיך צו מישן אין אונגארן און עסטרייך?

א פערמל מיליאן שמימען פון אירישע אַרבעמער, פון פאריער מארערנע אירישע שולן און שון תלמוד תורה'כ און פון די פארשירענע רערנער – פון אלעטענט שטימען האסן זין געטראגן איין פארער רונג: צו מאכן א פוף צום כרעכן די צוזאגן! א פוף צו די כלוטיפארגיי פונגען פון אירן! זעקס מיליאן אידישע קרבנות איז גענוג! די מויערן

אם די ששימען האכן זיך געשראגן נים כלויו אין דעם גרויסן פעריםאן פקווער פאַרק, וואָם איז אַרוֹמגערינגלם געווארן מים א נעריכטער קיים מענטשן פון אלע זייטן, נאר איבער צענדלינער נאסן נעליטענע שוועסטער און ברירער וואָם קלאפן אין די שויערן פון קיין וואשינגטאן און קיין לאנראן און צו דעו נאַנצער וועלם!

באריכם פון פ. סאנדלעד

די טויערן פון ארייישראל מוזן באלד געעפנט ווערן פאר אירישער און פון קלאוקמאַכער, פון מילינערי אַרבעטעד און פון דרעסמאַכער, איינוואַנרערונג און דער ווייסער פאַפיר מוז גלייָך אָפגעשאַפט ווערן! פון בוטשער אַרבעטער און פון פאַקעטבוך באַכער, פון רעליגיעוע עם מוז נעמען א פוף צ' דער ווייסער פאפיר פאלימיק פון דעם ענגלישן אירן, פון פראנרעסיווע, פון ציוניסטן, פון קרומער און פאבריקאנטן, אימפעריאליום, און ענגלאנד און אמעריקע מוון האלשן זייער צוואג פון מויונמער סמודענשן און צענדליגער מוונמער קינדער פון די וואָם זיי האָכן געגעכן צו דעם אידישן פאַלק!

אַם ראָם האָבן נעכהן נעפאָרערם אויף אַ פעכטינן און צאָרנרוגן

אם די און ענלפכע אנדערע פאַדערונגען האָכן זיך געטראַגן פון ארץ ישראל מוון געעפנם ווערן! פון די מיילער און פה די הערצער פון דעם העכער פערעל מיליאן אירישע מענער, פרויתן און קינדער, פון אידן פון אלע קלאסן און שיכטן. עם איז געובון די גרעסטע פאַלקסדעטאָנטטראַציע וואָם ניו יארקער אידן האָב, ווען עם איז דורכגעפירט פאר זייערע ברידער איום, איבער די פקאייפקרעיפערם, איבער, די צענדליגער שעפער, אין שוועסטער אין דקם ישוב און פאר זייערע געפייניגטע און פיל פאבריקן און קראָטען, און פון דאָרט איבער ווער גאַנצער שטאָט אין



פילים מארטי

ארבעטער־פירער פאַרערן נערעכטינסיים פאר אידן

cont. on next page

די מעכשיגע דעמאַנמשראַציע דאָם זיך אַנגעהויבן אַ פך פריער ווי די באַשטימטע ציים. שוין דריי אַזייגער האַבן קאַלאָנעס דעמאַני כמראנטן פון פארשירענע ארנאניזאציעס, פון פערטער עוועניו, פון בראדוועי, פון די פארשירענע זייטינע נאסן, אין פולער אַררענונג, ב פאנען, פלאקאטן און צארנדיגע לאוונגען, זיך געניטען אריינגיסן אין די שרומיגע נשפן, שנטקעגן דער פלשמסארמע, וושם איז געי שמאנען אויף דעד מורח זיים פון דעם פארק. און נלייכציימינ תאבן אידן גענומען צושליסן זייערע קראמען, ארבעטער האבן גענומען פארלאזן זייערע שעפער און זיך לאק אין גרופעסווייז צו דעם גרויסן פאַלקס אַרויסטריט, אויסצורריקן דעם אַנגעקליבענעם ווייטאָנ, פראַ־ מעסמ און צארן געגן דעם ענגלישן אימסעריאליום.

ווען משת אוישער האט פיר אוריגער געעפגט דעם ריזיגן פאלקם ארויפטרים טים זיין מעכטיגן געזאנו פון "דגל מהגה יהורה", "פטאר ספענגלר בענער" און "התקוה", את שוין דער פאר ק געזוען פול ווי אן אוינ, איז מען שוין אַרום און אַרום נעשמאַנען צונויסנעדריקמע, דורכגעצישערשע, דורכגעוויישאגשע אין דער גרויסער דערווארשונג צו הערן די רווד פון די דערנער, צויפצורריכן די איינשטיטינקיים כים די רייד זייערע, כים דעם אויפדרוק וואם קוסט כוך דעם נאנצן פאלק, פון די מיליאנען אירן איבער'ן שמאם און איבער

דעמאנסטראציע' פון פאלקס איינינקייט די ריויגע דעמאַנסמראַציע איז געווען דער העכסמער אויסדרוק פון פאַלקסיאיינינקיים און פון אַרבעטער־איינינקיים. אין דער דעמאני כמראציע האבן זיך כאמייליגם אַרגאַניואַציעם פון די פאַרשירנסטע ריכשונגען אין אירישן לעכן. און זי איז געשטיצט געווארן פון אַלע יוניאן פון דעם פי. אי. א. און פען דער אַמעריקאן פערערעישאַן

פיר האָכן נעשלאָסן אונוערע

ווירטעט אייערע לעכנס צו כאשיצן

וי וועם אויפוועקן ראַל געוויסן פון

רען פון ארץ ישראל, פאר אומכאנרער

פראים־מיניסטער פון גרויס־ברימשר

איבער די הונדערטער דעמאָני (ידער צוויי־פּניס'דינקיים מצר דער מרישישער רענירונג, נאַכרעס וואָס וְיי סטראנטן האט פען נעזען גיט נאר ראַבן זיך סיט אַ נס נעראַטעוועט פון רי פאַנען פון די ציוניסטישע אָרנאַ־ רד נענל פון דער נאצייחיה, ניושציעם, נשר אויך די מאַנען און מלאקאטן פון די אַרדן־שולן, פון דער מאַריערס יוניאָן און פון אַנרערע יור יוערקשטאטן און נעשעפטן, פאַרלאָזן

מענטשן האָבן געוויינט הויך אוים ון אדן אָפּהאַלְטנריג אונזער פיטינג ראָ, קול, ווען איינער פון די רערנער האס נובן סיר אויסררוק צו אונוער טיפן אויסנקשריקן, או דער ,ווייסקר פא" צפרן, צו וועלכן עם שטיפט צו ראָם נעקומען צו דער מאכט מיט אוא אין סיל, סייאייא, האָט דערקלברם: פיר וועלן נים לאָזן די לעיבאָר רע" פּדאַנעוועטן סאַרראַט צו רער אידיי נירונג צו שפילן אימפעריאליסטישע שנר נאציאנאלער היים.

עם איז נעצקן, א פאלקטידעמאני דעם ישוב, זאנן מיר: שיר וועלן נים

עווינגען זי צו מעשים! פארויצער נון דער ריוינער, היסי אידן פון ארץ יאראל - ראס מארויצער נון לעו די אין גער אסעריקאנער פאלק אין מיני אייך אין האלטן אריג אויף געם נאויגן היטטא מארישער מאטן־מארואסלונג אין גער אסעריקאנער פאלק אין מיני אייך אין רישן מאכטרוועקסל; דער ארבעטערי ווען לואים ליפסקי, פיטיפארויצער דער ראוינער נרויסער תבעת! פר פון דער אמערוקאנער איריטער קאני שיקן אייך אונוער טיפע ליכשאפט סערענץ. די דעסאנסטראציע האט און שטיצע אין אונוער נעטיינואסקט נעשיקט דעם פאלננרינן סעסערוש צו לאסף פאר דער עפענונג פו די טויער

> רעם ישוב אין ארץ ישראל: הונרערטע" טויזנטער אפעריקאי ניצטער אירישער איינוואנדערונג אה פון זייערע קריסטלעכע מוָט־בירנער, אירישן שטאט. סיר שיקן איבער די מעריסאן סקוובר פארק, ניו יארק סי- פון די פאראיינינטע שטאטן און צום אירן אין ארך ישראנ, דעם רומד ניע. מולן ישוב וואם איז היינט דער סימי

בשל פון השפונונג פשר די אידן פון

רער נאנצער ויעלם. שלם בירגבר פון דער גרעסטער שטאָט אין דער וועלט, האָבן טיר זיך "מאַראיינינט אַן אַ פעכטינער רעטאָנ מארן אויפבוי פון נאציאנשלן לעבן פון אירישן משלק און פאר דער צו־ רוסשטעלונג פון רער ווירדע און ערע פון שארית הפלימה פון אייראפיר אישן אידענטוב.

אן אייער מאסף נעגן א ברוטאלער משליםיק וושם בשררשם די 2000ייע־ רינע אידישע שטרעבונגען, שליסט זיך טן די איבערהענענרע מערהיים פון רער בשפעלקע ונג פון אונוער לשגר. רי פרייהיים־לכבענרע שמעריקע וועט כים בלייבן שרייגן ווען מענטשן מים אַרעסער וויזיע זוכן צו אָפונישן די מייערלעכע זי מערנאציאנאלע חבט" חות, וונים זישען נעמאכט נעווארן צום אירישן האלק. סיר וועלן נים דערלויבן, או די צעבראַכענע אירן פון אייראפע זאלן וערן די קרבנות פון א

רערלויבט סיר אייך צו ואגן, או אויסאיבן יערע מענאעכע קראפט וואס סארגעסן ווערן. אויב ראס נעווארן און זיי זיינען טאקע די קעמשן ביז צום סוף! פרבנות, אבען פיר אלע אויך – די רעדע פון לואים האלעערער אין אונוערע קראַמען, שעפער און שולעם ! יינען אויך שלע פשררשטן געוושרן!

> בערווענענדן משנרשט פון פשלק. זיי זיינען נעווען אין דער לאגע צו סאן שלת וושם זיי וושלסן נעוושלם ; זיי השר בען נים נעהאם קיינע מארפליכטונגען אויסצודריקן דאס געפיל פון צארן און צו אייך, וואס איר האם נעי נען האכן זיי נים נעבונרן. די פארים פון נרוים בריטאניע זיינען נעווען דער- אן אוטפארגלייכלעכן פארראט. איך סטרשציע, וואָם וֹנִיינִט ווי אויסנקרור רוען כיו די איצטינע קענרלעכע ארץ פון נרויס בריטאניע זיינען נעווען דערר דערט די איר אין באסעלקערונג איז ישראל פאליסי וועט ניט געשטירציט שלאָגן פון זייער נרויסן רורכפאל; זיענן רעס נורל פון זייערע ברידער אין אייראפע, זוי טיף דערצארנט און אונזערע סאָדערונגען פאר גערעכטיני זאנער אויסן נרונט פון זייערע פארי צעווייטאָנט זיי זיינען איבער דער הייט וועלן ווערן שטארקער פון־טאָנר שברעכונגען, אויפן נרונט פון זייצרע אין וועלכער פיר ווערן געשטיצט פון בלוטיגער שפיל, נואס רער ענגלישער צויטאָנ. אונזער שטים יועט דערנייר איבערצוננגען. איז ווען עס איז אין דער איבערווענגריגער סערהייט פוי אימפעריאליום . שפילם אין ארשי בען די האכינקטן פון די מאכטן. דער נעשיכטע נפווען א נייע רענירונג אין א בעסערער לאנע עו מאן ראס מעסערוש בנם ישוב אין ארץ דער ציוויליזירטער מענטיסהיים און דיכטינע, ראס גערעכסע און ראס גן־ טע ? די ארגאניזירטע ארבעטערשאפט איבער רער נאנצער וועלט האט נע־ משכם צו ציינן ווי שווי זי אונטער שיירט זיך פון די מארים. און וואס האם די בריטישע לעיי

באר פארטיי באוויון צו טאן אין איר שרואסען סים פריונטער די רעקאנסטרואירונג פון לאבר אים ב דעם עקואסען נים אויסגעהאלטן.

וואס זיינען היינט מארואסלט אין ראוינע רעקלאראציע צום פרעזירענם נאך איין פונקט. סיר נעפינען זיך רא פנים־אליפנים נים כלויו מים אן אפי ליוקענונג פון א צוואַנ; די פראנע אין משרוואם ווערט דער דאוינער צוואנ מארראטן? אין עם צו נונסטן א בעד סערן. אירעשל? ווערט רשס אירישע בריטישת רעגירונג האט אין זינען א סער אינספירירעגרן ציל ווי גערעכטיני קיים צום אירישן פאלק ? ניין! דאם ווערם נעסאן צו נונסטן א פאליסי פון אן ענספער אויף "כלעקמעיל", דרא אונגען מצד פאשיסטיש - נעשטיפטע שרשבישע קרינסילארדן.

כע משארלי מעקארטים וואס זיען אף פריעציפן. כל משפרלי מקקפומים וואָס ויצן פּרְ פיר זיינען דאָ היינט פּברואַמיֹם לומט אַהין מיט רעלט. "אילענאל" אין דער אימפעריאליסטישער בריטושער אימפער פרי צו פרצמעסטירן נענן דעם וואָט די האנט וואָס פרובירט פארשטעלן ראַ פני, רערן מיט דער בריטושער אימפער המעויר השארמימינים באט ויי ריאליסטישער שטימע, ווערן די צוואי דער פטעינ דעמארטטענט ואט נים אידן דעם ווענ, רישליסטישער שטיפע, ווערן די אווש נען צונישט נעמשנט; - ווערט רשם כשוויון דותנצופירן די דייטרעכע לי צור שטיר באלק מאררשטן; ווערט די ניע פון א נאליסי, וושס אין פיל מאר אלס מאררשטן; ווערט די ניע פון א נאליסי, וושס אין פיל מאר אירישע שפילע שם הסטון, הול שי אינרארסירנ נעווארן פון אשעריקאי פארלאנגען פון איר, או אסעריקע אמעריקאנער ארבעטערשאפט און איי אינרארסירנ נעווארן רע וואונטשן, דאָס אַסעריקאַנע אַרְּנּיִי מיר פֿאַדערן אויף די ברישיער און די אָפּט־איכערגע'חזר'טע פֿאַרלאַני לעיבאָר רענירונג גוט־צויסאָנ די צען גען פון אַסעריקאַנער פֿאָלק — אָפּגעי בראַנענע צויאָגן פון דער טאָרירעניי וואָרפּן אויף אַוּאַ ,נַאָּן־שאַלאַנטן" און בראַנענע צויאָגן פֿאַלק. פרר בעטן רונג צום אירישן פֿאַלק. פרר בעטן פרעסיער רע וואונטשן, ראָס אמעריקאנער פאַלק נער פאַלק בון זיינע פירער.

ארבעמערשאסם מום. מיר קאנען נים פון בריטישן פאלק, וואל האט אווי

נים די אירן אַליין ויינען דער קרבן. לען מער נים רערלויבן פיין פאררעי סים דער בריטישער ארבעם זאנם א. פ. אוו ל. פארשטייער

אין פלעק וואס די בריטישע ארבעטעד

ששפט ברעננט אויף זיך אליין. ד

נאַמען פון פי אי א

, לואים האלענרער, רעונדינ אין קיין פארטיי איז אין ערנעץ נים נאסען פון כטעים אינרוסט־יעל קאוני

שייש". איך כין נעקוסען אהער כרי נעמין זיך דא כרי צו כאימטיין אויף רעם, אז רעם סייאייא'ס פארערונג מאר גערעכטינקיים צום איז ישן מאלק,

דער איבערווענגרינער סערהיים פר שפעריקאנער פאלק, זאל מולשטענרש משרווירקלעכם ווערן. אונוער שטאנרפונים אין קלאר

פיע שנגלנומען א רעואל־ציע וואס טייער די פרייהייט פון פארואטלונגען באלעספט דעם טשעמנערלין "ווייסן און ווארט וואס האבן מענלעך נע־ מאפיר" פון 1939 אלם ארמנערענט, סאכט די איצטינע דעמאנסטראציע. ריסקריסי אטארים און אומנעועצלעך, ליירער, זיינען די ראוינע פרייהייםן אַלָּם אַ שבערונג צו די פרינס אַנ־ היינט פאַרבאַטן צו די אירן אין ארע־ שטרעננונוען און שלס אן אינסטרוי ישראל, און די ניטראירן וואס האבן פענט, וואָם שאפט איננאשן אַפּ די עפעס עו ואָגן יינען נים ווילקאָפען צוושנן צים אירישן פאלים פארבאר צו דער ארץרישראל רענירונט עס איז טענריג א רישע איינוואנרעדונג קיין ארץ ישראל, די רעואלוצים פון סדי אירא האָט דערקלערט, און מיט דעם ווייםן פאפיר" ווערן די רעבנס פון. הונרערטער טויונטער הייקלאוע איי יישע פלימים באדראט און די עקזים־ לונג פון פרעסע אין אונגארן טענץ פון פרץ ישראל ווערט געשטעלט אין עסטרייך, אָדער באשטיין אין א נרייסער סכנה. ד רעזאלוי שיהן זשירנאליסטן צו באריכטן ווי ציע האט צום פוף פארלפננט די ערייראיה וועגן דער לאנע אין יענע עולה לַבָּבִי דעם אירישן פּאַלֹכ, און רער "סייפייש" השם פשרישנום פון קננלאנר עיכף ומיר אפצושאפן רי צאליסי פון "ווייסן פאפיר" פון דורכי ציע פיט'ן צוועק אויפצושמעלן אין דעם באנרוף "אילענאל" ווען עם צוםירן אין פול די באלפור דעקלאראי ארץ ישראל א אידישע קאמאנוועלם כרי צו אפיון די דאוינע אוילידור אין איינקלפנג מים די דעמאפראטישו

סיר ווייסן, או מיר בלייבן ניט רי לעיבאר פארטיי און פרעמיער אומבארירם דערפון, וואס די בריטישע אטלי צו ראטעווען דעם נום נאמען

פיל כאל ארויסנעציינט זיין סיטפאי בלייבן אומבאפלעקם פון דועלכן עם טיע טיש'ן אירישן הייסלאנד אין ארץ

סילים מארעים קעיבר צו אמרי

ארבעטערשאפט הויבט זיך אויף ארער שאלם אומעטום שווי ווי זי הויבט זיך אין דעם איצטיגן קריזים איז די אויא, און שאלם אין אירנקנד וועלכן סיישיש שנטשלאסן נים צו שטיין אן א וייט. אונוער נאציאנאלער פרעזיי אמעריקאנער ארבעטערשאפט דענט, סילים מארעי, האט צונעשיקט וועט ניט שווייגן אויף דענ פארראט. דעם פאלגענדן לעיבל צו פראים טרי מיר מוון היינט לאון ווישן אונוער ניסטער אטלי:

באריכטן, או דער בריטישער. משרביטקרונג און שנטריסטדנג. מיר זיינען אנטשלאָסן עו באַשטיין אוייָן קאבינעט שטיעט די פארועעונג פון רעם, או דער צוואג אין באצוג צו א ארץ ישראל "ווייסן פאפיר" מיט זייער פירישער ארץ ישראל נפל פארווירט־ לליינע ענדערונגען, פאראורושכן רא עכט ווערן. דא האַכן פיר אַ קלאַרע נרויסע כאַזאַרנונג. די אַמעריקאַנער און רייטלעכע אנגעלעננהיים, מיר וועי ארבעטערשאפט, וואס האט צוזאמען ווידערהאָלנדיג איגראָרסירט די אי מאמאם משרעי, פרעזידענם פון ניו אין נאמען פון דער אמטריקען פע- דישע שטרעכונגען אין ארץ ישראל ישרק סטעיט פערערעישאן און לעינאר, רערעישאן און לעינאר, פארשפרעך קען ניט גלויבן, אז די הייליגע צוואר איך דא שייערלעך, או מיר וועלן גען צום אירישן פאלק וועלן איצם נים בלוין די אירן אליין זיינען א קרבן סיר פארמאגן צו זען, או דער צוואנ פאפי " זאל פארגעועצם ווערן וועם פון פארראם מצד דער בריטישער לעי" ואל דורכגעפירט ווערן. מיד וועלן ניט די אמעריקאנער עפנטלענע מיינונג באר פארטיי, ווען זי זאגט זיך אם צור שטיין מים פארליינטע הענם אין רעם זיכער שטרענג רעאנירן. ראס וועט ריקצורופן דאָם אוסנעזעצלעכע "חיר נאָסף. פיר שליסן זיך אין אים אַן זעלנסטפארשטעגרלעך האָכן אַ שעי סע פאפיר", צו עפענען רי טויערן פון ספיקות און פולקאָם! פיר זיינען נים רינעגריגן עפעקט אויז רי אנגלאָ ארק ישראל צו "צווי פיל אירן וויפיל קיין אוספאראנטווארטלעכע פאכט. אסעריקאנער באציאונגען. רערנדינ עם ווינטשן אחין אריינצוקוסען" און סיר וואַרענען אונזערע פרייזס אין דער אין נאָמען פון דער נאנצער מיטנליר ווירער צו עטפבלירן ארץ ישראל שלס בריטישער לעינטר פטרטיי: איר וועט דערשאפט פון דער סייטיש, פארער א אירישע קאַכאַנוועלם. נים כלויז די נים קאָנען פאָן וואָס איז באַצוועקם איך אייך פים רעספעקט אויף אַפּי אירן אליין. זיי זיינען טשקע פשררשטן עו טשן! פיר זיינען שנכשלשטן צו עואווענרן רעם נרויזאטען קלאם לנבי די משרווירקלעכונג פון צוושג אויף

אן ענלעכער סעיבל איז געשיסט געווארן צום פראים מיניסטער אטלי רורך דעם סייאייא ניו יארק סטעיט

השלם שן אייער קשמף — סיר זיינען פים אייך! ראַל אין אונוער קאפוף אויך — דאָס איז דער קאַמף פון אַלע מענסשן וואס שעצן הויך גערעכטיני קיים, פראָנרעס און פרייהיים!

