MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.
Series VIII: Scrapbooks, 1902-1964, undated.
Sub-series A: Clippings Scrapbooks, 1902-1964, undated.

Reel	Box	Folder
229	102	36

Clipping scrapbook, 1946 May-June.

MICROFILM EDITION
SCRAPBOOK 36

SCRAPBOOK [VOLUME XX] 1946

Part 1
Jan.-Apr.
1946

Non-cooperation with Anglo-American committee of inquiry.
American Jewish Conference, Feb.
Churchill issues Zionist declaration to AHS; meeting arranged by Bernard Baruch, Mar. 21.
Report of Anglo-American committee announced; Britain seen likely to adopt report, Apr. 30.

Part 2
May-June
1946

Report - no Jewish state to be established but 100,000 refugees to enter Palestine.
Truman urges immediate immigration of the refugees.
Zionists react to report as unfair; protest the delay of Jewish immigration, May.
"Vote ZOA" slate, June.
Fight for Jewish state to continue.
Escape of Mufti of Jerusalem protested by AZEC, June11.
Truman appoints cabinet committee of Palestine, June 11.
Rally in Madison Square Garden, June 12.
Zionists score Bevin, June.

Part 3
July-Sept.
1946

Zionist rally, Madison Square Park, July 3.
AZEC protests British loan being considered in Congress.
AHS condemns partition of Palestine; Truman studies British plan for "federalization" of Palestine.
AHS clashes with Goldmann; resigns from Jewish Agency Executive, August; ZOA supports him.
London conference on Palestine, opened Sept., then postponed; Jewish Agency not partidipating.

Part 4
Oct.
1946

Truman statement to Attlee on Palestine settlement, Oct.
Dewey statement advocating opening of Palestine to Jews.
ZOA convention, Atlantic City; vote against partition; AHS demands all of Palestine; re-elected president of ZOA; clash over Goldmann.
Truman writes Ibn Saud favoring Jewish immigration to Palestine.

Part 5
Nov.-Dec.18
1946

Further reports of ZOA convention.
AHS confers with Bevin, Nov. 15, and Nov. 20
Zionists confer with Byrnes, Nov. 24.
World Zionist Congress, opens in Basle, Dec. 8.
Support for Silver for president; political debates.

Part 6
Dec.19-31
1946

AHS elected as chairman of World Zionist political committee.
AHS opposes participation in London conference.
Congress adjourns without electing new president; general council elects AHS as member of executive; no president chosen.

NYT May 1 1946

JOINT PALESTINE BODY BARS A JEWISH STATE, BUT URGES ENTRY OF 100,000 REFUGEES

Arabs 'Outraged' by Report; Jews Are Far From Satisfied

Rival London Agencies Reiterate Their Arguments—British Move to Share Burden With United States Is Anticipated

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 30—Now that the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine has been published, one can safely predict tonight that the next step will be for the British to consult the United States Government about it. The British have reached the point at which they consider that Palestine is far too great a burden for them to be forced to handle alone.

No Government spokesman would say anything about the report tonight because the Cabinet and other officials have not had time to study it. One must keep in mind that the members of the committee had a mandate only to make recommendations, which do not in any sense involve Governmental responsibility.

The Arab Office in London has lost no time in issuing a scorching statement condemning the report lock, stock and barrel. The Jewish Agency for Palestine gave the report a mixed reception. It was happy about the proposal to allow 100,000 Jewish refugees to enter Palestine but asserted that without the formation of a Jewish State there could be no solution to the problem of homeless Jews.

On all sides one hears dubious comment about the fact that the committee's report makes no suggestion in terms of any sort of finality nor does it even offer any kind of long-term solution to the Palestinian problem. It is feared that even moderate elements among the Arabs will be more disturbed about that feature of the report than any other.

In their present mood of shocked disgust over the murder of seven British soldiers in Tel Aviv last Thursday the British are inclined to place the most prominence on that part of report dealing with security and with making it clear that violence and terrorism will be resolutely repressed. The statement that "if British forces were withdrawn there would be immediate and prolonged bloodshed" is emphasized here.

The House of Commons this afternoon heard Colonial Secretary George H. Hall denounce the Tel Aviv attack. It was a "premeditated murderous attack, obviously designed to cause maximum casualties," said Mr. Hall, and "I endorse the High Commissioner's description of it as cold-blooded murder."