דר. ישראל נאלדשמיין פארדאמט אוסגעזעצלעכע האנרלונגען פון ענגלישער רענירונג אין אוייך יישראל

שלם שמעריקאנער השלמן מיר ש ששנדע וואס דער "כלעקאום" איי בער אריךיישראל אינ אן אקט פון דער לעיבארירעגירונג אין עגגלאנר. פים וועלכן מום קאָן יענע רעגירונג פארי לשנגען פרייהיים פון ווארם, פארואסר לענדער, ווען זי אליין פארבאט די ועלבינע פונדאַמענסאַלע ארקרישראלף

וואס פאר, א היפאקריטסטויא!

מיר זאגן זיך אם עו אנשרקענען ווערם אַנגעווענדעם אויף אירישער ווערם אַנגעווענדעם אויף אירישער סערטיפיקאטן, יעדער איך וואס קומט אין דער אירישער נפציפנפלער היים

ואל נים אפואנן זיך פון איר ציון: .101788

האט אונוער פטעיטרעפארטטענט קיינמשל נים נעהעים פון דער בשלי פורירעקלאראציע וואָס אונוער רעניי רונג האָט אינראַרסירט דורך דער איילשטיפינער אפשטיפונג פון קאני נרעסן דאָם "ווייסע פאפיר" שאפם אַפּ רי באלפור דעקלאראציע. דעד פרעזיי דענט און דער סטעיטירעפארטפענט טארן ניט דערל. יבן או דאָס ,ווייסע פאפיר" זאָל כלייבן אין קראַפט. צו פרע רצונט טרומאן זאנן מונדי

צו פרעוידענט טרוסאן זאנן טיר:

סר. פרעוידענט, איר האט נעסאכט

צ נוטן אנהויב מיט אייער פארלאנג

צו מר. אטלי, או 100,000 אירן זאלן

באלר אריינגעלאוט ווערן ישין ארער

נונג איז הינטער אייך. מיר דערווארטן

מון אייך איר זאלט האלטן אין איין

באשטין אויף דעם, או עס זאלן באלר

אריינגעלאון וועין רי 100,000 אירן.

און איר זאלט האלטן אין איין רערי

מאנען ענגלאנר זידען דער אטעריקאי

נער פאליטי, וואס איז פארצייכנט גער

ניער פאליטי, וואס איז פארצייכנט גער

ווארן אין דער פארטייפלאטפארם און

דיר דען אין דער פאן קאננרעס.

אין די רעואלוציעס פון קאנגרעס. אויל און איטפעריאליזם – אוים: צוגן פון וואן־פאסעג'ס רערע דער באריסטער שריפטשטעלער וואן־פאסען האָט אין זיין רערע רארי פלערט:

די בריסישע רענירונג, דורך אירע ווארטרואנער, זשורנאליסטן און נאכר שלעפער, באסיט זיך צו ווייזן דער אמעריקאנער עזנטלעכקיים, אז די ארץ ישראל פראנע איז א שטרייט צוויסן אירן און אראבער, אכער ראס איז זינלאו.

ווארום — ווער זיינען עם די ארא בער וואם מאכן היינט אן דעם נאנצן טומל, וואס כארראען און ווארענען און פארלוימדן, און פארשפרעכן כלערליי אומרוען, אויב מער אידן וועלן דערטויבט ווערן אריינצוקומען אין ארץ ישראל? די דאוינע אראכער זיינען בריטישע אנענטן. זיי זיינען בריטישע אנענטן. זיי זיינען באצאלט און קרינן כאכאר פון ווערן באצאלט און קרינן כאכאר פון בריטישן קאלאניאלן אים וואס זיי רעדן צויינ און די ליאלקעס וואס זיי רעדן און פוען היינט, זיי זיינען די שפילי און רעדן און זשעסטיקולירן ווען די שפילי און רעדן און זוערטטיקולירן ווען די באס אמעריקאנער פאלק ווערט בלעם דורך די אוינן פון אוט מענטשן לעכע סטיפענדע פון פון אוט מענטשן לעכע סטיפענדע פון פאלאניאל אפיס. ער איז לעכע סטיפענדע פון דארט אין איבן סעוד, און ארשינט אין דער מערי מער איבן סעוד, א הערשער פון קעמעלי אידן ישראל, וועסען, דענקען זיי, נאי מישן קאלאניאל אפים. מען האט נעי דער ווארטרואנער פון זיין לאנד אין כדי מישן קאלאניאל אפים. מען האט נעי דער ווארטרואנער פון וויין און ביי מישן קאלאניאל אפים. מען האט נעי דער ווארטרואנער פון זיין לאנד אין כדי מיען פער ניויסע ביונעסליים אלס אלס ציינען אויל אין זיין לאנד אין כדי מעלן אייל אין זיין לאנד אין כדי מענירנג נוצט איכן סעוד אלט א מיבן מענירנג נוצט איכן סעוד אלט א אייב ענילאניר. האט אריב ענילאניר האט אריב ענילאנד האם אינן מער אייב ענילאנד האם ארון ביי שטעלן. די בריטישע מערירונג נוצט איכן סעוד אלט א אייב ענילאנד האט אריב אייבן איינע אייבן איים איים אוריב אייבן אוריב אייבן אייבן אייבן אייבן אייבן אייבן אלט אייבן אייבן אייב אייבן איינן אייבן אייבן אייבן אייבן אייבן אייבן איינן אייב

,סטראשירלע".

אויב ענגלאנד האט ארויסנעוויזן
או מען לאן איר ניט נלויבן, ווי אזרי
דען לענען פיר נעטרויען ענגלאנר
א הלואה פון זעקם ביליאן ראלאר?
זי האט נעבראכן יערן צוואנ צו
אינדיע, צו רי אירן, וואס פאר א
נאראנטיעס לענען פיר האבן, או זי
זועם האלטן איר צוואנ צו אונו?

גאווערנאר דיואי כ מעסעדוש נאווערנאר דיואי האם אין א מער מערזש צו דער פארואטלונג געואנט: , אלס גאווערנאר פון סטעיט אוו ניו , אלס גאווערנאר פון סטעיט אוו ניו ברק באטראנט איך אלס די פייערלער בע פליכט פון יערן פון אונו צוצונער בען אונוערע שטיסען צו דער ראזינער בען אונוערע שטיסען צו דער ראזינער כיויסער פארואטלונג פון די ניו יארי קער בירגער, ואס פארלאנגט נערעכי סינסייט פארן אירישן פאלק איבער דער נאנעער וועלט און די צוריקי דער נאיער וועלט און די צוריקי אויפשטעלונג פון דער אירישער נאיער אויפשטעלונג פון דער אירישער נאי ארדישער נאי ארדישראל".

ערטומינם שלע שאםענדע כחות אין אורישעו לעבעו

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The Daily News Told Off.

The Readers As Judges.

The Right to Lie Challenged.

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ראַנערשטאָנ, 25טער אַקטאַנער, 1945

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1945

10 PAGES

PRICE 4 CENTS

שמורעמט אויף גאני

איבער פערטל מיליאן אידעו פאד

אידישער מעדיםאָן סקווער פאַרק פראָמעסמ שמורעממ מים קרעפמיגען צאָרן

גרויסע מאסעו - דעמאנסמראציע אין מעדיסאן סקדער עמם-אוזף ניו יארק.—ריזיגער מאדש פון יונענם. – ארביימער פארלאוען שעפער. – געשעפטען געשלאכען. — קריסטען סאלידארקירן זיך מיט אידען. — לואים ליפסקי, דר. ישראל גאלר-שמיין, דוד ווערמהיים, הרב זעמבראווסקי פון מדחי, שמורעמען אויף פארואמעלמען עולם.

פון ל. פיינבערג

ניד יאַרק האַם נאָך אַיאַ הערליכע דעטאַנסטראַציע נים נעימַהן דאָם איז באמת נעווען זי נרעסטע און איינררולספולסטע ספראציע פון אידעו און נינ־אידען אין דער נעשיפטע פון ניו ט

שו פון ארין ישראל, און פארער שוושרו פון ארייישראל פא" די אירישט

דרשענרינען רענען, האם פון דריי אויינער אן פון איבער נאנד ניי יארק נעראומען אין איין שכראמען מים פויזענטער און פויזעבטער אידען. כאַזונדערם נרוים אין טעכטיג איז געווען דער שטראָם פון דעון אידישער יונענט, וואָס דאָם מים איר נייסם באשיינם און אויסן נעשטורעמש די דעמאנפטראזים.

בוויענטער אירישע ביונעסליים האָבען נעשלאָפען וייערע נעסעל נעוען פארואכדלים אין פראפט סים פאריידענע פראפע בייענטער עועלי באפרייאונג פון ארציישראל און ניים באריידענע פרייבען ארציישראל און ניים באריידענע פרייבען ארציישראל און ניים סירעה אין ראב רוב יונערארה וועלי באפרייאונג פון ארציישראל און ניים סירעה אין ראב רוב יונערארה וועלי באפרייאונג פון ארציישראל און ניים שון הי הענים און הינקע הייען און הייען און הייען הי

TORREST COLUMN.

דר הונדערמער שויוענמער אני וועזענדע ביי דער דעטאנספראר ציע האבען זיך פאליראריזירט מים די אידען פון דער וועדש אין קשמה משר ש אירישער סלוכה און פאר א זיכערער היים פאר די כאפרייטע, אבער הייטיאי לע אידעה, וואס האבער זיך נפראי מעוועם פון מוים אונטער די נאי

אוים דער דעטאנסטראציים ביי כטיפון כ, ווייו, לאיטיטיניטן אפקי ואן דאם רעכט פון פעימבר אוין ליב השלבער ארביישער הפבען ריהו היאו כם עמייררושעופי מאוני אוניתים שונאים הינע באותם ניים בארלאוען די שעפער און געשעם פיה 142 מעריפאן עותניה ניו יארם. אונוערע שונאים הינע באותם נער מארלאוען די שעפער און געשעם פיה 142 מעריפאן עותניה ניו יארם. ווארען און היערע פארשע אוועאיאי מעריבאיאי מעריענען האבען פאריאון ני מען: סטורענטען האבען קאריאין :. י. דו שוליבעול אין ביונעפריים הא" אום נאויערנאר פון ספיים אוי נוי אכער ראם אירייעל פאלק --שנגענוסען א רעישרוציע, הושם מארלשנגם א מאדרינע פרייע שירי אוווערע שטיסען צ' רער און הן אין רער נאר פיהחדוועים. שני איפינראציים כיין ארקייפראר הפיינער ניויסער פארואטלונג שין די טראק אלע באריאונגען אין זיין לאנע און ראם אויםשטענען א אירישע ניי יארקער בירנער, וואס פאילאננט נאר ארן כראנים, און בכייו ורי עיים לאמאנותנת נוים די פארפנינפוני נורנטיניים פאין אירידנו פאין יינם אפורדנו די אטנאספירן פון נען פון דער כאופור דעקואראצים אינער דער נאנעער וועים אוו די צור אנטיסעסיטיום אין די לענדער וואו און פון פעלקערישונר מאנראם. די ריקיאוישיטעלונג פון דער אשרשער זיי האבען נעוואוינט און אין וועיגע בלופקותות את פונלותמתן נתנפן, ומתוב און את עוספארותנן עוים, זה נאומנון וות נובנאורונו וותרבן נאך דעם, היי פראטינענטע אירישני לאנד -- ארץ ישראל. פירער און אטעריקאנער פערועני ריבקייטען האַנען אויפגעקיערט ליבקייטען האבען אייפנעקיערט סיר האבען נאר וואס געיואינען א לענסט פאר נעסערע ואנען אי ראס. די געהריטע און אסענע אינטריגעס לריג איבער די ברוסאלת איז בארי די ראויגע פירע, פירע טווענבער פון

מצר די ענגרישע מאַבשראַבער אין כאריסו מפספלימצרן שונאום. מיף אייסנערפוטי און אנועשרפוענע קרי (שלום אויה דער צווייסער זיינ) | האבען נעינעסט אין דעם פויינ עי בנות זיינען בארעכטינט צו נגפינען אין פונים אויה דער צווייסער זיינן

געשיקם פון מעדיםאו סקווער פארק מאַסעו־דעמאַנסטראַציע

Entered as Second Class Matter NEW YORK at Fost Office, New York, N. X.

הינדערטער פויוענפער אטעריקאנער אירען, צוואטש פים טויי זענפער פון זייערע קריסטדיכע טיטבירנער, וואס זענען חיינם פארי ואַטעלט אין טעריסאן פקווער פאַרק, ניו יאַרק פיפי, שיקען דעם דאַיינען טעסערוש צו די אירען אין ארץ ישראל, דעם רוספולען ישוב, וואָם איז היינט דער סימבאַל פון האָפענונג פאַ" די אידען פון דער נאנגער וועלם:

אַלם בירגער סון דער גרעסטער שטאט אין דער וועלט האבען סאראיינינם און אַ סעכטינער רעטאַנסטראַציע פון שטיצע קאטה פאר'ן אויסכוי פון נאציאנאלען לעכען פון אירישען צוריקשטעלונג פון דער ווירדע או רעם שארית הפלימה פון אייראַפעאישען אירענטום.

קאבוף קענען א ברוטאלער פאליטיה, וואם באדראם בי 1900בייארינן אירישן שמרעבונונן, שליפט זיך אן די איבערי יעינענרע בערחיים פון דער באסעלקערונג פון אונועד לאנר. די ליבענדע אסעריקע וועם נים בלייבען שוייעש, ווען סעני יין הוכען עו אפווישען די פייעידעים אינשעיים נאניאנאלנ הפטחות, האם זענען נעמאפט נעהארעו צים אירישע

וערק קראטען, אסעטבלייליניעס און שולעס און אפראלמענריג אוני יער שימינג רא, גיבען סיר אויפררוק צו אונוער מיפען צארן צו עם שטימש צו רפס מטעריכמנישע סמלכ, אויה דעם פראַבערייעטען פאַרראַם קענען דער אידישער נאַעיאַנאַלער היים.

אר צו אייך, וואָם איר האָם נעווירטעם אייערע לעבונם צו באַ־ שיציון רעם ישום, זאגען פיר : פיר וועלען נים רוחען פיז די איצי פינק שענרליכע ארץ ישראל פאליפי וועם נים נעשטירצם ווערען. אייער קאמה איז אונוער קאמה אויך. אונוערע סארעווננען סאו נערקכשינקיים העלען הערען שמארקער פון מאנ צו כאנ. אונזער שפים העם דערנרייכען די קאפינעמען פון די מאכשען!! זי העם דורכדרינגען די דיכע ווענם פון דער אפיציעלער גלייכנילפינקיים! יי ווצמ שויפוועקען ראָם געוויפען פון דער ציוויליזירפער מענשי היים און צווינגען זי צו מעשים:

אדען פון ארין ישראל! ראָם אַטעריקאַנער פאַלק את סים אייה אין וער דאוינער גרויסער תביעה! מיר שיקען אייך אינוער פיסי ליבד אסט און שטיצע אין אונוער נעמיינואסען קאמן סאר דען עפעוונג פון די טויערען פון ארץ ישראל, פאר אומבאגרעניצטי אירישער איינוואנרערונג און די רעקאנסטיסואירונג פון לאנר 🗗 אַ אדישען שטאט. פיר שיקען איבער די דאויגע דעקנאראציע א פרעארענט פאן די פאראיינינטע שטאטען אין צום פרייםיטינים. פון ברויםיבריםאַניע.



דר. ישראל נאלדשמיין











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סרך מנשות אוננעיר

שורו פון 2 אויינער בייטאנ איז דער

ביעה ויינען משרנינסעם נעייש פעים

וויישער עו לענעה. כיר האבעו געי

מעסעדוש פון נאַווערנאַר דיואי צום

מעדיםאו סקווער פאַרק מיטיננ

ראביי אבא הלל כילודער און ואביי |פרעוערווירען אינטערנאעיאנארען כישי

יענטער פארואטעלטע און אימער די מיט פראטעסט און צארן היפעני דיגע פלאראטען אינטער א מיטעל, וואס איז א נאנצען טאג מווער דיגע פלאראטען אינטער א מיטעל, וואס איז א נאנצען טאג מווער פארוואלקענט און יערע וויילן געדראעט מיט א נוסירענען. פאריערם יוניאן. די קיגרער מון סארשירענע תימור תורה'ם און העברעאישע און אירישע שוון און אירישע מענער מיירען פירט אן מיט יונענטר אבער נישט געקורט אויה דעם פארוואלקענטען היטעל אי רעפ רעסאנסטראציע. – בילרער און סצענעס ארום רער רעכאנסטראציע.

יוניאן סקווער נעווען פול חים פעניןנאס צום פעריסאו ספוער פארה, אין שעו. יונוע און אינוע. פענער און נענאנוען דער אירישער לעניאו. אנד כעשירם שון אליחו נינוכערנ, כים א שרויעו און שוליקינדער.

איכער א מערטעל פיליאו ביענישעו די 17מע נאס אין נעווקן אננעי נרויסען פראנספאראנטן השם כפרד נענענען שנידייונגען צו

אין לאם פון פראטעסטיסארע, וואס

משם שהייססשרשיים פון דער 17סער האבען געצארנם קענען

ענגלאנדים פאדראם

רי משרואסקיסק, וואו זיך אויסצוי





עטלי פלאנט א "שלום" אפין ציע פראנע וועט געלייו מאכם החק פון צוון-מע

לשנרשה שהכנ 10 (יום פרעם). קשלשנישליפיניספער רוששרדש השי תאם הייכם הערקלערם אין האוז אוף קשמשנם, שו פינשמים זיד ששעונעמען רי וואבקן ביי ש נרויפער צאי" אום אריסשריוירטע ליים, וואס האכן וואסקן אין א"י. האל האם אויד נוסשלרען או פרקטיער קטלי פראנט צי סאכען או אפרל מאר שלום כיו די שווערע מראנע פון אירישער איינוואַנדערונג אין ארץ ישראל וועם בעלייום ווערען. או אראבישער מיונהיסאו האם רא היינם אסאקירם רעם פעסאראנרום פון די שניעריתשנער עיוניסטען צום סקמרעטערי און סטייט בוירנס אין

עדעם געהאלטו ביידער א"י דעמאנסטראציע

אטעריקאנער ארבייטערשאפט וועם נים לאון סי-אי-א באשטיט אויף א אידישער ארץ-ישראל. ארץ-ישראל פארראם, ואנט מאמאם מארעי, פרעוידענט פון נ. י. סטייט א. פ. און ל.

בארך רער עו אייר היינט אין נשר ציינונגעו. איז ווצו עם איז אין דער איר רעד דש אין לשמען פון בסין טענדיג אירישע איינוושנדערונג קיין מען בון דער שמעריקען מעדערייסאן געשיכטע געווען ש גייע רענירונג אין שירש". איר כין געקומען אחער כדי ארץ ישראל, ארץ ישראל מין דער פיישיש השט און גיעסי א בעסערער לשגע צו טשו דשם ריכטיי אויסצודריקען רשה געשרן די רעופלועיע פון דער פיישיש השט מער ארבייטעריארגשניושני אין די גע. דשה גערעכנע און רשה גומע? און שנטריסטונג מצד דער סיפגלידערי דערקלערט. או מיט דעה בווייסען פשר

רוקא ער, סיר פענעו דאס טאן דערי זי אונסערשיירט יול פון די סארים. ויר ניי די מאסעו אין הארצעו און טיי באוויוען צו כאן אין איר ערשטעו שטענרונ מארווירקליכט ווערגן. פונקה שווי ווי ווייסען וושם עם של"ן שרשפנעווצרפען. THE IPPERT THE TOTAL NO. THE BAD וושם ועם אין אונוער שמשנרפונקם.

> שלם ש אירישע קשמשנוועלט. קת פשרראטתו נתוומרתו און זיי זייר נעוופרענט, או "די אטעריקאנער Tynampo Typar

ישרעו שרים, האם די פארם י איבערנענומעו די פאכט. קיין

ברי מארים ויינעו נקוועו דערשלפגען פון זייער פור וופרענען אתוערע פריינט ראם סאלק האט רער בריטיסצר אויסדערוויילט זיינע ווארטרואנער אווף וועט ניט דענען פאן וואס איר באר רקם נרונס סון זיינרע פארשפרעכוני עיועקס עו טאו! פיר זיינען אנסי

P 680 Pf שטאנרפונקט. נרויסעו עקואסקו?

צו א אירישער ארץ ישראל קען נים קרבן בון פארראט פצר דער בריטיקער ציוניסטיש. אונוגר שטאנרפונקט אין לייבאד פארטיי, וועל לי לאנט ניד אם א דייטליכטר, ער אין נוירטרראלין ויי צם א דייטליכער, ער איז מידערהאלט נע־ רשם אומנעועצליכע וושרען נשכשמשל שנהויב היינטינען וויפיל עם ווינשקו אהין אריינציקומתו, און לייבאר, איינגר פון די שמארקי און ודרערעועטאַבלירען ארץ ישראל סטע שטיעער פון אירישען פאלק, האַט נים נעסייבעלם א שארפתו פראסעסם עו כלויו דו אידען שלייה. זיי זיינען טשן פרייםיסיניסטער זטלי'ן און השם אים נען סאקע די קרבנות. אבער סיר אלנן בייטערשאפט, וואס האט הויך נעלויבש . – די ארבייטענדע סענשען און די אפטע דעקלאראציעס פון דער בויי - כיור זיינען אויד אלע סארר סישער לייבאר פתרטיי עד נונסטען א אירישער ארץ ישראל, וועם זיין שמארק רשרם, אין ענגלאָנד, וואו דער נרוין רערשיטערם. אויב די לייבאריפאַרטיי סער ועשוכטלוכער עמוריאש צייכענט וועט צוריקציען איר טראריציאנעלכ לייבאר פאליסי"

אין נאסיען פדן דער... בארטי איז אין ערגעת ניט געקומען מערעריישאן און לייבאר פארשפרעד צו דעד סאכם סים אוא איבעיווענעני איר דא פייערליר, או סיר וועלען אויםי רעו מאנראם פון פאלק, דיי זיינעו גער איבעו יערע מעגלמע קראפט וואס מייר ווען גין דער לאנע צו כשן אלץ וואס פארמשנען עו ועדן, או דער צוושן נקוושלם. זיי השבעו נים ושל דורכנעפירם מוערעו. פיר וועלעו כלפי דער כים שפיין פים פארליינפת העלם אין רעאקמיע. קיין פארסליכטונגען האכען רעם קאסף. פיר שליסען זיר אן אן אים אהו ספיקות און פולקאם. מיר זיינען פון ניווסיבריטאניע ניט קיין אומשאראבטווארטליכע מאכט. י לייבאר פארטיי: נען. אוים ון נרונט פון דייערע איכערי שלאסען עו קעספען בון צום סוף !!

מארשיינינטע שטאטעו. וואס איז כאר די ארנאניוירטע ארבייטערשאסט אין שאפט פון לייאייא אין באצונ עו אן פיר" ווערען די לעבענס פון הונדער־ קאנט פים איר טראריציאנעלער שטיצג בער רער גאנעער וועלט האט נעהאלד אוספארגלייכליכען פארראט, איך גער טויוענטער הייפלאוע אירישע פון די אירישע שטרעבונגען אין אריך טען אן אויג אויף דעם ראויגען היסי פין זיך דא כרי צו כאשטיין איף דעם, פליטים כאדראט און די עמויסטענד מצרישען מאכט־בעלסעל: רער אר" או די סייצייא'ס מאדערונג מאר געד מיון ארץ ווערט געשטעלט אין מארערישען מאלט אין א גרויסעד מכנה. די רעואלוציע האט וואס האבעו ראס רענט עי בייטערשאטט איז ענרליר, געגענו געד רעכטינקייט צום אירישען פאלק, אין א גרויסעד מכנה. די רעואלוציע האט רערעו אין נאסען פון טויוענטער אסער ווארען די סאכט צו ציינען ווי אווי וועלבער פארערונג פיר ווערען נער צום פוף פארלאנגט די באלרינע נוסי ישטיצים פון דער איבערווענענדער סערי מאכונג פון דער גרויסער שאר, וואלץ סיד ווייסעו וואס על סום ...אול וואס האם די בריסישת פארד היים פון אסעריקאנער פאלק, ואל פולי דעם אירישען פאלק, און די פניאייא

בדלויבט פרר אייד צו זאנעו. או באנעבעלט ווערש פיט צווייריטינע שנוענוסקן א רעואלוציע, ואס באר אייד צו זאנעו. או באנעבעלט ווערש פיט צווייריטינע פרעפט דעם טשעמבערליין בווייסען די דעסאקראטישע פרינציפען.
ב כנויו די אידען אליין ויינען א ווערטער. אונוער פאליסי אין פאפר" פון 1939 אלס אוסטערעכט דאס אין אונוער שטאנרפונסט ראס ליר. דיסקריסינאטאריש און אופנעי בווייסע פאפיר", צו עפענעו רי טויערו חורשל וועו סר. ציליאם נרון, פרעויי שלשטרענגונגען און שלם או אינסטרור

השם פשרלשננם פון עננלשנה ומיד אפערשאפען די פאלימי פון בוויר יייסעו עקופסין! ז' הפש וין אונוער שטשנרפונקט אין קלאר. ומיד אפצושפטען רי פאלימי פון בוייר (יין אראפגעווצדפען. היין אריד לעעטער נפעישנאלער קאני ליו באלפור דעקלאראציע מיט'ן צוועק אונוער שטאורפונקט אין באצינ האט די מי איבשטימין די באלפור דעקלאראציע מיט'ן צוועק אורישער ארץ ישראל פען נים ווענשאן האט די מי איב איבשטימין אין ביאל פען נים שננקנוסקן א רעואלוציע, ושום כאר אויפצושטעלען או ארץ ישראל איריי

רשם אין אונוער שטשנרפונקט. רשם ועצליך, שלם א שטערוננ צו רו קרינם אין דער שטשנרפונקט פון שטעריקשר יער פשלק, רשם איו רער פונקט פון ביידע ה.יפטיפארטייען פון ארץ ישראל צו פווייפיל אירעו, רענט פון רער שכעריקען פערעריישפן סענט. וופס שפסט איננפנצען פפ די רער רעספקרפטישער און דער רעפובי

אַלע ניו יאַרקער אידעו פאַראייפינט אין פראַטעסט קעגן ווייסען פאפיר

פאַרויכערט האַלענדער, פרעזידענט פון

ניו יארם סשיים סי-אי-א סאונסיל

(שלום פוד רער ערשטער זיים)

בייסענרינען ארקיישראל", זיגעו נען און סויוענטער פענשעו. און האבען אפלארירט די פארשירעגרינע דעמאני ווען שמפרק פפרטרפסעו. אין שפיק פון אירישינאצישנאלען לסראנסעו.

ארום 4 אויינער איו דער נאנצער רי פירער פון פארבאנד, מיט רעם מעדימאן סקוער פארק און אלע נאר עריפטשטעיער דור פינסקי בראש, און סען ארום נעווען פול נעפאקט. עוויר סען זיי א סך רבנים און רביים, ווי : חרב יחיאל סיכל האנער, פון ברוקלין, און דער קארליצער רבי פון ניו יארק.

די 82ייעריגע זקנה אין דער ריימשנסטרשבייי

צווישען די הונדערטער טויוענטער רעסאנסטראנטען האב איר אויך סראשען די 22"לערינע וסכח, שריידע ספלערוש, אירושער טעפלאניטער סער וויסלפוויטש. פון 1969 בראנקער בולי סינאה, הנוער העברי, "אמעריקען יום ווארר. בראנקם. ז איז נעקומען צו מאר העסאקראסי", ברית תרומשלרור, דער דעסאנסטראציע מיט איר, מאכר טער, כדי אויסצורר קן איר פרצטעסט קשנעו ענגלאנר. וועו איר האב איר נעשרענט, וושם זי ושנט ווענען בווייםן ". השם זי נעענטפערם פים ש תחינה טאן: סיר רארפען בעטען: .פתחו לנו שערי ציון!"

בי יוניאנם

ש שששרקען שיינדרוק השם נעסשכם דער מארש פון דער נוטשערס יוניאן און פון אנדערע ארכייטער ארנאניי DEVEN

שרום 4:30 השבן שריינגעפשרשירם יפיי טויוענטער און טויוענטער סארי בייטער, שנגעפירם פון רושעק שנייי דער און וושלין, פים פראנספאראני סענ: בדי פאריעד סאלידאריוירען זיך "חבונים" האם נעמראנען א סים וייערע ברירער אין ארץ ישראל. קשקנען די כויערן פון ארץ

איבער פויוענט קינדער פון שלע משלקסישולעו, סיט? שולען און חעי כערת קורסען פון אירישען פרשטערי נאלען אררען האבע, זיר רארט פאר" ואסעלט. די קינרער־דעסאנסטראציע אין שננעסירט נערושרען פרן איטיע נשלרבערנ, נדליה סאנדלער, רשווידשר ווישים און פון די לערער, שלע קינדער האבען נעטראגן אויף זייערע ברוסטען אייזיש נענעריםיידעל סירטאן מים ארץ יעראל". א העברישיידעל סירטאן מים ארץ יעראל".

די קינדער ויינען שמארק באנריסט נעווצרעו פון אלע פארואסעלטע אויף טרצטוצרען אויף דער פינפטער

ווען די פֿרשטעסט דעסשנסטרשעיע IFTMITT COPERTY אויינער, פיס'ן נעואנג פון אפעריקאר נער היפן און פיט וער בהתקוה". האר בען נאר עענרלינער סויזענטער סעני ראלארעס שארס אין איט 11 יאר, שען נקשטראסט פון אלע זייטען צו ער בעסשנסטרשעיע.

ארביימעריםפרבשנר ויינען תנשנוען ער ריכטער אסרים אויערכאר. שנדערע שרגשניזשציי, מ

אין דעם פארש זיינען הענאנוען שארשיירענע שרנשניושעיעס, פון שלע ריבטוננען פון אירישען נעועלשפטר ליכעו לעכעו אין אסעריקע, ווי : ציוניסטישת הנענט - ארנאנהאציעס חשופר הדתה הפועל הפזרדי, יונג הרסה. ושיסה השיומכול און ישיבהי ישכנ איזרשעל, בני ברית יונענט ארי נשניושעיע, השומר הצעיר. חול משונן ריישאו פון ברוסלין, סיסי, השנטער און קווינס קשלעדושעם, מנורדיארנאי מאפיר ניואציע. פארשיירענע הלפור תורה'ם, שיבות און וועלטליכע שולעג

סון שנדערע נשטען השבען שרייני סארשירט אין סעריסאן סקוונר פארק די סורתי, שרנשניושעיעם, שונשדשקי סישע שולעו, ספסייעסים אוז לפנדסי .irotsrisc

די יונענם סארסליצם די גאסען

שיווישעו דער גרווטער מערשעל לישנינער דעפשנסטראציע השם זיר שטארק נקווצרפען אין די איינען די פארשיידענע יונענטיארנאנינאפיעס. נרויסען פלאקאט פיט דער אוששריפט צו בלח וכנה!" -- די הבונים ועשפה. סטראצין איז נעווען שנועפדט פון דעם אירישון סשלראט רושזו נואל, דער סארש פון א טווענט קינרער פון דעם אירישון סשלראט רושזו נואל, דער סארש פון א טווענט קינרער פון דעם אירישון פראטערנאלען פאלקטי מעריאן עון, ברא קס.

ישובה השבעו אוים"; גשועעו יועג גען אויף 80 — 5סק עוועניו.

"לשנת הבאת בירושלים הבנית!" רער השופר העעור האם נופראנעו דער השופר העעור האם נופראנעו ש פלש כשו בלמען ציון לא אחשה! רי חלליםשומרייששו נרושעם השם שנגקפירם יצחק שור, פם ברוקי

לין קשלערוש. די "הרצליה"יניסנאזיע האון אויפ'ן נשנצעו וועג נעוונגעו שנו עלים אר צה לכנות ולהכנות כה!"...

א העברעאישער קולמורי ארגאניוצציע

ציווישעו די צענרלי.ער און שענרליי עוועניו. נעת סויוענסער פארטירענרות האט ווען די פרא ויל שטארה געווארפען אין די אוינען אין אפציעל רשם אידישינענעריש פיידל השלארעם שפרס. פין 1985 איסטערראם עיר..

> יי אין די פעפרעטארדע פרן התברעאיי שעו קולטוריקלוב איו וואינוכנטאן האיסס. השם העדם שנגעפרים פרן יהורה לפפספת. זי נפחערם כו דער אירישער פנקטע פאלאשען און עטר MET. I' N'I N RI'DY WILTGOOK. רעדם העברעאיש אווי מלייבם דד אפר צום ארען אין ניכען קיין ארקיישראלן אויך איר פוטער האם ויד תפונק: אין דער דעפשנסטרשעיע מים דער תרסתרשפטיילונג

אויף ביידע זייטעו טרשטופד פון דער פערטער עוועניו און בשרוויי, פון וופנעו די דעספנסטרפנטע הפכן אריינמשרשירם צום מעריםאן שקווער פארה, זיינעו נעשמאבען פוחענסער

פון שלע לענדער.

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TO DE CONTRACTOR

רי בשפריישוננ

ווענרם זיך אן די

New York, N. Y., Thursday, October 25, 1945

ע פאר אַ אידישער ארץ ישראל נעכטען אין מעדיסאן סקווער פאר

גיו יארק, דאנערשטאנ, אקטאבער 25, 1945 ייח חשון, תש"ו 8 Pages PRICE THREE CENTS OFFICE CENTS

פערטעל מיליאו בייצוו-מיטוג; שיקעוערמוטיגונגצוארישרא

רוזיגסטער אידישער מימינג אין דער געשיכטע פון ניו יארק. – פארשרעשער פון א. פ. אוו ל. און פון סי. אי. אַ. האַלמען שמאַרקע רעדעס. ווענדעו ויך צו דער ענגלישער לעיבאר — רעגירונג מים פאַדערונג פאַר אידען אין נאַמען פון דער גאנצער אמעריקאנער ארבייטער באוועגונג. – גאווערגאר דיואי שיקט צו אַ טעסערוש.—טעיאַר לאַגוואַרריאַ האלם א רעדע.

די גרויסע אידישע כאפעלקערונג פון ניו יארק האט נעכטען ווידער געלאוט הערען איתר וועה־געשריי און פראטעסט געגען דעם "וייסען פאפיר" כיי דער ריזיגער

ארומיגע גאסען און עווענרס.

דאם איז געווען איינע פון די גרעסטע און איינדרוקס־ פולסמע דעמאַנסמראַציעס אין ניו יאַדכ, ביי וועלכער אידען און נים־אידען האָבען געפאַרערם, אוֹ מען זאַל אפר שאַפען דעם "ווייסען פאפר" און או די טויעדען פון אדץ ישראל ואלען באלד געעפענט ווערען פאר די אויסגעוואר

פון 2 אוייגער גאכטישאג האבען ויך שוין געצויגען אדון אידישע מאסען דורך אלע נאסען, וואס פיתרען צו

אזייגער האָבען אָנ..עהויבען קומען טאַסען ארבייר 3 מער, מימנלידער פון יוניאָנס, און אנדערע ארגאניזאציעס מים וייערע בענערס און בייקדען.

אין דעם סקוועד מים מודק־בענדם פון אלע וייטען. וואלד מים פאנען און שילדעו האם נעפלאטערם און געסיניעם זיך איבער די קום פון די פארואמעלמע מאסעו. פאלנענדע האבעי נערערש:

פראספה הארעה, פון דער ניי מאסן ארבייטער האום ואשיקישים שישים היאן לעיבאר, אין נאטען פון דער אבע ריקען פערערעישאן אוו דעיבאר : 8'. 8.; II. TUTAL SALTUETI, ברעייוענים כון דער פייניבטייים ארנאניומציינן דער מניקריקאבער שרייבער פיער ווען פאַפען: ראַבאַי

נאַרויבָרנאָר פראַמאָס ריואי ראָט טו פארערנו. או רי טירען אין אריך צונקשיקט אַ טעסקריט, ראָט רעָר יטראי וארען נדנפנים ווקרען פאר סארויצער, לואים ליססקי, ראט " יעינוינענלינענע אירען אין אין פארבעלייענע יעיע רערן אין באי "אפנע

משת אוישער האם נקווננען די באנסבריים אין א פארינים אין די שמעריקשנער הימנע מששר מבעני היכטונג פון מעריקשו פשרה. די ארביישער האבעו משרשירענדינ געלר בענער" און די מהקרו": איכער די ניי וארפיר נשסעה נעי IN INCOME. MAIN DESCRIPTION OF THE PART OF STREET AND

מען אין פקווער אריינטארשירם די אין נעשלורנים נערארען די היפער אירישע מלהמהיוועשעראנען פון וען נענען די אידען דורר דעם, וואס אפעריקע, אונטער דער סיהיינג נען לאוט די אידען דור נעם

YOUR STOP YOUR AORIS WAR

דעמאנסטראציע אין מעדיםאן סקווער פארק, ניו יארק. איבער א פערטעל מיליאן מענשען האָבען אַנגעפילט דעם סקווער פון 23מער ביו 26מער סטריט און אלע

צעלטע און הייטלאוע אירען אין אייראפע.

לאום האלעוריני, פון בער פופני האכען מארשירט

שרייבער פרעד זיען פאשעון. פשם ארבייטער ערכרלינע סויותנטער ארבייטער שנ זעטבראוופקר, פון דער סורתי, פער ל פועלריציון, האבען וור נענטען פאראכט נאטיר דוד ווערטהיים, פער ל פועלריציון, האבען וור נענטען פאראייער דענאני ליגט אין דער היסטארייער דענאני ססראצים אין סקריסאן פקיוער פארק

אפקארוסטלומלן און אוופנומלי. בינות נחואנים! מום נונליבולי. בינות נחואנים! מום נונליבולים א צרפוער אין דורך, ווען עם האי בשפינע לשוונינו. אין די לשוינוען

פון כאמעניער רושעה פרון אין המעוועם בין די היטלער העופעה דער אירישער לעניאן אינשער רעי איז די פיאטאטען אין איז נעיען

(טולים אויז פעינים 7) (שנים איז לפעטער פעירים)

פערמעל מיליאו ביי ציון-מימינג

לינכן יוניאנם: די ציוניסטישן אָר־ נאניואציקטן די יאנג איוראקלן די שורחין שורחי פרויטייארנאנייאי קיסעו פים איחרע בענערם אין שיי ציען פיאנערען פרויען, די חרסה סים אלע אירע ברענטשעם; די ציון ארגאטרואצרען פרעלי ציוןן ארייען בבית אכרחם; כרית טרוטפעלי דאר: דושואיש וועלפעור באארר: די אירישע און העכרבאישע כיי מעלישולעון ישיבות אך סילע אני דערע ארגאניזאציעם אין יונענדי כאראיינקן.

אידען שליסען סמארם און אראטיטען אייל! שעפער

עיניי שויינער נשכטיםשנ השבעו CHRECOT MITTER CHESTIS MAN דער איסט סאיר און אינבר נאנין ניי יארק, בראנקם און ברויילין נעשלאי סינו זייערע נעשעששנו אין סטארס און בעלוסען צו דער דעטאנסטראציע. די פשליציי איז נעיסשנעו איבער נג יספעם אין יסועפלאר. אלע נשסעה ארום דעה פעריפאו אינד א פר סרוסטעו THE STORY OF STREET

רער שאג אין געוען א מארוואלי יקנסער. ראס תאם אבעו נים אפנקי שמעלם די אירישע משכם צו קימעו ואנט

אייסרריקען זייער פראטעסט געגען רעם, וואס ענגלאנר האלט געשלאסען די סויערעו פון ארץ יסראל פאר א" פיהרונג פון נעשאַנעל קאָמענרער

שנגלייטק אין הקברעאייטע אויפיטריפי לעפרענט

רי שילדעו האבעו זיר געלייענט : עלאום די הייסלאוע אחיים!"

אירען פון ארץ ישראל. פיר זייי נען פים אייר!" האבעו בעקעמפט פאר ארע רעון: -ביים נים אוים אידישע ברום מאר

> צחוישעו רעם ריזינעו שולם האבעו זיד שמשרק אכנעדעהו רי נרזיסע צאל שפעריקשנער פשלרשפען און פשפרשי

עו דער דעטשנסטרשעיע וויינען אייר געקיסים אידעו פון אלע ארוסיי

פראטעסט". האט לואים ליפסקי נעי איהר היסטאריינען הייכלאנר – ארץ זאנט איז דיין ערקאקטונוסורערט ייבראל. ביים ערעשענוננסירערע ישראל. רער בעסערער טייל פון די אַסעריי. אונוער קשביף פשר ארין ישראר"

מעבריבענע אירען אין אייראפע, ואלען ווענריפונקט. זיי ורנען אונוערע פריינס ?