This murder has undoubtedly re-

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TRUMAN FOR ACTION

Inquiry Upholds His Visa Proposal, Urges End of White Paper

WOULD GUARD ARAB RIGHTS

Report for Change in Holy Land Property Curbs—Christian Claims in Country Noted

The text of the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine begins on Page 15.

FELIX BELAIR JR.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 30—The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on problems of Jews in Europe and Palestine, reporting to the two Governments today on its four-month investigation, urged the admission of 100,000 European Jews into the Holy Land as soon as possible, but flatly rejected the idea of a Jewish State, together with Arab claims for dominance. It asserted Christendom's own interest in the area.

Released simultaneously for publication in Washington and London, the report drew from President Truman an expression of satisfaction that his proposal for the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine had been recommended. He added that "the transfer of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch.

The President declared it significant features that the report aimed at guarantees for Arab civil and religious rights and urged measures to improve Arab cultural, educational and economic position.

Land Changes Asked

"I am also pleased," he said, "that the committee recommends, in effect, the abrogation of the White Paper of 1939."

The report repudiated the 1939 White Paper principles, which made further Jewish immigration dependent on Arab consent and banned Jewish land purchases in a major part of Palestine.

Dependent for its final effect on adoption by both Governments, the report covered a wide range of controversial subjects on which President Truman gave no hint of his attitude except to say that he was taking them under advisement.

However, Mr. Truman seemed to have embraced the major policy statement rejecting "once and for all the exclusive claims of Jews and Arabs to Palestine," which the committee enunciated as follows:

"(I) That Jew shall not dominate Arab and Arab shall not dominate Jew in Palestine. (II) That Palestine shall be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state. (III) That the form of government ultimately to be established shall, under international guarantees, fully protect and preserve the interests in the Holy Land of Christendom and of the Moslem and Jewish faiths."

Stress on Unique Status

With deliberate emphasis, the Committee of Inquiry declared that "Palestine is a Holy Land, sacred to Christian, to Jew and to Moslem alike; and because it is a "holy land, Palestine is not, and can never become, a land which any race or religion can justly claim as their very own."

With equal emphasis, the committee said the same considerations set Palestine apart from other lands and dedicated it to the precepts and practices of the brotherhood of man rather than to those of narrow nationalism.

For the immediate future the committee proposed that Palestine be continued as British mandate pending execution of a trusteeship under the United Nations. It predicted a long period of trusteeship that would prove burdensome to any single Government, but which could be lightened by cooperation and understanding of other United Nations.

At the root of the long and bloody struggle of Jew nad Arab for dominance of Palestine, the

Truman Said to Plan Start Of Jewish Entry 'Forthwith'

By LAWRENCE RESNER

Bartley C. Crum, one of the six United States members of the Joint Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry on Palestine, predicted here yesterday, on the basis of a discussion he had with President Truman at the White House on Monday, that the directives authorizing the admission of 100,000 European Jews into Palestine would "issue forthwith."

Mr. Crum, a San Francisco lawyer, also expressed the belief that most Jewish groups would endorse the affirmative aspects of the report, although reserving their right to continue a fight for the achievement of their ideological tenets, principally a Jewish State.

An immediate endorsement of the recommendation to obtain the admission of the 100,000 European Jews came from Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, who said the provisions for immediate action were "obviously based on the highest considerations of statesmanship and humanity."

The World Zionist Emergency Council, which speaks for some of the largest and most active Zionist groups in the United States, said a statement outlining its position probably would be issued today, after the report had been studied.

The initial negative response by a Jewish group came from the Political Action Committee for Palestine, whose executive vice chairman, Dr. Baruch Korff, said that despite "the report's few fine points, the commission had proven to be a pawn of the Colonial office."

Mr. Crum said:

"In its immediate effect the report constitutes a victory for the progressive and liberal forces which have fought so long for justice to the Jews. But in its long range implications it is far more important.

"It means that the twelve members of the Anglo-American Commission are in agreement that power politics and collective security cannot exist together in the same world; that if you preach democracy your actions must measure up to your words. In a world of jealous and rival nationalisms, the report forthrightly condemns narrow nationalism for the evil that it is.

Truman's Action Praised

"It is appropriate that Palestine, the Holy Land, should be the testing ground for the new internationalism without which we shall surely march to new and more dreadful wars.