נאותורנאר דיואים מעסעדוש ואל בארווירפליכם ווערעו.

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אים נאווערנאר פון סטעיט און ניו יארה בשטרשכם איך עם די פייערליכע סליכם פון יעדעו פין אינו צוצונעכעו אונוערע שטיפעו עו רער גרויסער פארואסלונג פון די ניו יארי קער בירנער, וואס פארלאנגט גערעכי אויר א סר סריסטעו האכעו זיך קער ביינער, וואס פארלאנגט גערעני באטיילינס אין רעס מעכטינעו פראר טינקיים פאר'ן איריסען פאלק איבער ער נאנעער וועלם און די עוריקיאויםי מעסטרסרטינה. בסיר דיינעו גים אליין אין דעם המעיונג פון דער אידיישער נאציע אין

פיד השבעו נשריוושם געוואונעו א "מאנער כריסטען איז פיט אונו אין הריג ואיבער די ברוטאלע איז בארבא רייטע משמשליימשרע שונשים. מיר חשי ביי דעם ריזינען פראטעסטיטיטינג בען ועקערסט אין דעם קריג צי פרעי השם כינו שנגענוכינו ש רעושלוציע, וערוררינו אינטערנאציאנאלעו כשרשל הואס מאדערט. או סעו ואל באיד עפעי אין דאס רעכט פין סעליער אייף נעו די טויערען פון ארץ ישראל פאר ועלכסטטטענרינקייט און פרייהייט. אידישער איינואנרערונג און דאס אונוערע טונאים זיינען כאוינט געי משרתו את נייערע משלינע אירעשלשי ניעה ויינעו מארניכטעט נעווארעו.

ארע באמיהולגען אין זיין לאנע שסענריג פארווירקליכה ווערעו. נאר אלד סראנים את כלויז רי ציים ..אונוער שסאנרפונים אין ל נפר פלד טראנים, את כלות די ציים "אונוער שטפנרפונים את לפר. תעם אפתישעו די אטמאספערע פת אייז איתר לעצטער נפודיפנפלער כאני אנטישעטיטיזם את די לענרער, והאי ורענישו האט די סי, אי. א. אירני אויסגערארטע את אנגעשרארענע הרכנות ויינעו כארעכטינט צו געפיי

נער פארה ווצם נעכען ויין פילע שסיצע א אירישע האכאנוועלם. צל רקם צוריקיאויפני פין ארן ישראל ביאס אין אינוקר השאר אין באויקן העסיפונים אין באוקר השארם אין באויקן העסיפונים אין באויקן העסיפונים אין באויקן האינוקר העסיפונים אין באויקן האינוקר האין העסיפונים אין באויקן האינוקר האין האינוקר האינוקר האינוקר האינוקר האין האינוקר האינוקר האינוקר האינוקר האינוקר האין האינוקר אסירות פון גערעכטינקיים, און עם אין אונוער נאציאנאלע עלרע סקיים על לרין שיבוער עוכדישנט ווארט.

".WIT I DECKE

רערע פון טאמאס מארעי אין נאמען פון א. פ. אוז ל.

ערכו אין נאמיען פון הער גשנעער אמע TERRITOR CONTRACTOR SECTION

שאו אין יציכאר", ווציכע אין כאהאנס כדי עו פראטעסטירם נענען דעם. סים איהר שפענרינען שפיעע פון די ואס אינהר סטעם רעפארמטינס אירישע שפרעסנגען אין אין יייטראל, האט ניט כאייינען מדנעיפיהרען די וואס האכען האס רעכט עו רעדען אין נאסיקן פון סויוקנטער אפעריקאר נקר, לאנען ראם טאן רעיפאר וואס פיר ווייסען וואס על פוט ויד ביי כא באטון ואין השרעען אין וואס עם

וייער שטאנרפונהט. קיין שום פארט" איז אין ערנעץ, נים נעתופען צו דער פאכם פים פוא שיבע העענורען משנהפט פרן פאות. ני שיו נעויען אין דער לאנע צו מאן the " Johangs cost " Cam Pha כים קצודעו קעבונרעו פון ליינע פארי בין בין בייבראראציעם פייבסונגעו. וי אין אין רער לאנע צו בין די פיהדער פון אינוער רענירינג מאו רשם ריכטינע. רשם נערעכטע אין דאם נוסע, וואם אכער האם זי כאודי נאבעה וואם שטעדעו פאר דער לער זען צו סאו אין זטידר ערשטעו נדורסעו

נקוצו כא אין הידי קייטפנן ניייטר עקומפינו ! - ווי האיט ווי ר אינוער ייטאנרפרנקט איל א דייטר ליכער, עד אין ווידערהאלט נעווארען נאלאסאל אנהוים היינטינען הודיט. מדען סר. חייליאס נרין, פרעזידענט פון באר. איינער פון שמארקסטע שמיצער פון אירישען פאלה, האט נעהעיבעלט א שארפען פראטקסם צו פרעסיער כיסטוני מיניסטק עס"ר או הארענער אור מיניערשאפט, וואס האט נעלייבט די אפטע דעהלאראציעס פון דער בריטיי שער לעיבאר פארטיי צו נונסטען פון ש איריסט" אידייסראל, חעם זיין ספארק ערטיסערם אויב די לעיבאר בארטיי ווקט עוריקעיהען איהר שטעני

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ערלורכט פיר צו אונטפרטטרייכפו נאד איין פונסט. סיר נעפינען זיר רא פנים אל פנים נים כלויו פיט אן אפרייקערענ פין א ציואנ. ריע פראנע אין: חערט ראס נעטאן צור ריב א העכערען ציעל ווי נערעכטיני קיים צום אירישען פאלק? ניין ראס ווערם נעספו עו נונסטעו א באליסי פון אפיוסיענט! ראס ווערט נעסאו אלם או ענספער אויף -בועקסעילי, אורה סטראשונונעס פון מאשיסטישי ועשטיסטע אראכישע לרינסינארען. "דענו רעם האסף אותרסידליך כין ראס ווערס נעטאו כרי עו באפיונו" ונגעו רעם האסף אותרסידליך כין אועלכע פענשען חי איבן כאאור, רעס נערעכטינקיינ חועט נפטאו ווערענ. הרויסען און נוטען פריער" פון פרעי אין צו די איזען פון איץ ישראל ואר וירענסעו. אין פון רעס יעניג פון עניפסעו. ראל איז אן אפרוסענס עו רי חיירת מהברימושלים פון מישעלי כים אייר! האל אל אין אונוער מאפא מורת, וואס וארגען מעתר וועועו רעם אייר! ראס אל מסר אפסף פון אלע וואויכויין פון וייפוע כעפיען חי פון בעושנה וואט 1965 הייך נערעכי דיערע אינענע פעומער! עי האכען בינירים פרצבאנט אי פרייהייפור. מיר ווען על אין נערערם ווענען אן דערע פון האפצר ישראל איז רען פשרשן אין כשאוריישרשבים אום ופר חי ש סיניסום וועירוש? הפי בעו די שרבייטער פון עבריהידרן ווען הען שנדערעם בענשנק ייין וערען בערע בענשנק אין ויין רערען: עם אין סים אונו נערשם ש לשרביני ...שלם שפק שנענילל בירנער אין דונג ז זיי לשנען נים. זיי זיינען לנעכם, אונו כייער די מייללים פון פארושפי זיי ויינען די ערנסטיעקספלראטירסע לוננען און ווצרע וואס האבען סענליך

ליכליום אוכ היות המאלריטישע ארץ ישראל. אגל מאדאנטווארטלין טרערעו פון אינן לאאוד און ראס ווילי מאר דעם ראשעטו לאדבאט אין די דע מאכעו פון זיין מאפירענעם שיוערר לעיכאר רעזיו ועל אין שנולאנד. מינ

רעד פיטינג האט זיר נעוועגרם ען א וועג פון "אפיוסענס". ראו ואג איד האט גוסנעהייסען רוויך רער איינשטי ליירנעל כ. מענרעלפאר.

דייקר איינוזאנדערונג

פרעזידענט טרומאן, או אסעריקע ואל או טרויעריי טינער אפטטימונג פון קאנגרערונג

פרעזידענט טרומאן, או אסעריקע או איינען געקומען או א טרויעריי סינער אפטטימונג פון קאנגרערונג

פרעזידע איינ דען או איינען אייען איינען איינען איינען איינען איינען אייען איינען אייען איינען אייען אייען איייען אייען איי מארשירש צו דקד דעמאנסטראציע. סריובט אירען פון אייראפע. העס" וואס ווערען מאבעוורירט מיט מארען ניט דערלאוען או דאס ביייסע מארשירט צו דקד דעמאנסטראציע. סריובט אירען פון אייראפע. דער העסער פון ראבאי זעמבראווססי, דער נענעראל סערינע פינגער אין די אפיסעס פון מאפרר" זאל בלייבען אין פראפט. דער ייניאן אין ייניאן אין טורי מענערט אין טורי מערעטאר פון דער ביירה", אין ענגלישע איספעריאליסטען אין לאני בען פרעענע מרומאנ'ען זאלען דער ביירעע, נעיוען דער ערשטער דערער. עי האט דאן ראך באיטעערען זיי אויף פירן בייר, פרענער איר האט

סוו לאועו וויסעו אינוער פארביסערונג און אייר. נוסדמאכען איהרע ערואנען ער איי אנסריסטונג. פיר זיינע אנטשלאסען איהקר זאלט האלטען אין איין

פארכישנען צו ועהן, שו דער צוושג ושל פרן משנגרעם. כייר ערווא דורכנעפירם ווערען, סור וועלען נים איד, או איהר ושלם זיר שמעתו מים מארליינטע הענט אין דעם זיין דער נערעכטער. סומינעו מאמר. סיר זיינעו נים קיין אוספארי אנטווארטלינע מאכט. מיר זוארנען אנטווארטלינע מאכט. מיר זוארנען אונזערע פרינד אין דער ברימיטער אונזערע פרינד אין דער ברימיטער

אין נאמען פון דער סי, אי, א.

לואי האלענרער, וועלבער האש פארד מראטעו די מי. אי. או האט אין זיין עם מוסט איצט פאר אין פאלעסטינע דערט נשואנט:

כר. שי. ש. שיך כין מעקיביעו פחער. כדי אויסעורריקען דעם נעפיהל פת 7072 ASSECTIONS IN ITEMS מיסנלידערטאסס פון דער סי. אי. א. שין באצונ על אן אוסמאַרנלייבליכען אמער ראס אירישע פאלה — רער מארראט, אין צו כאסטעתן אויף רעס. ערשטער אין ניעסטער ירכן מון א אונוער לארערונג מאר נערעכטיני רעס נאציום — דעו אלץ ניס סריי כייס צום אירישען פאלה, אין וועלכער רער מארראט, אין צו כאיטטעתן אויף רעס. דעם נפציום – קון אלק נים פריי כיים צום אירייםען פאלה, אין וועלכער גען ירין נערעכטינקיים אין רוה פיר ווערען געשטיעט זון רער פעקרי אין דער נאריפלחפה וועלם, מראה נשריפיתפת וועים. סרשת היים פת אסעריכשנער מאלה, ואל פילי

שנטרטעפיטיום אין די יעניער וואן ווענטאן האט די טי. א. א. א. בריטיטען קאראניאליאסים. כען האט זיי ואסען ניים נעעיוארנגען וועלטן וואס באקעמסט דעם טטעסטערלעל עו עספליאטירען ווינע אויליקואלען ווייטען פאפיר" פון 1991 אלט אוסד טעקטלען ווינע אויליקואלען ווייטען פאפיר" פון 1991 אלט אוסד טעקטער וואכען ווי ראס. בורעכטאריט און אוייגע מילע פויע טוויענטער פון נוועמין די רסקריסינאטאריט און אוייגע מילע פויענטער פון נוועמער פון נוועמען פון נוועמער פון אנגעטרארענען אוייגע אוייגע מילע פויענטער פון נוועמען מען ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען פון נוועמען פון אנגעטרארענען אוייגען אוייגען אוייגען אוייגען אוייגען ווייגען פון אנגעטרארענען אוייגען אוייגען אוייגען אוייגען אוייגען ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען פון אוייגען ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען פון אוייגען ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען פון ווייגען ווייגען ווייגען פון אוייגען פון אוייגען פון אוייגען פון אוייגען אוייגען פון אוייגען ווייגען פון אוייגען ווייגען פון אוייגען פון אייגען פון אייגען פון אייגען פון אייגען פון אוייגען פון אייגען פון אייי אנגעיטרארקענע הרערט. או פרט רעט ביוייסעו פאי סינט עו נעפיי פיר" ווערעו כאדרארט די לענענס להיבטרי ורכם מהלם אין ארץ ישראל. או התרפרטער טריומטער היישלאר בער או א מסום מהלם אין ארץ ישראל וע אריישן שריט מעני פון ארץ ישראל פערט נעדטערט מעני מון ארץ ישראל פערט נעדטערט מעני מון ארץ ישראל פערט נעדטערט וועלט און מאריטארפען די שרעיהיבע אין א נהויטער נעפטרר. די רעיאי פיד" ווערעו כשרושחט די את הונדפרטער טוידענטער לשנע פין די איריסע קרבנית אין ליציע האם נעפארערש או ענלאנד ומול דורבפיתרען די באיפורידעקלאראר יראסת. איד בין זיכער, או ראס אסעריקא" עיע אוז אויסשטעלען איז ארץ ישראל

> ברשם אין אינוער הסאנרפוניים יטטענרפונקט פון כיירע הויפטרפער שרישה דער דעמאסרווטישער און דער לנפוכליקשנער. ראם איז דער שמאנר פינחם שהו דעם שארקשארנענעם פרעי ורדענט רווודעלט. וועלכער תאס געי ואונט, או נינר אין היבערציינט, או רשה אסעריהאנער ששלק נים ויין פר TOTAL X: LAS LALLER ALLES. אין האט פארענריננ פיש א צוואנ ריהאו פערערפישאו און רעיבאר, האם ,ער העלפקו ברענגען די פארווירבליי ביונה שיו דעם עייעק

-סיל זיינעו הא היונט מארואסעלם THE THE STREET הריסעו נערופרעו פי אטעריסאנער באלה אין ורנע פיתרוד. במיר ויינון דא אידם פארואסעלים.

יייל פיר באישיען פוצפען אין אין אין פון נאשען א פון אין THE REST OF THE וו ליטעים הקפארטוקנט, מיר נייר נייר נייר נייר נייר נייר מערם באר יוער בארטורענו פאר יוער בארטורענו פאר יוער בארטורענו פאר יוער בארטורענו פאר ניינ ניים פיטפאנים. נאר ערוליכע מהאר ניין ליטפאנים. נאר ערוליכע מהאר נווירערהאינען דעסראראציעט מודעו דורכנינפיתרם הימרען.

יפיים נייים אונ פיניים חים. בארירענירונג מבער חייד איים רער יים מון ישעתו די מפישמינו מו ועם ביוייסעו פאפיר" און די עסענונג מון די שועותו פון אוץ ישראל אינינאנד דערונג בלוי אייז אש איפן וועלען דערונג בלוי אייז אש רע" שסערייקעו שערערעיקאו אוו לעיי וי נייוע סקשטעו פון די סארים און וייערע בערושענע משדתים אין כאר מניפליפור ניפניפפבם וופרדה.

-איד ואנ ביד אם בו נלויכען אין עסדי און האט איהם נעי רעם. או ראס אראביטן באלס איז נעי נקו אירעו. די פאשינטישירענקענרע אראבייטע שהיכשה די קסקברים און וייער נלייכעו ויינעו מנגען די אירעו און ארץ יטראל, זיי ראסעו ראס איי יישון ארץ ישראל, חייה היי האבעו נער יישון דעם השחקם פהו א סינכסינער ארבייסעריכאיוענונג און ארץ ישראל. AND THE COMMERCENT OF THE ארים דיי העליםן נים קשנעו עקספליאי בירקו וייקר איינדו צראבים באלם. דערוכער, צידים ענאשיסטרעע אורר ואנענ, ויינען זיי נענדו אלעט, סאר וועלכען די דעלט כאואונרערט אין THE THE THE IS CONDESSED.

-או עתכלינער העיבול איז בעשיקט בעיושרעו עו ברעסיער ומלי דורך דעם כל. אל. א. ג'י יארק פסעים קאינסיל, עום שלום ואל פיח הא קרלויבט יוניתו עי ושנבו. שו סיו וועלעו בשרכר (202 322

spent the least terms into No.

ראבאי יינרשליפאלאיםיין האם צוריי און נירערנעשלאנענע פענשען אויף נעטאכט די אועסיק אוסאנסטראעים. רער וועלט. בשרשו דש עיווי שרעשליכע מעני היינט ששינשנקני ער די אירען אין

אין ארד ישראל?

תאט אונוער סטעיטירעפארטסענט. שאפון א אירישע פלוכה אין ארץ הענעו אויף או אסת דערטרעיקעו די פיינסאל ניט נעהערט פון דער כאלאלד רעטשטרשטיעט און פידעו זיי אויף רעסלערשציע. וושס אונוער רענירונג

-אפיומיענס". יאו ואג פיר ווירער, או נעסאכט א נוסע! אנהויכ סים אייעי שירו עם פענליד, או די לעבעון פיר האבען דערגרייכט א טרויעריגען פארלאכג צו סר. עסלי, או 100,000. אירען ושלעל כשלר שריינגעלשום וועי רען קיין ארץ ישראל. די שמעריכשי ברי שירים האכשו זה לעיינים היילה אוספוסעו נים דורך אונוערע ברי אסעריקאנער ארבייסערסאסט רעו שרע יסראל. די אסעריקאנער ארבייסערסאסט רעו שרע יסראל. די אסעריקאנער ארבייסערסאסט נער עשענטלינע פיינונג אין איניער אין איניען פרנות נים פיינונג און הועם נים שיויגען. פין פון איניען היינט פיינונג אין איניען פון איניען פון איניען און איניען פון איניען איניען פון איניען פון איניען פון איניען איניען איניען פון איניען איניען איניען פון איניען אייען איניען אייען איניען איניען איניען איניען איניען איניען איניען איניען איייען איניען אייען איייען איניען אייען אייען אייען אייען אייען אייען מיר ערוושרטען פון אייד, או צו באשטעהן אויף רעם, או רער צוואן שטעהען אויף רעם, או די 100,000 אין באצונ צו א אירייטור ארץ ייטראל אירעו ואלען נלייך אריינגעלאוט ווע־ רעו. און איתר ושלם השלסען אין איי -אין נאסעו פון דער אסערימען פער דערסאנען עננלאנד ווענען דער אסוד סטיפען ס. חוידו, השיטשרסען פון דערקייטאן צון לעינאר מארספרעד איך ריקאנער פאליסי, וואס אין מארעיי שטעייקען וויאניסט עמויררושענסי דא סייקרליך, או מיר דעלען אויסאיי לענט געווארען אין דער פארטיי אסינוייהעו וייאניםם עמויררושענסי בא פייעיריך. או מיר דעיען אויסאי האינסיל. 342 סעריסאו עוועניו, ניו בען יערע סענליכע הראסט וואס סיר פלאטפארס אול אין די רעואליציעס TENERALDIA 757 [19] נערעכטער, סוסינער ווארסיתארצינער מענש וואס פיר וויי לעיכאר פארטי: איתר וועס ניט קעי פארווירקליכונג – ארץ ישראל ואל נינו כאו וואס איתר באצוועים ני סאו! מינו כאו וואס איתר באצוועים ני סאו! כים ויינען אנטשלאסען צי פעספען ביו פשפקו און איבערעעבוים ווערען שלם אירישני שנששלאסען צי פעספען ביו א אירישני שמאט!"

דער באוואוסטער אפעריסאנער רעדע פון לואים האלענדער שרייבער פיר וואו פאסעג האט צוויי ייען שנרערעה בעושנם:

-ראם אמעריכאנער פאלה ווערם נעי צווארננען עו קיקען אויף דעם וואס ארינען פון פופ מעניען מי איך רייד דא אין מאטען פון דער איבו מאאוד, וואס באַקופט אַ יעתריי. ליכע פענסיע פון 30 סוידענט פונט (שרום א סערסעל מיליאן ראלאר) מין רער עננליינעו השלשנישלישמים. ער אין דער הערשער איכער ציויי סיליאו וואנרער רער, דער הערשער פוז רער שיירערי ליכער כדבר, וואס סטראיטעט צו כיפעו היין ארעדיטראל אין ארויסטרייכען פרן רארט די אירען, איכן סאאור, א הער שער פתו קעמשליפירשר, דשרשיינש אין דער אסעריימאנער פרעסע אלס דער סשכסינער חערשער, והאם איז נענען א איריכנד ארקייטראל, וועסען, דעני קען זיי, נפרען זיי אם ? איבן סאאוד איז בלויו דער ווארטיואנער פון דעם בריסיטעו קשלשנישלישפים. כעו השם נרויסעו סעניטעו. נקנען וועסעו סען טפר זיך ניט שסעלעו. איכן סאאור יוערם באנועם אלם א ספראשיר

מעלכעו סוס קשו די לעיבשרירענירונג משרישנגען מרייהיים פון וושרם, משר ואַסליננ און פרעסע אין אוננפרן אדער אין עסטרייך, ווען זי אַלִּיין פאר בשם די דעיבינע סונרשסענטשלע רעכט

250,000 RALLY FOR JEWISH REFUGE IN PALEST

DAILY WORKER 10 20 45

By HELEN SIMON

A quarter of a million New Yorkers massed in and around Madison Square Park yesterday afternoon to deand a Jewish Palestine. Factories, shops and schools closed down early as workers and students converged with signs and banners on the square.