"President Truman should be particularly congratulated for the vigorous fight he has made for bold and decisive action both in relation to the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution and also in Palestine. Without his constant aid, the result would have been impossible.

"It now remains to implement the report. Our military authorities informed us that, given the green light, the 100,000 displaced Jews can be transported to Palestine within two months. I am confident that directives will issue forthwith."

Mr. Crum declared also that "it is of equal importance that the magnificent plans for the development of the Jordan Valley Authority be put into effect without delay."

White Paper's Abrogation Seen

Mr. Proskauer said that in advance of a careful study of the report, the first reaction of the American Jewish Committee "must be an expression of profound gratitude to President Truman for carrying forward to a successful issue the project to secure the recommendation of the 100,000 Jews into Palestine."

He interpreted the report as amounting to the abrogation of the British White Paper and the removal of unjust restrictions concerning land acquisition. It should be a source of satisfaction to "all fair-minded and right-thinking people," he continued, "that the six British members of the commission joined with the six Americans in presenting a unanimous report "which carries with it these changes in the policy heretofore followed by the British Government."

Mr. Proskauer termed the contemplated admission of Palestine under a United Nations trusteeship as "salutory and well designed to cause the government of the country to be in the interest of peace, justice and the welfare of all the inhabitants." He likewise hailed the provisions providing for better Jewish-Arab relations and plants for the economic development of Palestine.

Endorsing the recommendation that urges all countries to permit the small amount of immigration required to relieve strains and pressures now existing in Europe, Mr. Proskauer also said:

"We believe that the recommendations as to the immediate treatment of Palestine, which accord with the position consistently taken by the American Jewish Committee, should and will receive the approval of all right-thinking Americans."

He conceded a probable difference of opinion over the ultimate recommendations, but quoted Dr. Chaim Weizmann as saying that an indispensable condition to the solution of the Palestinian question was that neither Jew nor Arab should dominate the other.

"Therefore, there is ground for hope," he said, "that such differences of opinion may be resolved in the light of this great advance and that all Jews may unite with their fellow citizens of other faiths to aid in implementing the recommendations as to the immediate future of Palestine and European Jewry, and thereby ameliorate the misery which still persists as a result of Nazi savagery."

Denounced by Rabbi

Rabbi Korff said the action of the commission was "not even a turtle march to Jewish statehood and independence" and asserted that "to aggravate matters the British managed to incorporate in this report 'evidence' which has long been proven as irrelevant and immaterial to the ultimate solution of Palestine."

He declared that, irrespective of this commission, or past or future ones, "the repatriation of European Jews to Palestine will go on and will not cease until the last Jew leaves the cursed and bloody soil of Europe."

Mrs. Joseph M. Welt of Detroit, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, endorsed the recommendation to admit 100,000 Jews and voiced the hope that the report "marks the beginning of a changed and more favorable attitude toward an open-door policy for Palestine."

cont. from p. 2-Item A

committee discerned a deep-seated and intense fear of each side that the other might attain the ascendancy. The resulting struggle for a numerical majority has bedeviled relations between the groups through the centuries and would be continued unless made purposeless in a self-government Constitution, the report asserted.

"We have reached the conclusion," said the report, "that the hostility between Jews and Arabs and in particular the determination of each to achieve domination, if necessary by violence, make it almost certain that now, and for some time to come, any attempt to establish either an independent Palestinian state or independent Palestine states would result in civil strife such as might threaten the peace of the world."

The committee's insistence on equality of standards between Jews and Arabs in Palestine ran through the entire report but found fullest expression in its Recommendation No. 5.

In this the committee, looking to a form of ultimate self-government, consistent with the three major principles, observed that the mandatory or trustee should proclaim the principle that Arab economic, educational and political advancement in Palestine was of equal importance with that of the Jews. It urged preparation immediately of measures "designed to bridge the gap which now exists and raise the Arab standard of living to that of the Jews."

In this way the committee suggested that the two peoples could be brought to "a full appreciation of their common interest and common destiny in the land where both belong." It said that nothing should be done that might lower the high degree of development attained by Jewish social services or halt the constant improvements being made in them.

Text of President Truman's Statement On Report by Committee on Palestine

WASHINGTON, April 30 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's statement tonight on the Palestine situation:

I am very happy that the request which I made for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine has been unanimously endorsed by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch. The protection and safeguarding of the holy places in Palestine sacred to Moslem, Christian and Jew is adequately provided in the report.

One of the significant features in the report is that it aims to insure complete protection to the Arab population in Palestine by guaranteeing their civilian and religious rights, and by recommending measures for the constant improvement in their cultural, educational and economic position.

I am also pleased that the committee recommends in effect the abrogation of the White Paper of 1939, including existing restrictions on immigration and land acquisition, to permit the further development of the Jewish national home. It is also gratifying that the report also envisages the carrying out of large-scale economic development projects in Palestine which would facilitate further immigration and be of benefit to the entire population.

In addition to these immediate objectives, the report deals with many other questions of long-range political policies and questions of international law which require careful study and which I will take under advisement.

Government Aid to Arabs

At the same time the Arabs would have to depend to a far greater degree than the Jews on financial aid from the Government since they lacked the financial organization of the Jewish community, the report said. "The Jews of Palestine should accept the necessity that taxation, raised from both Jews and Arabs, will have to be spent very largely on the Arabs in order to bridge the gap which now exists between the standard of living of the two peoples," the committee declared.

Pending establishment of a new trusteeship, the committee proposed that Palestine be administered with due regard to the mandate, which states in regard to immigration that "the administration of Palestine, while insuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions."

While conceding the right of any Jew to enter Palestine in accordance with its laws, the committee expressly disapproved the position it said had been taken in some Jewish quarters "that Palestine has in some way been ceded or granted as their state to the Jews of the world, that every Jew everywhere is, merely because he is a Jew, a citizen of Palestine and therefore can enter Palestine as of right without regard to conditions imposed by the Government upon entry, and that therefore there can be no illegal immigration of Jews into Palestine."

The committee said that any Jew who entered Palestine contrary to its laws was an illegal immigrant.

In recommending repeal of the land-transfer regulations of 1940, the committee said they should be replaced by regulations based on a policy of freedom of sale, lease or use of land irrespective of race, community or creed and providing adequate protection for interests of small owners and tenant cultivators.

Specifically, the report recommended invalidation of leases and conveyances that provided that only members of one race, community or creed might be employed on or about such land.

Asks Protection for Holy Places

A further recommendation was that the Government closely supervise holy places such as the Sea of Galilee to protect them from desecration and from uses that offended the consciences of religious peoples.

The committee noted that a number of plans for large-scale agricultural and industrial development of Palestine were under consideration to enlarge its capacity to support an increasing population as well as improve living standards. It recommended, however, that the Governments of neighboring Arab states affected as well of the Jewish Agency be invited to consult and cooperate in such developments from start to finish.

Leaving aside the question of feasibility of such projects, the committee said they would be certain to fail unless peace were secured in the Holy Land.

To promote a conciliatory spirit between Arabs and Jews and improve the Arab standard of living the committee suggested a complete reform of the educational systems for both Jews and Arabs, including introduction of compulsory education within a reasonable time.

Strict government control of schools to do away with the "present excited emphasis on racialism and the perversion of education for propaganda purposes," careful supervision of textbooks and curricula and inspection of schools was urged as a means of promoting conciliation.

The committee asserted that improvement of education standards would be possible only by a substantial reduction in expenditures for security.

Finally, the committee strongly recommended to each Government that if its report were adopted it should be made clear to Jews and Arabs that any attempt from either side by threats of violence, terrorism or the organization or use of illegal armies to prevent its execution would be resolutely suppressed.

To this end the view expressed that the Jewish Agency should at once resume active cooperation with the mandatory in the suppression of terrorism and of illegal immigration "and in the maintenance of that law and order throughout Palestine which is essential for the good of all, including the new immigrants."

500,000 Held Eager to Go

In recommending the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine the committee conceded that this would provide a refuge for only part of the 500,000 who wished or might be impelled to emigrate from Europe. The committee proposed that priority be granted displaced Jews still in camps in the American and British zones in Germany, Austria and Italy.

The report recognized at the outset that Palestine alone could not meet the emigration needs of the Jewish victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution but that countries other than Palestine gave no hope of "substantial assistance" in finding homes for Jews wishing or impelled to leave Europe.

It declared, however, that the whole world shared the responsibility for these victims of persecution and, indeed, for the resettlement of all "displaced persons."

It was recommended, therefore, that the Governments of the United States and Britain in association with other countries, should endeavor immediately to find new homes for all such persons, irrespective of creed or nationality, whose ties with their former communities had been irreparably broken.