"We have joined in a mighty demonstration of support for your heroic struggle to rebuild the national life of the Jewish people and to restore dignit, and honor to the broken remnants of European Jewry," the 250,000 declared in a message to Palestine's 600,000 Jews.

"We will not permit the shattered Jews of Europe to become victims of a new duplicity on the part of the British government, after their miraculous escape from the claws of the Nazi beast."

PLEDGE TO 'OPEN GATES'

With a tremendous, swelling shout the demonstrators approved a pledge to "fight for the opening of Palestine's doors to unrestricted Jewish immigration and its reconstitution as a Jewish state."

Men and women held their signs high, motionless in the autumn cold. "No American Aid for British Betrayal," they read. "Don't Trade Jewish Blood for Arab Oil"; "The White Paper Is Britain's Shame."

At 4:15 p.m., chairman Louis Lipsky, co-chairman of the American Jewish Conference, announced: "There are 150,000 persons here." At 5 p.m., 250,000 had gathered, overflowing to jam all the side streets from 23d to 26th between Broadway and Fourth Ave. As the great meeting was about to end the CIO Furriers' contingent, some 5,000 strong, swung into the square at the head of additional tens of thousands of union demonstrators.

Lipsky urged President Truman to stick to his request that Britain immediately open Palestine's doors to 100,000 homeless Jews.

FLAYS BRITISH ACTIONS

"The English government in Palestine," he warned a message of support. Moishe Oisher "is now engaged in bolting the windows and doors of sang the American and Jewish Palestine, barricading the highways, guarding the shores anthems. The ruly was sponsored of the Mediterranean, in order to prevent the homeless ency Cor and stateless Jewish victims of the war from entering the Promised Land.

"It is making a parade of its military strength. It is bringing in tanks and planes. It is expelling unfriendly foreign correspondents. It is engaging in propaganda in Cairo, in London and in Washington, to create the impression that it is preparing to prevent civil war in

"It is an amazing display of the old British imperialist method which comes as a shock to the whole liberal world, knowing that a Labor government leads the affairs of the empire and that we are supposed to be engaged in the creation of a new world order of justice and peace."

Rabbi Israel Goldstein, president of the Zonist Organization of America, scored Britain's "hypocrisy" in demanding free speech, assembly, press in Hungary or Austria while denying the same fundamental rights in Pales tine. As to the argument that the Arabs oppose Jewish immigration, Dr. Goldstein said, a prosperous Jewish Palestine "is helpful to the Arab people if not to the feudal landlords and medieval potentates."

Louis Hollander, chairman of the New York State

Resolution Adopted.

Madison Ave. They included to the Madison Ave. They included to the Madison Ave. They included to the Madison and college grade; 7,500 members of orthodox Jewish compregations, and 20,000 men of the Jewish Legion, members of the Jewish Gen. Allenby during World Wast I.

A message of support from Gov. They at a press conference attensed by Gillette said the trip had been discussed with the Emoassy and would be in line with Emoassy and would be in line with issue to Britain and attempt to get a settlement.

Gillette told reporters that the world and the restoration of the world a

And—Palestina."

Other speakers included Dr.
Isruel Goldstein, president of the
Zicnist Organization of America;
Louis Hollander, chairman of the

CIO, agreed on this point

"The spokesmen of eague all speak with the accents of Inscists. Without British aid, The Saud would be nothing more than the desert bandit he was before the British Colonial Office 'developed him."

Hollander voiced the CIO's complete support for the rally's sima; for "revocation of the White Paper and the opening of the doors of unrestricted Jewish Palestine to immigration."

State AFL president Murray brought the AFL's "unreserved" support. American labor, asserted, will not stand for Britain's betrayal of promises made the Jewish people.

We know we are not untouched by what British labor does," he commented. "W" are not left un-stained by whotever blot British labor brings upon itself."

Other speakers were Rabbi Seyour Zambrowki, general secre tary of Misraelli, religious Zionist organization, and David Wertheim, head of Poale Zion, labor Zionist group, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey sent by the American Zionist Emer-

arael Goldstein as he ad-aressed rally yesterday.

State Industrial Union Council, C10: Thomas Murray, president of the State Federation of Labor, AFL, and Pierre van Paassen, au-thor and lecturer. Other picture on page 1)

Congressmen Plan Appeal in London

Resolution Adopted.

A resolution was adopted in which it was declared that "we will not permit the shattered Jews of Europe now to become victims of a new duplicity on the part of the British Government, after their miraculous escape from the claws of the Nazi beast."

Spakesmen for the council said Jewisn enterprises in the garment, millinery and fur districts were closes for the rally.

Three parades converged on the speakers stand at 24th St. and Madison Ave. They included 20, 1000 students at Jewish schools of high and college grade; 7,500 manufacts of orthodox Jewish consumptions and 20,000 men of the mission, president of the American League for a Free Palestine; J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record; Joseph Sharfsin, adelphia Record; Joseph Sharfsin,



Here's part of the crowd of 200,000 which jammed Madison Square Park yesterday for a Jewish Palestine. 0.000 Ask Jewish Pa

More than 200,000 persons crowded into Madison Square Park and adjoining streets vesterday afternoon at a mass dimonstration for a Jewish Palestine sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency

Council.

The rally started at 4 P. M. and lasted an hour and 15 minutes. Upward of 100 extra policemen were on duty. All traffic was halted on 23d St. between Fourth Ave and Breathant





Rally for Jewish Palestine. Crowds converge on Madison Square Park yesterday afternoon for mass demongency Council, the rally drew upward of 200,000 persons, with many Jewish businesses in the garment area closing shop to allow employes to attend. A resolution attacking Britain's policy on the Palestine issue was adopted.

OPEN-AIR PROTEST DEMONSTRATION FOR PALESTINE, MADISON SQUARE PARK, NEW YORK CITY

OCTOBER 24, 1945

AS REPORTED IN THE NEW YORK PRESS

150,000 at Zionist Rally Here; Britain Assailed on White Paper

Madison Square Park, speakers immediately to Palestine and Ener yesterday at a protest demonstra- to see the issue through for a retion for a Jiwish commonwealth constituted Jewish State. in Palestine talled on the British
Labor Government to fulfills
pledges of the Balfour Declaration
and to abrorute the White Paper
of 1939.

The gathering if read thereta.

The gathering ignored threatening skies and a raw, chill day to
manifest its support of the aims of
the American Zionist Emergency
Council, whose sponsoring committee halled the demonstration as
its greatest. Louis Lipsky, cochairman of the American Jewish
Conference. Appropried to the Dritish Labor Government:

you cannot do what you propose
to do. We are in this fight to he

chairman of the American Jewish Conference, unnounced to the crowd that the number attending was 250,000, but Deputy Police Inspector John Appel put the figure at 150,000.

Declaring the British have imposed a "blackout" on Palestine and are expelling journalists for reporting the presence there of armored tanks and troops, Dr. Israel Goldstein president of the Zionist Organization of America, warned that a resistance movement would ge "underground" unless Britain's policy were relaxed.

"We refuse to recognize as "lilegal," he asserted, "any Jewish immigrant who enters Palestine without a certificate, Every Jew who enters the Jewish national boine does so as of right. Hiegal is the hand and the government that attempts to bar the Jew from the Jewish national boine does so as of right. Hiegal is the hand and the government that attempts to bar the Jew from the Jewish national home."

The British Labor Government: you cannot do what you propose to do. We are in this fight to he end."

Louis Hollander, chairman of the Rew York State Industrial Union Council, Congress of India-trial Organizations, promised that "we will continue to fight relentliesaly until justice is done."

Mr. Lipsky protested against "the intention of the British Endown." The intention of the British Lesion and to make that wrong permanent." He charged Britain with "making a parade of its military strength" and to make that wrong permanent. "He charged Britain with "making a parade of its military strength" and to make that wrong permanent." He charged Britain with "making a parade of its military strength" and to make that wrong permanent. "He charged Britain with "making a parade of its military strength" and to make that wrong permanent. "He charged Britain with "making a parade of its military strength" and to make that wrong permanent. "He charged Britain with "making a parade of its military strength" and to make that wrong permanent. "He charged Britain with "making a parade of its military strength" and to make that wrong the industria

Before a crowd estimated by Dr. Goidstein called on Pmst-the police all 130,000, one of the dent Truman "to keep insisting" greatest even to mass in or near on the admittance of 100,000 Jiws

150,000 Rally in Jewish Cause

DemandOpening of Palestine and Restoration of Dignity Throughout Europe.

A crowd estimated by the police at 150,000 in Madison Square Park yesterday approved a message to be sent to the Jews of Palestine declaring support "for your heroic struggle to rebuild the national life of the Jewish people and to restore dignity and honor to the broken remnants of European Jewry." The mass demonstration was held under the auspices of the American Zionist Emergency

"Freedom loving America will in Europe."

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America, said, "It is shameful that the Devision people," the message said. "We will not permit he shattered Jews of Europe now to become victims of a new duplicity on the part of the British Government, after their miraculous escape from the claws of the Naxi boast." The enessage voiced support in the fight to open Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and for its reconstruction as a Jewish State.

Pierre Van Paassen, author, were still unable to find justice "Freedom loving America will in Europe."

Pierre Van Paassen, author, charged that the British Government is making it appear to the American public that the Paleo line question is a quarrel between Jews and Arabs, and said that the American people are being "bamboorled." He said, "The object is to stall for time, to post-pone solutions, to defer action on Palestine ustil here are no more Jews in Europe and until it can be said that the Jewish question is solved once and for all by the death of the last Jewish survivors

death of the last Jewish survivors Council, C. I. O.

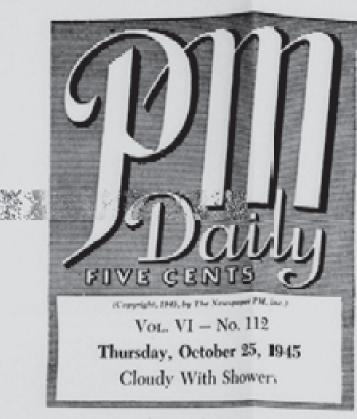
As 150,000 Demanded Palestine Be Made a Jewish Homeland

New York Journal-American



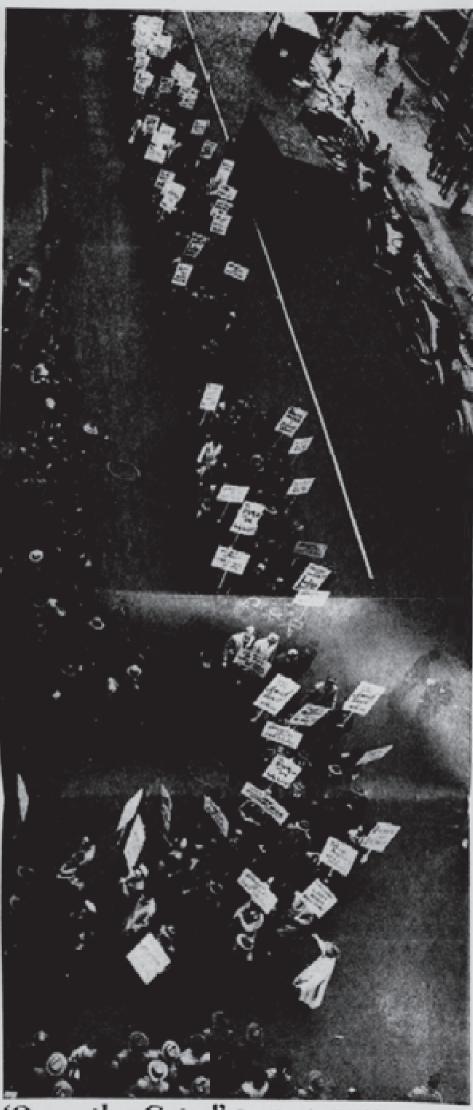
STIRRING PROTEST . . . Here are some of the 150,000 persons who gathered at Madison Square Park Here are some of the yesterday in a huge demonstration in support of the "Jewish Palestine's Fight for Freedom." Staged in protest to Britain's refusal to open Palestine to homeless

Lewish refugees in Europe, the sentiments of the rally, urging that President Tuman and the State Department "use every influence" to-help establish Palestine as a Na-Lonal Jewish Homeland were forwarded to the President by the American Zionist Emergency Council,



150,000 Demand Open Door to Palestine

... Thousands of Factories, Shops, Stores Close To Permit Employes' Attendance at N. Y. Rally



'Open the Gates!' Protesting the British-barred gates of Palestine, New Yorkers yesterday marched along Broadway to Madison Sq. Park where from 150,000 to 250,000 persons assembled in a gigantic open-air demonstration. The meeting was sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council. Thousands of shops and stores closed their doors early so that both employers and employes could go to the relly. (Story on

New York World-Telegram

150,000 Protest

charge by Dr. Israel Goldstein. president of the Ziontst Organiza-tion on America, that the British are ejecting journalists for report-

Palestine Policy

Britain's policy hinting an impending halt in immigration to Palestine drew 150,000 demonstrators to Madison Square Park in one of the largest mass protest rallies ever to be staged here.

Under huge arc lights which dispelled some of the gloom of the menacing skies, speakers called imperatively on the British Labor party government to fulfil the Balfour Declaration and repudiate the 1939 White Paper.

The rally was sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council and was marked by a long for Arab Out and The Stench of Oil Is in the offly Land.



ank that demanded an open" Palestine for Jewish immigration. Hundreds of demonstrators carried

"Jews of Palestine, Stand Fast!" and "6,000,000 Dead Cry Oul for Palestine."

Over 150,000 Rally to Back Jews on Palestine

clamation yesterday a militant dec-laration of support for the struggle a haven in Palestine.

ison Ave. opposite East 24th 5t, stretching down 24th St. castward to Lexington Ave. southward to 23d St., northward to 26th St., and westward to Fifth Ave.-an area of about seven acres—was a crowd-roughly equal to the entire popula-tion of Providence, B. L. (Pictures) on Pages 10 and 11.)

It was a people's demonstration, particularly a labor demonstration, and the emphasis was on their visible expression of unity in the campaign against the British-imposed restrictions on Jewish immigration.

Jews of Palestine—the American gamization of America, "the truth will spring out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the undersposed the British-imposed restrictions on Jewish immigration.

Jews of Palestine—the American gamization of America, "the truth will spring out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the undersposed the rally, and provide the property of the street of the spring out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the undersposed the rally, and provide the property of the street of the spring out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the undersposed the rally, and the spring out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the undersposed the rally, and the spring out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the undersposed the rally, and the spring out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the undersposed the rally, and the spring out of the ground and, if, necessar, out of the undersposed the rally, and the spring out of the ground and the ground and the spring out of the ground and the spring out of the ground and the ground and the spring out of the ground and the spring out of the ground and the groun

Immigration The climax come at the twilight no answer to their appeal in time to allow workers and their employers of a gray and chilly afternoon. With save the hundreds of thousands of to much together to the rally.

By Barners Burnesser and Joseph Field Description of Joseph Description of Joseph Description of Joseph Description of Justice Description of Description of Justice Description of Justice Description of Descri vision seek to scrap the solemn infaration of support for the struggle to remove the barriers blocking he remnants of Europea. Jewry from a bayen in Palestine. to become victims of a new duplic-Facing a speakers' stand on Mad- By on the part of the British Cov-

Call to Action

"Our voice will reach the councilpenetrate the barriers of official in-difference; it will arouse the con-science of civilized mankind to ac-

Curb Branded as powerful searchlights trained on the platform, draped with U. S. pen munts and the Jewish pale blue and white, loud speakers carried this declaration to the crowd:

British 'Duplicity' "In your fight against a brutal of Saudi Acabia, assuring the Arab

calling that some Arab leaders held paraded from 17th St. and Broad-aloof from he war and were ready way, singing Palestinian songs, led to welcome Hitler, asked: 'Is there by a vanguard of soldiers,

members of the Powers! It will News Agency correspondent, from Schools, or which she is secretary.

Jews of Palestine-the American stein, president of the Zionist Or. 000 were present, the New York

Carry Placards

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Thousands of placards were hold aloft. Some were militant: "Fight Fresident of the U. S. A. and the Palestine and Text of Text of Palestine and Text of Palestine and Text of Text

Down in the Lowey East Side, the exodus began early Butchers, grocers and thousands of other

Babbi Seymour Zambrowsky.

general secretary of Mizrachi, recalling thattsome Arab leaders held
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to be one justice for the rest of the world and another justice which is injustice—for the Jewish people?

Another fear of the Jews now, based on the expulsion this week based on the expulsion this week based on the expulsion the first week to be seen to be seen to be seen to be seen to be be the banner of the Hebeew Culture Council of the New York High.

But, declared Babbi Israel Gold- The poiice estimated that 250,-

Mrs. Ethel Pegler, of 379 Ala-

Rally Protests | Mizrachli the followers of ortho-doxy, marched from Twenty-eighth Screet and Broadway south to Twenty-sixth Street and east to Madison Avenue. For Palestine The marchers and those who came individually to the meeting

Dewey Sends a Message Land" and "Let the Homeless Go

A mass protest against the possibility that the Attlee government
of Great Britain might stop immigration to Palestine was held
resterday at 4:15 p. m. on the east
sire of Madison Square. Thousands of members of the Jewish
faith came from schools, offices
and factories to join the peaceful
demonstration.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey sent
a telegram to the meeting which
was read by Mr. Lipsky. It noted
hat, winte Jewish persons suffered
beaviest in Europe, their "condition is still tragic." The Governor
declared that: "These many thousands of smarlated and intimidated victims are entitled as of
right to refuge in Palestine."

A protest decreates which

ference, presided, was sponsored raise its voice, was read by Mr.

Madison Avenue and Twenty- that the American Federation of fourth Street forty-five minutes Lador manual before the meeting started. By 4 p. m. Madison Avenue was filled from Twenty-sixth Street south rael Goldstein, president of the to Twenty-third Street, and a Z. O. A.: Louis Hollander, chair-large section of the park was crowded. fourth Street forty-five minutes Labor stands as a friend of Zion-

Broadway from Seventeenth Street the national anthem and closed to Twenty-sixth Street and east with he audience singing the to Madison Avenue. A group of Hebrew hymn, "Hatikvah," (The older people, most of them from Hope),

Zionist Meeting in Madison Trade Jows' Blood for Arab Oil." Square Asks Open Door; The Stanch of Oil Is in the Holy

The meeting at which Louis indicate the British government might close all immigration to Palestine and calling for America to

by the American Zionist Emergency Council. The council is made
up of four American Zionist
groups, the Zionist Organizative
of America, Hadassah, Mirrachi
and Poale-Zion.

Several thousand persons clustered about the speakers' stand at
Madisson, Avenue, and Tayonixline, the American Federation of
Labor, celivered a blistering attack
against Ibn Saud, King of Saudi
Arabia. He declared that Britain
is honor-bound to keep he promties, and reminded his audience

Two brief parades preceded the Seymour Zambrowsky, general secmeeting. A group of several thou-retary of Mizrachi, and David sand school and college students. Wertheim, head of Poale-Zion. joined by rabbinical students of who spoke in Yiddish. The meet-Yeshiva College and several labor ing opened with Moishe Oysher, union groups, marched north in star of the Yiddish theater, singing

New York Daily News

Here's part of the crowd of 200,000 which jammed Madison Square Park yesterday in mass demonstration for a Jewish Palestine.

200,000 Ask Jewish Palestine

vesterday afternoon at a mass demonstration for a Jewish Palestine sponsored by the

A message of support from Gov.

millinery and fur districts were closed for the rally.

Three parades converged on the speakers of Louis Organization of America; apeakers stand at 74th St. and Louis Hollander chairman of the Madison Ave. They included 20.- State Industrial Union Council, there and lecturer.

American Zionist Emergency
Council.

The rally started at 4 P. M. and lasted an hour and 15 minutes.

Upward of 100 extra policemen were on duty. All traffic was halted on 23d St. between Fourth Ave. and Broadway.

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A resolution was adopted in thick it was declared that "we will not permit the shattered Jews of Europe now to become victims duty of each of us to add our prices for the special conference.

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Resolution Adopted.