Though emigration would solve the problems of some victims of persecution, according to the committee, it said that the overwhelming majority, including considerable numbers of Jews, would continue to live in Europe.

cont. from p. 2-Item B

sulted in a serious setback to the Jewish cause in Britain and it is perhaps fortunate that the committee's report comes at this moment to lead matters away from purely punitive measures.

Members of Parliament will not receive copies of the report until 3 o'clock tomorrow morning so that they will only begin studying it tomorrow. Government officials, it is stated, will want some time to give it careful consideration so there is not likely to be any decision or even a Parliamentary debate about it for a few weeks. Moreover, the British are naturally anxious to get the United States Government's reaction. They were happiest when Washington agreed to take part in the joint committee and there is no intention to let that link be broken.

Held Thankless Burden

That British troops, according to the committee's report, should remain in Palestine, is a bitter-sweet suggestion. British troops are already out of Iran, Syria and Lebanon and will soon be out of Greece and perhaps Egypt. If they had to leave Palestine also it would leave British interests in the Middle East unprotected except for small forces perhaps in Iraq and Trans-Jordan.

However, the desire to put an end once and for all to the invidious, hazardous, costly and thankless burden of Plestine is so great that if it could be done with safety to British imperial interests they would be glad to pull out tomorrow. So that when the report says that there should be no attempt to establish an independent Palestinian State but that the mandate or long trusteeship should be continued, the British want it made very clear that they would like others to share their burden.

What the Arab Office and the Jewish Agency said here today is undoubtedly being echoed by Jewish and Arab organizations everywhere.

To the Arab Office, for instance, the recommendations are "nothing short of an outrage on the natural rights and legitimate aspirations of the Arabs." They will lead to "everlasting subjugation" and they will "inaugurate a new era of bitterness, conflict and utmost instability," it adds, with much more of a similar nature.

The Jewish Agency, while welcoming the proposal to admit 100,000 Jews and to permit land transfers, claims that the "central problem of the homeless statelessness Jewish people has been left untouched by the report" for a "national home cannot really be secured save within the framework of the Jewish State."

Byrnes, Bevin Discuss Reports

LONDON, April 30 (UP)—United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin have begun preliminary talks in Paris on the report, political sources said here tonight.

These sources said the United States and Britain planned to set up joint consultative machinery to examine the committee's recommendations and reach a decision on future action.

TRUMAN COMMENT AROUSES CONCERN

(excerpts)

His Endorsement of Report on Palestine Involves Some High Policy Issues

N.Y. Times 5-1-46

By JAMES RESTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 30—The report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine is inacceptable to both Jews and Arabs and President Truman's comment on this report seems likely to raise fundamental questions for the United States and Great Britain on the future of Palestine and the defense of the entire Near East.

Those Jews who have favored the creation of a Jewish National Home in Palestine approve the recommendation in the report of permitting 100,000 displaced Jews to enter Palestine from Europe as soon as possible. They also note with favor the repudiation of two principles contained in the British White Paper of 1939: First, the dependence of further Jewish immigration upon Arab consent, and second, the ban on Jewish land purchase in certain parts of Palestine.

They oppose the report, however, because they note among other things that 100,000 is only a fraction of the 1,000,000 "Jews for which continued existence in Europe is intolerable," and they oppose the committee's recommendation that "Palestine shall be neither a Jewish State nor an Arab State."

This latter statement, they say, "repudiates the purpose of the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine mandate, whose authors stated repeatedly that it was intended that Palestine should develop into a Jewish State, once a Jewish majority was established in that country * * *"

On the other hand the Director of the Arab Office in Washington, K. Khairy, issued a statement tonight saying that the recommendations of the committee would deny the Arabs the right of self-determination, and "will, no doubt, have serious repercussions." Of all the seventeen commissions that have inquired into Palestine the statement added, none had failed so conspicuously and the Arab countries, it concluded, would not [illegible] as punch as.

These reactions from both Jews and Arabs to the committee's recommendations had been expected. The main facts in the report were widely known before they were released officially and opposition to these recommendations on both sides had already crystallized. But President Truman's letter accompanying the report was not expected, and it has raised in diplomatic quarters questions that not only divide Jew and Arab but seem likely to divide the United States and Great Britain.

mendation to permit 100,000 Jews to enter Palestine "with the greatest possible dispatch," and also the proposal that the Arab control over Jewish immigration and the restriction on the purchase of land by Jews be abolished.

At the same time, it is also noted that Mr. Truman did not support the recommendation that "Palestine shall be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state," and this fact is considered in the light of his positive statement in support of letting 100,000 more Jews enter Palestine.

Many Questions Raised

These facts have raised a number of questions in the capital:

The first is whether, in view of the Arab opposition to the immigration of 100,000 Jews this recommendation of the committee can be imposed on the Arabs without force. The second is whether, in view of Mr. Truman's letter, the United States is prepared to assume part of the responsibility for carrying out the immigration policy, which Mr. Truman espouses.

The third question is what effect Mr. Truman's policy will have in the current negotiations which are going on for American and British economic and military concessions in the Near and Middle East. And the fourth is whether in view of these questions, and in view of the fact that the Committee of Inquiry was an Anglo-American Affair—Mr. Truman had some kind of an agreement with Prime Minister Attlee on these questions or whether he made the statement on his own.

There is the most fundamental difference of opinion on whether 100,000 more Jews can be sent into Palestine without force. Zionist circles here say that this can be done; the State Department, which does not seem to have recommended Mr. Truman's statement, is nevertheless of the belief that the policy could be implemented without bloodshed.

Contrary View Stated

Tonight's statement from the Arab Office, however, stated a contrary view in extremely sharp terms. "It will be recalled," the statement said, "that the Arab countries have on several occasions expressed their resolve to defend the rights of and position of the Arabs in Palestine. * * * It must be made clear that the issue is

ties to the controversy agree that at very least, the immigration of 100,000 additional Jews would necessitate "protection," and this has raised the second question as to whether Mr. Truman is willing to help supply the troops to put down any armed opposition to the immigration policy that his statement supported.

The British have made clear to Mr. Truman ever since his first statement that he favored allowing 100,000 Jews to enter Palestine, that, in their opinion, they would have to impose this policy by force of arms. They have also pointed out to him that they would be delighted to work out a joint policy with the United States in Palestine provided we would assume joint responsibilities for that policy.

Made Clear To President

What they do not want to do however—and they have also made this clear to the President—is to carry out an American policy that is not backed by American authority and not carried out either with the military help of the United States or the specific approval and support of the United Nations.

Assuming that the immigration policy could be implemented without bloodshed, however, the other question remains about the effect of this policy on the Moslem world in general and the Near East in particular.

The British are engaged, at the present moment, in two extremely delicate diplomatic undertakings, first, to reach a basis of agreement on the problems of troops and bases in Egypt, a State that is a member of the Arab League, and second, to work out some kind of a solution to the porblem of self-government for India, where the Moslems have the power to wreck the Indian discussions.

U. S. Support for Britain

In both cases the United States' policy is favorable to the British. We have expressed the hope that the British will be able to retain bases in Egypt and that some kind of mutually acceptable solution can be found for the Indian problem. Coincidentally, we are seeking for ourselves not only economic but military and naval concessions in the Arab world, which is, incidentally, an area in which the Soviet Union is also interested.

For all these reasons the Palestine report, and particularly President Truman's comments on it, are being viewed with the greatest interest in the capital. It is seen by some in domestic political terms; it is seen by others in terms of politics of Palestine; and it is being seen by a third group as a much broader question that is likely to influence political affairs in a wide and inflammable area where the interests of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are in precarious balance.

NY Herald

Tribune CITY EDITION

May 1, 1946

THREE CENTS In New York City

Entry for 100,000 Jews, Palestine a Ward of U. N., Is Anglo-U. S. Proposal

Arabs Pledge Armed Resistance If 100,000 Jews Enter Palestine

Spokesmen in Jerusalem Say Whole Moslem World Will Help Repel Invasion; Zionists Assert They Are Ready for Any Test; Tension Mounting

By The United Press

JERUSALEM, April 30.—An Arab spokesman said tonight that Arabs would regard the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, as recommended by the Anglo-American inquiry report, as an invasion to be combated in the same way that Great Britain prepared to battle German invaders in 1940.

Palestine Jews retorted that they were ready for any test.