More than 200,000 persons crowded into Madison Square Park and adjoining streets



PROTESTING BRITISH REFUSAL to open Palestine to thousands of homeless Jewish refugees in Europe, part of huge throng fills street during record Zionist rally at Madison Square (Story, other photo, Page 4) Park, Gathering numbered at least 200,000.

New York Journal-American

U. S. Aid

The American Zionist Emergency Council today forwaded to President Truman a request

The protest demonstration was preceded by three short parades. ending at the speakers' stand at 24th st. and Madison ave. Almost 50,000 persons marched. They represented Jewish students, Jewish Legion members and members of orthodox congregations.

York citizens demanding justice for the Jewish people of the Paper t Jewish nation in its historic New York and Pederation 61
harocland-Palestine Taker

to permit thousands to atlend the betrayed not only the Jews, but meeting. Deputy Police Lispector laboring people everywher.

Appel said it was the greatest outdoor meeting of its kind ever held York State Industrial Union Counin New York.

against Britain's "closed-door Other speakers were Pierre van

"Don't Trade Jewish Blood for Arab Oil."

"Who Lend-Leased Palestine to Britain?"

"Billions for Britain? Justice

to the Jews."
"Let the Homeless Go Home." "Aren't 6,000,000 Dead Jeus

Enough? Dr. Israel Goldstein, president immediately, and warned a resis-The resolution asking interven- tance movement would "go un-

> "To our Governmnt," he continued, "We turn as American citizens to ask that America should not go back on its policy. Has our State Department never heard of the Balfour Declaration which this government endorsed by the unanimous vote of Congress. (This document was designed to permit Jewish immigration into Pales-

"Has this povernment not heard of the British White Paper of 1939, which cancels the Balfour Declaration? The President and the State Bepartment must not permit this While

Thursay Morray, president of the

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Rabbi Scymour Zambrowsky, gen-eral secretary of Mizracki, and David Wertheim, head of Poalt-



to President Truman a request of the Zionist Organization of that he and the State Depart-America, called upon Truman to ment "use every influence" to insist upon the admission of al help establish Palestine as a least 100,000 Jews to Palestine national Jewish homeland.

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DEWEY'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Dewey, in a message read CHARGES BETRAYAL. to the assemblage by Louis Lipsky, co-chairman of the American Jewish Conference, who presided.

"I consider it the solemn duty of each of us to add our voices to this great gathering of New

tories and offices were closed early to open the doors of Palest ne be

policy" in Palestine, dec aring it Passen, author and publicist; constituted a "blackout of justice" Moishe Oysher, Rebrew anter; for European Jewry.

EXPRESSED BY POSTERS.

This theme was expursed by Zion.

Now York Daily Mirror

CITES WAR'S PURPOSE. Louis Lipsky. American Jew-

ish Conference leader, tells rally that peace should bring

end of injustice for Europe's Jews.

STANDING ROOM ONLY AT ZIONIST RALLY

Record Rally

Palestine Ban Hit



Part of 200,000 throng at Madison Sq. Park demanstration listen to speeches against ban on Palestine immigration. (Marrie Photo)

200,000 Protest **Palestine Policy**

More than 200,000 Jews and sympathizers of other faiths crowded Madison Square Park yesterday in the largest Zionist rally in the city's history to protest Britain's continued refusal to open Palestine's gates to homeless

centrel in World War L.

A telegram from Gov. Bewey A telegram from Gov, as a said it was "the solemn duty of each of as" to "demand gustice each of as" to "demand gustice on admission of 100,000 Jews on admission of the control of the co for the Jewish people of the world and restoration of the Jewish nation in its historic home-

land-Palestine." Pierre Van Paassen, author, ord in party platforms and charged the British government Congress resolutions. We exwith aiding formation of the Arab League, which he called "a branch of the British Calonial Office." He said Britain sought to "freeze Jewish endeavor" be-cause it fears other Middle East ment-Palestine wide open to and Asiatic peoples "will follow the Jewish example and create

Jewish refugees from Europe.
Countless factories and dores throughout the city closed before the rally's start at 4 p. m. to per mit employes to attend. AFL and CIO unions joined the demonstration, and the American Zionist Emergency Council predicted more than 500,000 would emist in the movement.

Thirty youth groups, numbering 20,000, were the vanguard of numerous other groups which converged in parades on the park. War veteran marchers included Jenish Legion members who fought with British Cen. Alenhy to wreat Palestine from Turkish coulied in World War I.

Beautiful and the form the Cive and the park. Truman and the State Department to hold firm to its policy of bolking at the British White Paper, which repudiates the Balfour Declaration.

Addressing himself to President Truman, he said:

dent Truman, he said:

minding Britain of that American policy which is now on recpeel you to prove yourself the forthright, courageous, warmhearted human being we know you to be, by seeing this issue Jewish masses and then reconstituted as a Jewish State."

Now York Daily News

CXEWS Into by Free!

Dr. Israel Goldstein as he ad-

dressed rally yesterday.



Rally for Jewish Palestine. Crowds converge on Madison Square Park yesterday afternoon for mass demonstration in favor of a Jewish Palestine. Sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council, the rally drew upward of 200,000 persons, with many Jewish businesses in the garment area closing shop to allow employes

to attend. A resolution attacking Britain's policy on the Palestine issue was adopted.

150,000 Rally in Jewish Cause

Demand Opening of Palestine and Restoration of Dignity Throughout Europe.

A crowd estimated by the police at 150,000 in Madison Square Park yesterday approved a message to be sent to the Jews of Palestine declaring support "for your heroic struggle to rebuild the national life of the Jewish people and to restore dignity and honor to the broken remnants of European Jewry." The mass demonstration was held under the auspices of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

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charged that the British Government is making it appear to the American public that the Palestine question is a quarrel be-tween Jews and Arabs, and said that the American people are be-ing "bamboozled." He said, "The object is to stall for time, to postpone solutions, to defer action on Palestine until there are no more Jews in Europe and until it can be said that the Jewish question is solved once and for all by the death of the last Jewish survivors in Europe."

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America, said, "It is shameful that the blackout over Palestine should be the act of the Labor Government in Britain." He called on President Truman to keep insisting on the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine and to keep reminding Great Britain of the American policy on record in party platforms and congres-

sional resolutions.

A message from Gov. Dewey said that the Jewish people, the first and chief victim of Nazism, were still unable to find justice and transquility in the post-war moreld and that he was confident. world, and that he was confident that the American people would give full support to the restora-tion of Palestine as a Jewish

Thomas Murray, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, pledged support of the A. F. of L., and a similar pledge from the C. I. O. was voiced by Louis Hollander, chairman of the

Hally Asks U. S. Aid Palestine : (Photo in toda) a Picture Section)

The American Zionist Emergency Council today forwaded to President Truman a request that he and the State Department "use every influence" to help establish Palestine as a national Jewish homeland.

The resolution asking intervention of the U. S. Government was presented before and passed by 150,000 members of the Jewish faith who assembled in Madison Square Park late yesterday.

The protest demonstration was preceded by three short parades, unparalle ed act of betrayal." ending at the speakers' stand at 24th st. and Madison ave. Almost Passsen, author and publicist; eral secretary of Mizrachi, and 50.000 persons marched. They repMoishe Cysher, Hebrew cantor; David Werthelm, head of Poaleresented Jewish students, Jewish Rabbi Seymour Zambrowsky, gen- Zion.

"Freedom-loving America will New York State Industrial Union

Legion members and members of orthodox congregations.

DEWEY'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Dewey, in a message read to the assemblage by Louis Lipsky. co-chairman of the American Jew-Conference, who presided.

"I consider it the solemn duty of each of us to add our voices to this great gathering of New York citizens demanding justice for the Jewish people of the world, and the restoration of the Jewish nation in its historic homeland-Palestine."

Jewish schools, colleges, factories and offices were closed early to Permit Lousands to attend the moeting, Deputy Police Inspector Appel said it was the greatest outpor meeting of its kind ever held; in New York.

Lipsky led the demonstration gainst Britain's "closed-door policy" in Palestine, declaring it constituted a "blackout of justice" for European Jewry.

EXPRESSED BY POSTERS.

banners and posters carried by the paraders. The signs read:

"Don" Trade Jewish Blood for Arab Oil."

"Who Lend-Leased Palestine

to Britain?" "Billions for Britain? Justice

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Enough " Dr. Ismel Goldstein, president of the Cionist Organization of America, called upon Truman to insist upon the admission of at least 1000000 Jews to Palestine mmediately, and warned a resistance m-vement would "go un-

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CHARGES BETRAYAL.

"Has this government heard of the British White Paper of 1939, which cancels the Ballour Declaration? The President and the State Department must not permit this White

Jewish Immigration into Pales-

Paper to stand." Thoma: Murray, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, charged the British Labor Party's repudiation of its pledge to open the doors of Palestine has betrayed not only the Jews, but laboring seeple everywhere.

Louis Hollander, chairman New York State Industrial Union Council charged the British with "an

Other speakers were Pierre van

Over 150,000 Rally to Back Jews on Pales
Immigration That was the announcement last

Curb Branded as British 'Duplicity'

By BARNETT BILDERIEE AND JOSEPH FIELD

More than 150,000 Jews in one of the greatest demonstrations in the city's history adopted by acclamation yesterday a militant deca haven in Palestine.

Facing a speakers stand on Madison Ave. opposite East 24th St., stretching down 24th St. eastward to Lexington Ave, southward to 23d St., northward to 26th St., and westward to Fifth Ave.-an area of about seven acres-was a crowd roughly equal to the entire population of Providence, R. I. (Pictures on Pages 10 and 11.]

It was a people's demonstration, particularly a labor demonstration, and the emphasis was on their visible expression of unity in the campaign against the British-imposed

Carry Placards

striking a note of fury against what Poale Zion, Zionist labor body. speakers called a sell-out of human-Won't be Sold Down a River of to march together to the rally.

The climax came at the twilight of a gray and chilly afternoon. With powerful searchlights trained on the platform, draped with U. S. pen-nants and the Jewish pale blue and white, loud speakers carried this declaration to the crowd:

"In your fight against a brutal policy which threatens to strangle 2000 years of Jewish aspirations, you are joined by an overwhelming majority of the people of this country, Freedom-loving Americans will not be silent while men of little vision seek to scrap the solemn international pledges made to the Jewish people. We will not permit the shattered Jews of Europe now to become victims of a new duplicity on the part of the British Covernment. . .

Call to Action

"Our voice will reach the councilpenetrate the barriers of official indifference; it will arouse the conscience of civilized mankind to ac- sponsored the 'ally

of Palestine's doors to unrestricted from the speakers and, Jewish immigration and its reconstruction as a Jewish State, and are transmitting this declaration to the President of the U. S. A. and the Prime Minister of Great Britain."

Attlee was a principal target for his Labor Government's failure to have a home and a place to go to fulfill its pledge to remove the restrictions on Jewish immigration.

But a new element has entered the fears of Jews that there will be no answer to their appeal in time to save the hundreds of thousands of homeless, destitute Jews in Europe,

week by Secretary of State Byrnes of the late President Roosevelt's correspondence with King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, assuring the Arab leader of no action "hostile" to Arab interests and no basis decision without full consultation.

Justice

Rabbi Seymour Zambrowsky, general secretary of Mizrachi recalling that some Arab leaders held aloof from the war and were ready laration of support for the struggle to welcome Hitler, asked: "Is there to remove the barriers blocking the to be one justice for the rest of the remnants of Europea Jewry from world and another justice-which is injustice-for the Jewish people?"

> Another fear of the Jews now, based on the expulsion this week of Constantine Poulos, Overseas News Agency correspondent, from Palestine is that the British will suppress the truth.

> But, declared Rabbi Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America, "the truth will spring out of the ground ind, if, necessary, out of the under-

Louis Lipsky, co-chairman of the American Jewish Conference, presided and read a message from restrictions on Jewish immigration. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Other speakers were Louis Hollander, chairman of the New York State Thousands of placards were held aloft. Some were militant: "Fight Thomas Murray, president of the British Betrayal!" and "Jews of New York State Federation of La-Palestine-Stand Fast!" Others, bor, and David Wertheim, head of

Thousands of factories, shops and ity, said: "Don't Trade Jewish stores closed their doors early to Blood for Arab Oil!" and "We allow workers and their employers allow workers and their employers

Exodus

Down in the Lower East Side, the exodus began early. Butchers, grocers and thousands of other small storekeepers put up signs reading: "Gone to the rally" and turned the key. The garment dis-trict emptied out a little later.

Perhaps as many as 100,000 marched in parade formation to the park. About 12,000 boys and girls paraded from .7th St. and Broad-way, singing Palestinian songs, led by a vanguard of soldiers.

A colored girl, Dolores Sharpe, 18, of 1985 Amsterdam Ave., a descendant of Ehiopian Jews, held the basner of the Hebrew Culture Council of the New York High Schools, of which she is secretary.

"I'm Jewish," she said, "so naturally I'm marching today.

The police estimated that 250, members of the Powers! It will 000 were present, the New York Times put it at 150,000. The American Zionist Emergency Council

Mrs. Ethel Pegler, of 379 Ala-"Jews of Palestine—the American people are with you. . . . We send you this expression of our deep affection and unshakable support in our common fight for the opening been set up to seep the cro

"How my sons ices, she said, "I can's say. But for me and my hus-band, his is a day of hope and of struggle. How long must the Jews wait? It's time already for them

150,000 Protest Palestine Policy

ending halt in immigration to Palestine drew 150,000 demonstrators to Madison Square Park in one of the largest mass protest

pelled some of the gloom of the menacing skies, speakers called imperatively on the British Labor party government to fulfil the Ralfour Declaration and repuciate the 1939 White Paper.

The rally was sponsored by the merican Zionist Emergency American Council and was marked by charge by Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization on America, that the British are ejecting journalists for reporting the presence in Palestins of armored units and troops.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey unged restoration "of the Jewish nation in its historic homeland" in a telegram read by Louis Lipsky, co-chairman of the American Jewish Conference, Thomas Murray, pres-ident of the New York State Fed-eration of Laber, declared:

eration of Laber, declared:

"We warn sur friends in the
British Labor government: you
cannot do wha: you propose to do.
We are in this fight to the finish."

The rally was prefaced by two
parades. In one, made up of mabbinical students and labor union
groups, placar's were held moft
which proclaimed: "Stop Appeasing Arab Fascists," "Don't Trade
Jews' Blood for Arab Oil" and
"The Stench of Oil Is in the chily
Land."

מאנסמראציין איז נאך אמאל פונסמנוןשמולמ נוווארען, או הינמונר דער אידישער פאַדערונג אַפּצושאַפען דעם "ווייסען פאַפיר" שטעהט די ריזיגע מעהרהיים פון דעם אמעריקאנער פאלק. די וויכסינסט פיהרער פון ביידע גרויסע פאליטישע פארטייען אין אמעריקע זייגען צו נונסטען אם דער פאדערונג. ביידע פארטייען האבען, ביי פארשיידענע געלעגענהיימען, ביי זייערע קאנווענשאנם, גענומען א נינססיגע שמעלונג וועגען דעם. אין זיין מעסערוש צו אַם־דער ריויי גער דעמאנסטראציע האָה נאַווערנאַר דיואי ריכטיג אַפגעשפינעלט דעם סענטימענט פון אמטריקע, ווען ער האם געואנט: "איך בין זיכער, או דאם אמעריקאנקר פאלק וועט געכען זיין פולע שטיצע צו דעם צוריק אויפבוו פון ארץ ישראל אלס א איריש היימלאנד, ווארים דשם איז בשזירם אויף זי קשרדינשלע יסודות פון נערעכפינקיים, און עם איז אונזער נאניאנאלע עהרע פקיים צו זיין אונזער צונקושנם וושרם".

און שם־די איינינקיים צווישען שלע אידען אין שמעריקע הינמער דער פאדערונג פון אפשאפען דעם "וויוסען פאפיר", און די שמיצע, וושם די שמעריקשגער איזען בשקומען פשר דער פשרערונג פון דער גשנצער שמעריקשנער שונשניוירמער שרביימער כשווענונג און פון יער ריזיגער מעהרהיים פון אמעריקאנער פאלק, האם גענעבעו נרוים נעוויכם דעם מעסעדוש, וואס די פראטעסט - פארואמלונג האם אוועקי געשיקם צו די ארץ - ישראל אידען. אין דעם שלום פון אש-דעם מעסעדוש ווערם נעואנם:

אידען פון ארוןיישראל! דאס אמעריקאנער פאלק איז מים. אייך אין דער דאוינער גריסער פאדערונג. סיר שיקען אייך אונוער מיפע ליבשאפט און שטיצן אין אונוער געטיינואטען קאמה פאר דער עשענונג פון די סויערען פון ארין ישראל פאר אימכאגרעניצטער אידי שער איינוואנדערונג און פאר דער ווידער אויפבויאונג פון לאנד אלם 8 פידישען שמאם. מיר שיקען איבער די דאויגע דעקלאראציע צום פרקזידענם פון די פאראיינינטע שטאטען אין צום פרעטיער - מיניסטער פון גרוים ברימאניק".

עם איז נים נאר געווען די גרעסטע אידישע דעטאַנסטראַציע אין ניו ישרק, נאר עם איז אויד נעווען די אימפאואנמסמע און איינדרוקסי פולסטע דעמאנספראציע. אין די שפארקע רעדעם, יוואס זיינען נע השלמען געווארען, האם מען גים גאר געפיהלם א וועהיגעשריי, גאר עם האם זיך אויך געפיהלם א שמימע פון פראמעסם, צארן און קשמפס - גייסמ. די זעלכך שמימונג האם אויך ארומגעכאפט אלע פשרושמעלמע. דש און דשרם השם מען געועהן מרערען אין די אויגען ביי די פשרושמעלמע, ווען זיי השבען מים דער גרעסמער אויפמערקי זאטקיים זיך צוגעהערם צו די רעדעם, וואס האבען געשילדערם די נגושות, רדיפות אין רציהות, וואס אונוערע ברידער אין אייראפע השכען דורכגעסאכם אין די לעצמע ישהרען. שכער גלייכציימיג השם מען אויך נעועהן אויף די 3נים'ער פון די פארואמעלמע מום און שלאסענקיים צו קעמפען ביו ארונטער פאר די גערעכטע פאו גען. די רעדנער האבען מענצענד אויסגעדריקט די שפיפונג פון די פארואטעלטען און אויך די לאוונגען פון די פלאקאטען האכען זין זעהר גום אריינגעפאסם זין דער דאוינער שטימונג, און באוונד השל זיך אריינגעפשכם דכר געלונגענער לאוונג: _שטעלט־אפ דעם שפרימענמ פון אראבישע שאשיסמען!" עם קען נאר קיין צווייפעל נים זיין, אַז אָם־די גרעסטע פּראַטעסט־פּאַרזאַמלונג וועט אַפּקלינגען ניט נשר איבער נאנץ אמעריקע נאר אויך איבער דער נאנצער וועלם.

150,000 at Zionist Rally Here; Britain Assailed on White Paper

the police at 150,000, one of the and are expelling journalists for greatest ever to mass in or near reporting the presence there of Madison Square Parc, speakers armored tanks and troops, Dr. Dyesterday at a protest demonstra-rael Goldstein, president of the tion for a Jewish commonwealth Zionist Organization of America. in Palestine called on the British warned that a resistance move Labor Government to fulfill ment would go "underground" uspledges of the Balfour Declaration less Britain's policy were relaxed and to abrogate the White Paper "We refuse to recognize as "

its greatest. Louis Lipsky, co-the Jewish national home." chairman of the American Jewish Dr. Goldstein called on Press Conference, announced to the dent Truman "to keep insisting"

Declaring the British have im-

legal," he asserted, "any Jewish The gathering ignored threaten-immigrant who enters Palestine ing skies and a raw, shill day to without a certificate. Every Jew manifest its support of the aims of who enters the Jewish nations the American Zionist Emergency home does so as of right. Hiegel Council, whose sponsoring committies the hand and the government tee hailed the demonstration as that attempts to bar the Jew from

growd that the number attending on the admittance of 100,000 Jews was 250,000, but Deputy Police immediately to Palestine and then Inspector John Appel put the fig-ure at 150,000. to see the issue through for a re-constituted Jewish State.

A message from Dewey read to the crowd said he was confident the American people would "give their full supporto the restoration of Palestine an a Jewish homeland."

Labor Leaders Piedge Help

Thomas Murray, president on the New York State Federation of Labor, pledged that the AFL would not "stand idly by." We are not an inconsequential force," he said. "We warn our friends in the British Labor Government you cannot do what you propose to do. We are in this fight to the

Louis Hollander, chairman of the New York State Industrial Union Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations promised that 'we will continue to fight relentlessly until justice is done."

Mr. Lipsky protested against pire to legalize the larceny of Jewish rights and to make that wrong permanent." He charged Britain with "making a parade of its mili-tary strength" and with propagan-dizing to "create the impression that it is preparing to prevent civil war in Palestine."

youth organizations marched to the sally from the northern end of Union Square. Separate parades included also a small group of Jewish Legionnaires, who fought with the Brit-ish in the first World War to help wrest Palestine from Turkey, an religious groups headed by the Rev. B. L. Leventhal, 80 years old, the Chief Rabbi of Philadelphia.

FORWARD

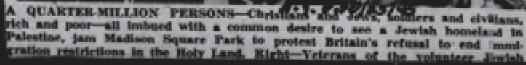
JEWISH DAILY SEE 24,1745

די ריזיגע אידישע פראַמעסמי דעמאַני סטראציע אין מעדיסאן סקווער פּאַרק

די ניו יאַרקער אידען האַבען נעכמען נעשאַפען נעשיכמע דורך דעם, וואם זיי האַכען דורכגעפיהרט די גרעסטע אידישע פראטעסטי דעמאנספראציע אין דער נעשיכסע פון אונוער שמאס. איכער א פערטעל סיליאן אידען האבען זיך פארואסעלם אין סעדיסאן סקיוער פארק צו פראטעסטירען געגען דעם "ווייסען פאפיר", וואס באגרעי ניצם אידישע איינוואנדערונג אין ארין ישראל. פון כאזונדערם גרוים באדיימונג איז דאס, וואם אמידי דעמאנסמראציע האם פעסמי נקשמקלם, או אין באצונ צו דער אננעוועהמאנמער פראנע, ארער, אפשר זאל מען ראס כאצייכענען, דעם הימעל י שרייענדעו סקאנדאל. איז דא פולשטענדינע איינינקוים ביו ארע אידען פון אסעריקע.

אין דער דעמאנסטראציע האבען ויך באטייליגט נעשעפססי ליים און ארבייםער, ארים און דייך, יונג און אלט, מענער און פרויען. ביי דער דעמאַנסטראציע האַנען גערעדט די פראַטינענטסטע פירער פון דער ציוניסמישער כאווענונג. אכער עם איז נאך פון גרעסערער באריימונג, וואס ביי דער דעמאנסמראציע האם מען געהערם ד שמימע פון פארשטעהער פון כיידע צווייגען פון דער אמעריקאגער שרבייסער באווענונג: פון דער שמעריקען פעדערעישאן אוו לעיבאר און פון דער סי. שי. ש. און אין וייערע רעדעס השבען ויי שמשרק פינסמגעשמעלמ, או ד גאַנעע ארגאַניוירמע אמעריקאגער ארביימער באווענונג שמעחם שמאל - און - אייוען פאר דער אידישער פאדען רונג, או דער "ווייסער פאפיר" ואל אפנעשאפם ווערען.







Legion who fought under Allenby carry the Union Jack (extreme right) ilong-side the Stars and Stripes and the Palestine flag at the head of a parade of 5,000 up Broadway. Story on Page 14.

New York 2, N. Y. Telephone:

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יום ו', י"ם חשון, תש"ו.

פרייטאג, 26טער אקשאבער, 1945

8 PAGES PRICE 4 CENTS

מאו, עטלי פארהאנדלעו נאך אלין ארץ ישראל פראגע: ונד גרים אריינצולאועו 25,000 אידעו, באריכם

קומענדע וואד: עקועקומיווע

באריכם או עטלי אין גריים אריינצולאוען 35,000 אידען קיין ארץ-ישראל, אויב אַמעריקע וועט העלפען צו האלטען ארדנונג אין לאנד. – 156 אידען אַנגעקומען נעכטען. – איבער 12 סויוענס אידען אריינגעקוסע אין פארנאנגענעם יאר. – אראבער סטראשען קריג-פארברעכער פירטעם. – ראשיד אלי נים קיין זאנם בעוויו. – האם נים מודא פאר אויפשמאנר איי

וועם סיילען די פאראנטווארטלונקיים דונכ חופש זי בששטימעו צי עם ושל פערענץ אין בלעקפול פאר דעם לעי רענען רעם אן אלנעסיינע נפריוינ בין די וואלען. די מארטיר ואל פיילען די פא יענען רעם אן אלנעסיינע עקועקוטירע האם סיסוואר פרי אפי רארם צו האלטען א

אידישער מעדיםאו סקווער פארק פראמעםמ שמורעממ מים קרעפמיגען צאָרן

פארק שמורעממ-אויף ניו יארק. דיוינער מאדש פון ליב ארבייטער פארלאוען שעפער. — פיל פארלאוען די שקפער און יוגענם. – ארבייםער פארלאוען טעפעו . געשעפמען געשלאסען. – קריסמען סאליראריוירן מין : ספורענפען האבען פארלאון געשעפמען געשלאסען. – קריסמען סאליראריוירן זיך מים אידען. – לואים ביפסקי, דר. ישראל גאלד-שטיין, דוד ווערטהיים, הרב זעמבראווסקי פון מזרחי, האם די פערסקריסיריאנינע מאסע שטורעמען אויה פארזאמקלמען עולם.

משעציעיער כאריכנ עדם . משנ"

ניו יאָרק האָם נאָך אַזאַ הערליכע דעמאָנקטראָציע נים פּעועהן! כאָמאָנוועלם לוים די פאַרפליכטוני דאָם איז כאמת נעווען די גרעפטט אין אווידיינים פּעועהן! דאָם איז כאמת געווען די גרעפטע און איינדרוקספולסטע דעי גען פון דער כאַלפור דעקלאראַציע מאַנפטראַציע פון אידען און ניטיאידען אין דער געשיכשע פון ניו יאַרק. און פון פעלקעריבונר מאַנראַט. די דער ריוויגער מעריפאן סקווער פאדק, סון דעה 22שער נאם ביו דער רעזאלוגיע איז אנגענוסען געווארן 26טער נאם, און פון מעריםאן עווענע ביו ברארוויי, איז געווען איי נאד רעם, ווי פראמינענטע אירישע בערגעפאקט מיט 250 מויזענט אירישע פרויען, מענער און קינדער, פירער און אַנעריקאַנער פערועני ווערבע זיינען געקומען אויפרריקען זדער צארענרינען פראמעסט קע יען דער ענגלישער לייבארירעגירונג, היעלכע האלם נאך אלין געשלאי שעו די שויערען פון ארץ ישראל, און פאַדערן, או ענגלאנר ואל עפענען טריטרן פון אריךיישראל פאר די אידישע כרכנות פון די נאצים און יאיטן די אידען שאפען זייער אייגענע כלוכה אין דעם לאנד פון איני

דעה נאנצער סקווער איז נעווען פארגאסען מים מויזענמער ליכ- נעכמען א נאנצעי מאנ נעהאנגען מער, וואס זיינען געפלאסען איבער רי קעם פון די הונדערמער מויר איכער ניו יארק, האם סימכאליי יענטער פארואַטעלטע און איפער די טים פראַטעסט און צאָרן רופעני

אַבער גישט געקולט אויף דעם פארוואַלקענטען חיסעל און דעם שענדיגען רעגען, האם פון דריי אייינער אן פון איבער גאנין נייר ארם בעראלמען אין איין שמראַמען מים מויוענמער און מויוענמער אירען. כאווניערם נרוים און מעכשיג איז געווען דער שמראם מון דעון אידישער יוגענש, וואָם האָש פיש איר נייסט כאַשיינם און אויפי

פויוענטער אירישע ביונעסליים האבען געשלאסען זייערע קראי בען און נעשקפשען, און הונרערשער שויוענשער אירישע ארביישער פון די רעכשע און לינקע יוניאנם האבען אפגעששעלם ורער ארביום און מחנות מייו נעשמראמם אין פאראיינינטע רייען צים מעריפאן בקווער פאַרק, וואו זיי האָבען זיך אָנגעשלאָבען אין דער דעמאַני

אימפאואנם איז נעווען דער אופן, ווי אזוי די הונדערטער פרנאניזאצייעם, אונטער זייערע איינענע כאנערם, האכען אריינגען שנ ראסם אין בקווער און זיך באַהעפט מימץ אַלגעמיינעם פראַמעסם קענעו ענגלאַנד.

יועזעניע כיי רער רעמאנפטראי ציע האבען זיך סאליראריזירט JRB BERD יע אידעו, וואט האבעו זיך נעראי מעוועם פון מים אונמער די נפי

און שנימשמשרבן.

ישנר אויסצולעשען די לעצמע האַ־ פענונג פון די כאפרייטע אידען צו בינג מאר נאציאנאלער אומאפחעני

איינדרוקספול כיז גאר איז נעי משו דער מארש פון די אירישע שפיק פון דעם דאוינען מארש איו בענאננען א אידיש נענערימיידעל, ייניםעם פראלאם האם דערציילם חענען די פאַרערונגען פון אידישן

אין דער ריזינער דעמאנסמראי פון די קלאוקמאכער, דרעסמאכען און סאריער יוניאנס, זוי אויך כן משערס און אנרערע יוניאנס.

וועלכער ארכייסער האבען אנגענומען א רעוארוציע, וואם מאַרקאַנגם אַ מאַלרינע פרייע איריי אימינראציע כיין אריךישראל סצד די ענגלישע מאַכמהאָבער ארן

אייםערגעוויינייך אימפאואנמ מארשירער האכן זיך אויך געזעהן סון בווייםען וועלפיקריג, "וועלכ" און "וועיוופ" און עם זיינעו בעווען. רעפרעזעני

פונקם שווי שיינדרוקספול זיינען נקחען די פצענעם, חען פון די שער פער און אפיסעם האבען 4 אויינער אַרום דעם מעדיסאָן סקווער פארכ ייינטן אויך נעווען איבערנעפאקם, און פיל מויזעלמער קריסמען זייי נעקוסען צו פאלידאריוירן זיך

צווישען די אנפיילנעסער אין די איספאואנסע סארשען אויה כראדי וויי האבען זיך נעפונען די אידישע רשניאנשרשן אין זייערע מונרירען, השומר הצעיר, כרית תרומשלדור, הפונים, השומר הרתי, החלוץ, יאנג רושורעא, הלל פאונריישאן, אבוקה, הפועל המירחי, ממודענמו פון ישיבהיקאַלערוש, פון אירישען טעאַלאַנישען סעמינאַר. די אירי שק יונקנם האם זיך אם שמארקם: מען אנגעועהן אויפ'ן נעכמינען דיר ועריצוואַטענקום.

צים האבען זיך כאמיילינט צענדלי נער מויזענמער אידישע ארביישער

יעניאַנערען אונטער דער סיר שאפש פון קיירנעל מארים שענרעלי ועחר אימפאואנמ איי

רער מארש פון די ברענטשעם פר נאַציאָנאַלען אַרכייטער סאַרכאַנר, ווען זוי האבען אריינגעכארשירם אונמעה געואנג, געפירש פון חון

אויף דער כינע האבען זויך חוק די רערנער נעסונען א צאָל פראָמיי וועלכער האם זעהור הארציג נעזוני נען דעם אטעריקאנער היטן און התקוח", פארשטייער פון הרפה, ווי אויך מר. מארים וויינפערג פאַכלישער פון "מאַנ".

פונקם 4 אויינער האם לואים ליפסקי נעעפענם די ריוינע דעסשנסטרשעיע. : 180 biyinb 200 a

צו לענאליווירעו די נוילה פון אירישע רעכט און סאַכען פון דער דאוינער

רשביי ועשברשווסקי, פון פזרחי, ישט אין א שטורעסוינער רערע אויפי נעמשרערט ענגלאנד, או זי ואל צורים פון ישראל, וואם נעחערם צום פאלק ישראל לוים א מאנראם, וואס מיר האר

בשרכ סיני. פון דער ציווישרנשניושציע אין שסער ירונג אין ענולאנד, פיט וועלדעו סום הילכינ אפלאדירט ווערטהיים'ס פאטעד

ווערען נעדרוקם אויף א צווייסען פלאד

אין רער היינטינער צייטונג.) מאמאס מארעי, פרעוירענט פון ניור יארק מטיים אמערילען פערעריישאן שנו לייבשר, השם אין זיין השרצינער

מונים זיינען פארראטען נעיומרען מהן שנד. ושל אויסטיילען יושר און נעי רעכטינקיים צו די אירישע סרבנות

אין נשמען פון דעם סיישיש סימיי קאונסיל האם גערערם רער באוואוסי מער ארביינעריסירער לואים האלעני

איך כין נעקומען אחער אויסצר. פארנלייבלינען פארראם. די פיראיי בששטיים איף רקם, שז נערקבטינקיים זשל אויסנעפוולת ".D7WE

דער פשר יצער לוארם ליפניקי השם אונטער ש "ונערדינען שפלשרו. פשר נעלייענם רום מעסערוש פין נאוועי נש" משמשנ דיואי, וועלכעד צווישען אַנדערעס, דערקלערם:

שלם נשוקרנשר פון ספיים נין ישר באטראבט גויך עם ווו א סייערלים שליכט שון יערען שון אונן צרצינעכע אונועים שסיסען צו דער ראויכשר נרון אונוערע שסיפעו צו דער רשויכער סער שארואפילונג שוו די ביו יארקע בירנער, וושם משרלשנגם נכרעכטינ מיים פשר"ו אירישעו פשלק שי" כשנצער וועלם און די צוריקים ויסעסע לוננ פון דער אירישער נאציק אין א היסטארישע" הייםלאנה, ארץ ישראל. (רער נא צער מעמערוש אין נק דרייקט אוין שנשנדער פישק א

J("OND. או אוספשרנעסליכען רושם דאט נע סשכם די איינצינק אירישק רניין, ווש איז נעהאלסעו נעווארן פון דור וועים היים. נענעיאליסעקיעטאר פין דע

קיים אויסנערופעו צו די סטירשנעק און ש כוכענוושלר צוושי סקו. סיר, אידען, וואס זיינען נעיוען בעו רשם בווייםע פשפירי רער ריוינער עולם השם לשנני און

ישם משיניעעד ליאי ליפסקי פשרערונג שנעונעסעו רעם סעסערוש ענרינט ויד סים די פאלגענרע ווערי

ריקשנער ששלק איז סים אייד אין דער רשוינער נרויסער תביעה! פשר דער עפענונג פון דו טויערעו פו דישעו שמאט. מיר שיקען איכער פריים פינים מעד פון נדוים בדים אניע?

אין שנגענומעו נעוושרען סים הילכינע אַשּׁרִשְׁרִיסִסְענִסְעוֹ.

אונטער די פלאנגעו פון "חתפוה" ושם דער היווינער עולם זיך שנגעהויבעו

אלטע אירישע פרוי. און פים צימער

ברוך אתה ד' אלוקינו פלר העולם. TO O W טריוענטער פלאקאטעו האבעו נער יעוועכט איבער די קעם פון די פארואר סעלטע. צווישען די פלאקאטען האבען ייד אספערספעו נעווארפען אין ד

אוינען די פשלנענדע אויסרופען: -6 פיליאו אידעו ויינעו נעסוים נעד

ווארעו. לעספט פאר נערעכטינקיים פאר'ן איריעען פאלק!" -אין אטלי א צוריטעה משעמבערי

בנים די חויפלאוע א זיכערע חיים.

אין ארץ ישראל!" שידעו פון אוץ ישואל, פיר זיינען פים אייר!

ראס!" רעם ענגלישען פארי ראס!" _קיין שמעריקשנער הילף פשר עננלושעו משרושם !"

האנרעלם גים מים אירישעו כלום. משר ארשבישעו אויל!"

Parliamentary Opposition Helped To Write

By M. Reichenstein

ZIONISM AND AMERICAN POLITICS

ONTROVERSIES rarely settle anything at the moment. Weeks and months pass and the issue is almost forgotten. Then something happens quite unexpectedly which sheds a new light upon the earlier discussion and in a sense renders a verdict.

Something of that kind happened within the American Zionist movement during the past year. It had to do with the policy of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver in the conduct of Zionist poltical work and the strong opposition to his policy which resulted in his temporary retirement from the leadership. The chief accusation leveled against him was not merely that he was too aggressive and too militant. but also that he was attempting to swing Jews over to the Republican Party.

In retrospect it is amazing that some of Dr. Silver's political moves which were clearly intended to serve the Zionist Cause, to ensure the support of both major parties and were designed to employ the Republican Party as a means of gooding the Democratic Administration into action, should have been so completely misunderstood by some people and willfully misrepresented by others. Dr. Silver, himself, had made his own position crystal cléar on various occasions. In his political report to the National Convention of the Z. O. A. in Atlantic City on October 16, 1944. he asserted that the Zionist movement, as such, was completely neutral in American politics and must stay neutral. It was our purpose, as Zionists, to seek friends everywhere, in all parties, to express appreciation or support of the Zionist Cause from whatever source help came, and to denounce opposition from whatever quarter such opposition arose. It was a colossal blunder, he felt, to attempt to tie the fortunes of the Zionist Movement to any political party, either here or in England. For that reason it was necessary to cultivate leading Republicans as well as leading Democrats.

 Moreover he was keenly aware of. the traditional role of an opposition party in any Democracy and the legitimate use which might be made of such an opposition party in plac-ing pressure upon the party in power. Everyone realized that it was much easier for a parliamentary opposition to criticize than it was for the party in power which carried the responsibility of Government to per-form. Nevertheless it has always been customary here and in England, which is the origin and cradle of parliamentary institutions, to employ the parliamentary opposition as a means for urging an Administration into action. Dr. Silver never doubted that it was entirely proper for Zionists to do so in Washington.

As it happened, the Republican Natook place tional Convention of 19 some weeks in advance of the Democratic National Convention. The Republicans had the earlier opportunity to adopt a Pro-Zionist plank in their platform. The Democrats, who met later, followed suit. For a while it seemed very doubtful whether the Democrats at their convention, would adopt such a plank. Not because they were less sympathetic or more op-posed to Zionism than the Republi-cans, but precisely because the Democratic Party was the Party in power, and the platform they adopted implied immediate and direct mandate with the Democratic Administration. The Resolutions Committee, at the Democratic Convention, did not feel free to adopt a Palestine plank Palestine Platform in Planks of Both Parties.

involving a question of foreign policy without first clearing it either with the State Department or with the President. Hence the difficulty which Zionist Leaders experienced at the Democratic Convention.

However, the Republicans at their Convention were less inhibited in that regard. They had to consult, at | most, their experts on foreign relations but not the State Department. B. took plenty of effort and hard work to get a Palestine Resolution through the Republican Convention too, but once it was accomplished there was almost a foregone conclusion that the Democratic Convention would have to follow suit. The Demccrats were faced with the alternative of adopting a similar resolution, even more strongly worded or having to face the Jewish electorate as the party which refused such a plank though the Republicans had accepted ii. The latter was an impossible al-ternative and the Administration adwisors really had no choice but to as-

This technique of employing one

party as pressure upon another is well known, perfectly legitimate, and timebonored. Dr. Silver and his associates were simply utilizing the opportunity presented by the national contest between the two major parties, to get them both committed to a Pro-Zionist

· Actually, of course, the tension and excitement that was generated over the question of our contacts with Republican Leaders, was in itself "political", in the internal sense. Some of our Zionist leaders were deeply committed to the Democratic Party, or at least to the Democratic Administration, in a personal way. They had, or fancled they had, influ-ence with the Administration, and were most anxious to preserve that relationship. They were also some-what jealous of having a newcomer a squire a position of standing as a representative of the Jewish Community and of the American Zionist kiovement vis-a-vis the White House. These personal and private consideratikns undoubtedly played their part and helped to muddy the waters.

Things went so far that Zionists were seriously debating the question whether a Zionist could hold a position of leadersnip in sec sphere unless he was persona grata suith the party in power. Folks went Lemocratic Administration the top Zionist leadership should consist of Democrata and during a Republican Administration, it should consist of Bepublicans, And this kind of nonse seemed to go down with some They did of our befuddled Zionists. not stop to consider that Dr. Weizmann, for instance, held the position of Zionist leadership in London under rarious regimes, Conservative, Liberal, Labor and Coalition governments. To cite another example: Ben Gurior. who is chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency and a Socialist to boot, has been nolding his high office during the incumbency of a Tory government without feeling embarrassed in the slightest. Nay, further, prior to the recent British elections, Ben Gurion, the Socialist, expressed the opinion that from the Zionist point of view, it was preferable that Winston Churchill should be returned to office with a slight par-

liamentary majority behind him and with the Labor Party in the opposition, rather than have a Labor Government called to office.

Eut according to the theory ad-vanced by Dr. Silver's opponents, the Mational Administration in Washington could determine the complexion and composition of the political lead-rship of the Zionist Movement in this country. All that would be ne-cessary would be for the President of the U.S. or one of his numerous assistants to indicate or to print that a particular Zionist leader was persons non-grata and he would be promptly dumped on to the ash-heap. In a.1 the public and private discussions which took place, no one produced a letter or any other concrete piece of evidence that he was persona nongrata or that the Administration declined to deal with him. It was only a rumor, but a rumor which was assiduously spread by means of the whispering campaign, with at least some subversive effect.