(The Arab office said in Jerusalem that the report of the committee "must be resisted by the unanimous endeavor of the Arab and Moslem world," the Associated Press said. In a statement, the Arab office said the recommendations contained in the report "appear to us to be high treason to democracy and a grave betrayal to justice." Three Arabs in the street who were interviewed within a few minutes after the report was made public in Jerusalem all said: "We will fight it." One taxicab driver declared: "This means war, and it was they (the British) who asked for war.")

Tempers were rising among Arabs and Jews alike, but British authorities, with 100,000 troops ready to move to any part of the country in case of outbreaks, predicted there would be no serious uprising by either side as a result of the commission's report.

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, a member of the Palestine Arab High Committee, disclosed that the powerful Arab League would meet at once to consider the report.

"Our reaction will not be words," he said. "Should Britain and the United States adopt the commission's recommendations, Arabs will feel that the Western democracies have failed to achieve justice and they will be bound to look for justice wherever they can find it.

"First we shall fall back on our own energies in Palestine and the whole Arab world. We shall not invoke diplomatic channels when diplomacy fails but will resort to the natural instinct of self-defense to which every nation is entitled."

Abdul Hadi said he believed the commission was influenced in its decision mainly by President Truman's request to Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee that 100,000 Jews be admitted.

"It becomes obvious that the Palestine inquirers did not examine Palestine questions but only ways and means of materializing Mr. Truman's request," Abdul Hadi said.

Moshe Sneh, a member of the Jewish Agency, said: "If the Arabs raise their hands against Jews they will be hurled back like a boomerang. But we cherish no grudge against the Arabs and would be happy if violence could be spared both of us. We know the wide masses of the Arabs want peace, and so do we."

Sneh said the Jewish Agency does not consider the commission report "decisive." "Only realities which will follow its publication will show which way the wind blows," he said.

He added that Jews were convinced that the British alone would decide Arab reaction to recommendations. "If Palestine Arabs plus neighboring Arab countries are sure Britain means business in fulfilling its pledges, they will accept the verdict," he predicted.

Sees Palestine "Doomed"

LONDON, April 30 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Jerusalem tonight quoted Jamal Husseini, chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, as saying that the British-American inquiry committee's report "dooms Palestine to be a land of bloodshed and misery."

Told of the report's major recommendations, he said the report "obviously was made under pressure from the United States."

The British-American committee's report was criticized tonight by Jewish leaders in Britain as "limited" and condemned by Arab spokesmen as "an outrage."

The Jewish Agency for Palestine—while pledging co-operation with the committee's proposal to rush admission of 100,000 Jewish immigrants to the Holy Land—declared the proposal left untouched the central problem of stateless Jews.

In a belittling statement the Arab office called the plan to maintain the status quo politically in Palestine "nothing short of an outrage on the natural rights and legitimate aspirations of the Arabs."

The Jewish agency, authorized to represent Jews now in Palestine, noted that the plan for 100,000 immigrants tallied with the request made by President Truman last August, and said: "The Jewish people will ever be grateful for this act of statesmanship."

However, the agency's statement added: "As the committee itself admits, the transfer . . . does not solve even the problem of the victims of Nazi persecution in Europe, let alone meet the immigration needs of Jews in other lands."

The Jewish Agency approved the committee's recommendations to rescind the land law of 1940 and proposals for developing Palestine, protecting all holy places and guaranteeing equal rights to all inhabitants.

Some of the other recommendations, including that for education, "bear the marks of inadequate opportunity for full inquiry," the agency said.

The Arab Office, unofficial representative here of Arab interests, said the report meant that Palestine would be the only country in the world "denied the right to independence in the interest of a foreign minority, forcibly and artificially introduced into it."

The Arab statement added that "action on the recommendations would violate in every respect and detail the promises in the white paper of 1939. . . . and would lead throughout the Arab world to a recrudescence of that bitterness and sense of betrayal which the Arabs felt at the end of the First World War."

The report, the Arab Office said, "might easily seem an alarming throwback to the spirit of the Crusades" by arguing that Palestine could not be exclusively Arab because it was sacred to all three religions—Christianity, Judaism and Islam.

Inquiry Report Rejects a Jewish or Arab State, Cites Rights of 3 Creeds

Asks That Mandate Remain for Interim

Truman Sees a Virtual Abrogation of London's '39 White Paper Policy

Text of recommendations and comments of report—Page 14

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The immediate entry of 100,000 homeless European Jews into Palestine was recommended tonight by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, but the committee rejected Zionist ambitions by declaring that the Holy Land should be "neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state."