Nor did these people take into account sufficiently, the enormous power wielded in our government by even a minority group of Senators. Because of the nature of the American Constitution it lay in the power of such a minority in opposition to the Administration to block effectively important measures advocated by the Administration, especially in the field of Foreign Relations. So great and so vital is this power now wielded by the Republican Senators that the Democratic Administration, both under Roosevelt and under Truman, have gone out of their way to woo Republican support in a rather spectacular fashion. Roosevelt rememberdisastrous experience of ed the disastrous experience of Woodrow Wilson, whose plan for the League of Nations was balked and frustrated by the action of a Republican minority in the Senate, led by Henry Cabot Lodge, and he was careful to avoid that mistake. Thus we find him appointing, as American representatives to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, two such Republicans as Senator Vandenberg and Stassen, and in addition, appointed as political advisor to the American Delegation, Mr. John Foster Dulles, who had been slated to become Secretary of State in the event of a Republican victory in the last presidential election. And it is these three Republicans who seemed to play the most prominent roles at the San Francisco Conference. To cite a more recent instance: When Secre-tary Byrnes went to London for the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Big Five, he took along with him Mr. Dulles as his advisor, or as he has just described him, as his "part-

Recently, Mr. Sulzberger, correcabled from London that Mr. Truman and Mr. Byrnes were inchned to have America take a larger measure of responsibilities in the solution of the Palestine question, but that they wished the Republican Geaders to indicate their support of such a course before they would move. Thus the Administration has repeatedly shown its realistic appreciation of the internal political situation, and of their dependence upon Republican support, while Zionists were timidly werrying lest the Zionist Movement be contaminated or discredited by accepting Republican support. It has been s tragi-comic farce.



2. In March 1919 President Wilson, who was directly associated with the issuance of the Balfour Declaration, stated that:

The Allied Nations, with the fullest concurrence of our Government and people, are agreed that in Palestine shall be laid the undations of a Jewish Commonwealth."

Every President since that date has given his support to the Jewish National Bome ob-Most recently, in statements issued by President Roosevelt on October 15, 1944, and March 16, 1945, that is to say, almost contemporaneously with his correspondence with King Ibn Saud, the late President expressed his support for the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth. In addition to these pronouncements by the heads of the executive branch of the Government, the desires of the American people as to the policy to be pursued in Palestine have been repeatedly expressed in the clearest pos-

On two occasions, in 1941 and 1945, a majority of the Members of both Houses of Con-gress joined in a declaration favoring the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth. A similar declaration was made on July 4, 1945, by the governors of 40 out of the 48 States of the Union. Further, the legislatures of 33 States, representing 65 percent of the population of the United States, have recently gone on record in favor of the Zionist objective. In the summer of 1944 the national conventions of both major political parties adopted declarations favoring the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization and, in the words of the Democratic platform, "such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth." The late President Roosevelt, as well as President Truman, were elected on that platform. It must be recalled finally that our Government's support of the Jewish national home is recorded legislatively in two acts forming part of the supreme law of the land, namely, the joint resolution (No. 73) unanimously adopted in 1922 by the Sixtyseventh Congress of the United States; and the United States-British Convention on Palestine, ratified by the Senate on February 20, 1925, and proclaimed in December of

3. The policy therefore to which our Government and people stand deeply committed to clear and unmistakable. Of this fact, how-

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ever, neither the letter of President Rocce-veit nor the statement of Secretary Byrnes take any cognizance whatever. It is true that in neither instance is the traditional American position in fact repudiated. Nevgrtheless, it is deeply disturbing that it should not have been found necessary to make affirmatively clear that American policy on Palestine has already been established by the public pronouncements of the Presidents of the United States and otherwisewhich is predicated upon the right of the Jewish people to rebuild their national home through free immigration and the close settlement of Jews on the land. That omission can only lead, and has already led, to serious doubts and misunderstandings,

It is not conceivable that the law of the land, the will of the American people, and the repeated pledges of the Beads of administration publicly made, should thus be disregarded in official correspondence. The issued raised by the publication of this correspondence cannot be ignores and places upon our Government the responsibility of Indicating in clear and precise terms whether or not it abides by, and proposes to act in accordance with, the policy so long and firmly established.

4. President Roosevelt's letter refers to assurances previously given to King Ibn Saud regarding the attitude of the United States with respect to the question of Palestine. The exact nature of these assumances is not disclosed, but it is respectfully submitted

that whatever their tenor, they would not be valid if inconsistent with the publicly stated objectives of American policy or with the terms of the Palestine Mandate.

5. At the same time, it is decoly to be regretted that President Boosevelt'l letter, while suring King Ibn Saud that no action would be taken by our Government; that might prove hostile to the Arab peogle, failed to point out that the policy of the Jewish National Home, envisaging as it does free Jewish immigration into Palestine and the ultimate establishment there of a democratic commonwealth under the auspices of a Jewish majority, could not be conceived as hostile to the Arab people. The desire of the Jews to live in friendship and good neighborliness with the Arab countries and with the Arab inhabitants of Palestine is well known, and neither Jewish aspirations in Falestine nor the declared policy of this country in support thereof, nor yet the community of the Jewish people in Palestine resulting in great good to the Arabs can be construed as hostile to them.

6. The occasion will be taken separately to deal in detail with the contents of King Ibn Saud's letter and with the Arab claim to Pulcetine, a matter which has been considered fully by the Alited Nations in connection with the territorial settlements made at the end of World War I and the issuance of the Balfour Decisration and the Mandate for Palestine. It is doubly regrettable that the reply sent by President Roomvelt to that communication failed to repudikte its baseless attacks and its vilifications of the Jewish people. It is painful to observe that such calumnies as that the Arabs have reason to fear "a series of massasres" at "he hands of the Zionists, that the latter "arespreparing to create a form of Nazi-Pascism" and that it to the intention to "do away with" the inhabitants of Arab countries, should have been allowed to stand unchallenged by one who knew how false those statements are. 7. It is sufficient to say here with regard to

King Ibn Saud's letter that the Arabs have neither legal nor moral title to the sov-ereignty over Palestins. While they con-quered the country over 1,300 years ago, Arab rule ceased as early as 1771. Throughout the centuries the role of the Arabs in Palestine has not been creative but destructive. In the eroded, poverty-stricken and disease-ridden country which within the last few decades the Jewish people set cut to re-daim, it was difficult to recognize the land of milk and honey described in the Bible. In the 20 years between the two World Wars the Jews have done much to repair the ravages of the pre-vious 1900. They have conquered deserts and swamps, revived agriculture and industry and established in Palestinea sturdy, self-reliknt community. The Pan-Arab claim to Palestine is an attempt to add yet another to the immense, but for the most part shinly populated and, undeveloped territories of the independent Arab states. This expansionist appetite has recently manifected itself also in the demands put forward by the Arabs for Eritres, the Sudan, and Cyrenaka. The great mass of the people in the various

Arab states are kept down in ignorance and fanaticism, in dirt and wretchedness by a ruling class which shows little er no interest in the improvement on their miserable lot, As regards the ethnic faims, shout 75 per-cent of the Arabic-speaking people in Pales-tine today are themselves recent immigrants or the descendants of parsons who emigrated to Palestine in comparatively recent times. If Palestine exists as a separate concept, it is because of its immemorial association with the Jews and Jewish history? At no time was there a Palestine Arab state. It was the Jewish people which produced in Palestine the civilization and religious culture which, along with that of Greece, molded the civilization and the spiritual life of the whole western world.

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—APPE

8. In general, it is desired to protest against procedure which seems to accord a right to the various Arab states to be consulted in the affairs of Palestine. The right of our own Government as one of the principal Allied and Associated Powers in the First World War as well as by virtue of the United States-British convention above-mentioned. to participate in the future disposition of Palestine is obvious and unquestioned. The right of the Jewish people to be consulted is likewise clear and undentable and is legally confirmed by the League of Nations mandate which, in recognizing the right of the Jewish people to reconstitute their national home in Palestine, authorized also the recognition of the Jewish Agency for Palestine as representing the interest of all Jews in the establishment of the national nome. The Arab states are in this matter without legal standing of any kind and we submit that their attitude in recent years is certainly far from giving them a moral voice in this issue.

9. We feel constrained, at the same time to make a frank statement of our views with regard to the course of action pursued by the executive branch of the Government and the State Department in particular, over a period of years. Despite the unbroken chain of pro-Zionist acts, promises, and pronouncements to which we have referred, the policy they express has not been translated into On the contrary, numerous acts and omissions have emboldened the Arab leaders to allege that the American Government was, in fact, withholding its support from the Zionist cause, and that the pronouncements made here from time to time were meant for home consumption. We have consistently disregarded these allegations os unwarranted aspersions upon the good faith. and political integrity of our Government.

10. We are now compelled to review the situation in the light of the recent correspondence. We must recall that so far as we are aware, the Government took no effective action to protect the interests of the Jewish national home, at the time of the issuance of the British white paper in 1939, or to rectify that wrong in the years which followed. The Government did not energetically intervene even when opening the doors of Palestine became an urgent humanitarian necessity because of the wholesale sisughter of the Jews of Europe. It appears further that our Government failed to advise its representatives abroad, particularly in the Near East, that it was definitely committed to the policy of the Jewish national home and to instruct them to be guided accordingly. The State Department has on various occasions appointed to positions of importance in the sar East persons known as avowed opponents of this policy and has had to rely in turn upon reports and advices emanating from them. On two occasions the executive branch exerted its influence to prevent the adoption by Congress of a resolution reaffirming the traditional American policy on this subject. Above all, our Government has failed to utilize the fluid political conditions created by the war and the process of political reorientation and reorganization under way in the Near East, for the purpos of insuring the status of the Jewish national home in the context of its Near East policies.

11. On the other hand, our country has given generous support to Arab aspirations. It was among the first to recognize the independence of Syria and Lebanon. It has encouraged Arab States to make last-minute declarations of war against Germany on the eve of the San Francisco Conference, assuring them places of honor among the United Nations, irrespective of their war records. Nor has it withheld its support from the Arab League despite the fact that the League has declared its opposition to Jewish aspirations and has proclaimed the liquidation of the Jewish National Home as one of its major objectives.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I desire fully to associate myself with everything that has been said on the floor of the Senate with reference to the Palestine question, which, as Senators will recall, was discussed at great length on yenterday. There is in my judgment immediate need, Mr. President, for the British ate need, Mr. President, for the British ate need, mr. President, for the British ate need for this Government to correct a grievous wrong, and there is need for this Government to perform its duty in living up to the pledges which it has made in the past, leading the level in law the Jewish case.

Mr. President, in law the Jewish case is unanswerable; in equity, it is even atronger. The Jews have suffered from our common enemy more than any citer people, and we owe them a chance to live their national life in a free land of their own. But I desire to emphasize another consideration, Mr. President, namely, the direct American interest involved in this matter. When dealing with foreign policy, we are naturally anxious to further any program which in the long run will serve the interest of our country.

12. The one gratifying positive act in relation to Palestine has been President Truman's recent request to Prime Minister Attme, the cutcome of which, however, is still uncertain. We take grateful mote that the statement of Secretary Byrnes indicates that measures to facilitate immigration into alestine of substantial numbers of the surlivers of European Jewry should, and can be undertaken forthwith, and that such immigration does not affect the basic situation in Palestine. The basic situation, is m fact that established by the Mandate, which calls for the facilitating of the immigration of Jews into Palestine and their dose settlement on the land. We therefore earnestly hope that our Covernment will sontinue to press for the immediate admis-sion of 100,000 Jews from Europe in line with President Truman's request. But the statement of the Secretary is silent regardng the attitude of the Government in reation to the basic situation. The only light which it sheds on that issue-which is the crux of the whole matter-is the statement hat "It would be the policy of this Govgament not to reach final contlusions vithout a full consultation with Jewish and This is a point of procedure ather than a definition of policy. over, the statement indicates an intention to wait until any proposals emerge, rather han to act on its own initiative in conformty with established American policy.

12. The goint has now been reached, at which ambiguity and delay are no longer Millions of American citizens, who save a strong moral and humanitarian ingreat in this problem, look to the Adminiaration for immediate and forthright acion, which will once and for all dispet any possible uncertainty regarding its present position and future intentions. We cannot selieve that the menseing words of the spokesmen of countries which did not lift a incer in their own defense during the war and which were, indeed, either actively or passively heatile to the democracies, should se allowed to deflect our country from a Just course of action. The request is made on schalf of masses of suffering humanity who sannot wait. It would be cruel to deny their ast hope for individual and national reasbilitation; but it would be the very reinement of cruelty to keep them further n suspense, of to feed them with promises which turn to askes in their mouth.

> America has a twofold interest in enabling the Jews to establish a Jewish state in Palestine. One interest springs from our profound anxiety that the traditional atmosphere of conflict in Europe, which has proven so dangerous to internal stability and world peace, shall be assuaged. We may not all realize how profoundi a part anti-Semitism has played in the development of the aggresnationalistic movements and throughout Europe which have first fed upon the Jew as their immediate victim. These unfortunate movements carried their numerous followers into internecine hatred and finally into international aggression. This process continues, despite the fall of Hitler. Again anti-Semitism is being used through Europe to organize the dark forces of hatred which may easily upset our hope of organizing a

peaceful Europe; and again, as before, the entine world, our country included, may find itself involved in the vortex of those forces.

There is a second interest involved; the interest of America in the Middle East. There is much nonsense spoken about the danger of large-scale violence or war which the Arabs could unleash against the Jews or against the United Nations. To anyone who has given careful study to the military realities of the situation such talk appears to be ridicu-

The truth is that the Arab peoples are engaged now in the difficult task of beginning heir national life in conditions of backwardness almost unrivaled in the modern world. Our best wishes go out to those peoples for the success of their endeavors; and not only do our wishes go out to them, Mr. President, but we are ready to help them to advance from their present state of abject poverty, of almost universal illiteracy, of the absence of any modern provisions for publie welfare, to a degree of progress compatible with modern civilization. The Arab peoples know that no country is more ancious to give such assistance and is less interested in obtaining obvious or hidden advantages from them than are

we. There have been expansionists among all peoples in the past, and there may be some expansionist tendencies among extreme nationalists. In this, I am not interested. I hope the rulers of the Arab countries will give less thought to future expansion or Pan-Arab movements and more thought to the social and economic advancement of their own peoples. If they do this, they will find the Government and the people of the United States true friends.

In our endeavors to raise the living standards of the Middle East, no single step would be so helpful as the establishment in Palestine of a Jewish state. The Jews have already done wonders in modernizing those portions of Palestine which they were grudgingly permitted to settle. Mr. President, I saw the development there. It is the outstanding example of its kind in that part of the They are constantly reaching. out and reclaiming desert land, cultivating, and developing it in the most modern style. Their example has alrelady stimulated the Arabs of Palestine, who, as regards living conditions, economic standards, public health, and literacy, are already far advanced in comparison with Arabs of other countries. Both peoples have increased their population and improved their living standards in this particular corner of the Mediterranean, due primarily, if not altogether to the development in Palestine by the Jews.

Palestine is already, socially and economically, the most modern corner of the Middle East. It is per capita the largest consumer of American goods in that quarter of the world. With the further growth of the Jewish settlement in Palestine, we may be certain that this process of economic development will continue.

Mr. President, there is a whole world of dessert land over there, a great deal

of which could be reclaimed and put under cultivation if the leadership and the desire to do so were present. Palestine, and, stimulated by its example, the entire Middle East, would become to a still larger extent an important cog in the couplicated machinery of world trade. The consuming standards of the population of those countries would rise if that result should ensue and America would be one of the main centers from which they would be likely to look for goods in ever-increasing measure. America would be aided by this development.

Furthermore, a precisminantly Jewish Palestine would assure this country of a friend in that section of the world. It is true that we have friends there now. but the Jewish people-are bound to our country by the links of gratitude for the help which the Jews of Palestine have received from the Jewish community in the United States. They are linked to this country by the innumerable personal and family bends existing between the Jewish population in Palestine and the millions of our Jewish :itizens. A Jewish Palestine would provide us in that important part of the world a strategic corner of the first order, as well as a true friend on whom we could rely at all

Our Government has a particular obligation to act in the present case. great deal off lend-lease material and assistance in other forms has been provided very resently by our Government to the governments of the various Mid-dle East countries. It is not quite clear to what extent the lend-lease material was used in that case to combat our v. which vas, after all, the main purpose of our levd-lease operations. But centainly it would be very odd, to say the least, if we found those same governments threatening to use the lendlease material which they obtained from us in order to make war or engage in violence against the Jews. I doubt very much whether they would do it. The amount of help which we have given to the Middle East csuntries, and the further help which those countries must receive from us, should very naturally contribute to seace in that region and not to lawlessness. By setting up a national homeland in Palestine for the Jews and by giving their neighbors in the countries of the Middle East an opportunity to enjoy a higher standard of living, I believe that the peace for which we are all looking will be reinforced.

Silver and Wise Press Jewish Claims on U.S.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, in a forty-minute conference with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, presented the case of Jewish Palestine in a detailed reply to the lengthy communication which King Ibn Saud addressed to the late President Roosevelt. The leaders of the Emergency Council denied the veracity of the numerous charges and statements contained in the Arab communication in a memorandum submitted to the Secretary of State. At a press conference which followed, Dr. Silver inquired whether Palestine was a British colony, "or are 6,000,000 Jewish dead not enough."

The text of the Emergency Council memorandum is published in full on page 5; Dr. Silver's statement on page 6.

Dr. Silver's Statement on Memorandum to Secretary Byrnes

MY ARE the rulers of the Arab States permitted to meddle in the affairs of Palestine? Why are their ministers in Washington permitted to threaten the security of the Jewish National Hame which has been guaranteed by international law and which is being administered under a mandate which does not recognize the right of any Arab State to determine its status or its progress?

These spokesmen of foreign Arab States have been threatening violence and war. The American Government should clearly indicate to them that it does not intend to be intimidated or blackmailed in the carrying out of its own policies. The Arab peoples of the Near East are far more in need of the friendship and help of America than America is in need of theirs. America has become great and prosperous without the aid of these Arab States, while these Arab States are likely to remain backward, impoverished and disease-ridden without the help which friendly America and other free peoples can give them.

They are not making friends for themselves in America by spreading the kind of infamous lies such as King Ibn Saud stated in his letter of April 5th, on by violently resisting the rights of other people to life and liberty which rights were guaranteed them by the nations of the world, and which have been approved by the Congress of the United States, by every President of the United States since Wilson and by the American people as a whole.

President Truman has asked Prime Minister Attlee to make it possible for an immediate migration of one hundred thousand Jews to Palestine. This is in keeping with the terms of the Mandate under which Great Britain undertook to facilitate Jewish immigration to that country. President Truman was dictated by the highest humanitarian interests to help rescue at least that many of the tragic survivors of the Nazi slaughter. Why has Great Britain rejected this request of the President? Why is the British Labor Party permitting a shocking repudiation of its own commitments made as recently as four months ago? President Truman has indicated that he is not inclined to press his request on Great Britain. Why not? Is the matter of such little importance? Is Palestine a colony of Great Britain, or are six million Jewish dead not enough? Must the remainder of the Jews of Europe porish in order to maintain Great Britain's imperial interest in the Near East?

Who will suffer by the admission of one hundred thousand Jews into Palestine? Not the present Jewish settlers of Palestine. They are prayerfully waiting to receive them. Not the Arabs of Palestine. Their conditions have been improved with every influx of Jewish settlers into the country. There is room in Palestine for at least another three million people.

But who will suffer if the President's request is rejected?

The hundred thousand innocent men, women and children who have gone through the several hells of Europe in recent years, who are doomed to an inescapable fate if they remain in that war-revaged and hate-ridden continent, and whose only hope for survival is Palestine.

Is it not time for the conscience of the people of America and Great Britain and of the remaining free peoples of the world to make itself heard?

פרייז 15 סענ

45 איסט דוטע גאס, ניו"יארק 3

ווטער יארגאַנג, נומער 4

דעמאַנסטראַציע פֿאַר אַ אידישן שטאַט אין ארץ־ישראל

Oct. 1945



בי גרויטע פראַטעסט־דעטאַנסטראָציע קעגן דעם שענדלעכן "חייסן מאַפיר» און פֿאָר אַ אירישן שטאָט אין ארץ־ישראל, וואָס ואיז אָפגעראַלטן געווערן אין מעריטאָן סקודער גארוען. בייריאַריה, וונסיק אַדנט, דעט פּרסטן סעפטעמבער. ביי דער פֿאַרואַסלונג. וואו עט ויינען געווען אין ואַל און דרויון העכער אַס פּרסטן סעפטעמבער. ביי דער פֿאַרואַסלונג. וואו עט ויינען געווען אין מאַרט אירישן פֿאַלק, אַן ארץ־ישראל ואַל אויפֿגענויט ווערן אַלט אירישער שטאָט. א ראַציע און אַן אויפֿטאַדערונג צו דער אַרבעטער־רענירונג אין ענגיאָנו צו האַלטן איר פֿאַרטער דיר סע־פֿען פ. הייז, היים גרינבערג אין דיר אבא הלל סילה