After 120 days of investigation here, in Europe and in Palestine, the committee recommended that Great Britain's present League of Nations mandate over the Holy Land be continued pending establishment of a United Nations trusteeship.

"We have reached the conclusion," said the committee's report, made public simultaneously tonight here and in London, "that the hostility between Jews and Arabs and, in particular, the determination of each to achieve domination, if necessary by violence, make it almost certain that, now and for some time to come, any attempt to establish either an independent Palestinian state or independent Palestinian states would result in civil strife such as might threaten the peace of the world."

London Zionists Opposed

First reports from Palestine underlined these forebodings.

Reports from London indicated eventual acceptance by the British government of the recommendations, although there was no comment at once. However, a spokesman for the Zionist organization here said the recommendations were "completely unfavorable" to Jewish aspirations except for the entry of 100,000 as against the million in Europe who "must emigrate."

In New York Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, pending "careful study of the report," nevertheless expressed gratitude to President Truman for pressing the entry of 100,000.

Truman Happy About 100,000

President Truman, who made the report public on behalf of the United States government, said in an accompanying statement that he was "very happy" the committee agreed with his recommendation for immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine and "pleased" that "the committee recommends in effect the abrogation of the (British) White Paper of 1939 including existing restrictions on immigration and land acquisition to permit the further development of the Jewish national home."

The President added, however, that the report also deals with "many other questions of long-range political policies and questions of international law which require careful study and which I will take under advisement."

The President did not elaborate on the portions of the report which he considered require further study.

In the concluding chapter of its report, the committee, created jointly by the United States and Great Britain to study the entire Palestine question, said it assumed that the British government will draft, in the near future, a trusteeship agreement for eventual submission to the United Nations, and that this agreement will include the terms under which Palestine will be administered.

Joseph C. Hutcheson and Sir John E. Singleton, American and British chairmen, respectively, headed the committee, which signed its report ten days ago at Lausanne, Switzerland. Its salient recommendations are:

That, since Palestine cannot receive all displaced persons, all countries should endeavor to find homes for all displaced persons, irrespective of creed or nationality.

That the recommended 100,000 Palestine immigration permits be issued quickly to victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution and that actual immigration, during 1946, be expedited.

That the form of government ultimately set up in Palestine shall, under international guaranties, "fully protect and preserve the interests of the Holy Land of Christendom and of the Moslem and Jewish faiths."

That the interim government should immediately take steps to raise the Arab standard of living in Palestine to that of the Jews and "bring the two peoples to full appreciation of their common interest and common destiny in the land where both belong."

All Rights Protected

That pending United Nations action, the mandatory or trustee power shall administer Palestine under the present injunction that Jewish immigration shall be facilitated so long as "the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced."

Abolition of existing regulations restricting sale of land and employment because of race, community or creed.

Full consultation and co-operation with governments of neighboring Arab states in development of long-range, large-scale agricultural and industrial projects.

Reform of the educational systems of both Jews and Arabs, including introduction of compulsory education within a reasonable time, to bring Arab educational standards up to those of the Jews and further reconciliation between them.

Warning on Violence

Having charged in the body of its report that the Jewish agency in Palestine has become "a shadow government," the committee presented its final recommendation as:

"That, if this report is adopted, it should be made clear beyond all doubt to both Jews and Arabs that any attempt from either side, by threats of violence, by terrorism, or by the organization or use of illegal armies to prevent its execution, will be resolutely suppressed. Furthermore, we express the view that the Jewish agency should at once resume active co-operation with the mandatory in the suppression of terrorism and of illegal immigration, and in the maintenance of that law and order throughout Palestine which is essential for the good of all, including the new immigrants."

The committee urged closing of displaced persons camps in Germany and Austria and giving Jews in them priorities for emigration to Palestine. It expressed the hope that those opposed to the entrance of such refugees into Palestine would reconsider.

Both in its recommendations and in the body of its report, the committee emphasized that "the great interest of the Christian world in Palestine has been completely overlooked, glossed over or brushed aside" in the conflict of Jews and Arabs.

"We therefore emphatically declare," the committee wrote, "that Palestine is a Holy Land, sacred to Christian, to Jew and to Moslem alike; and because it is a Holy Land, Palestine is not, and can never be, a land which any race or religion can justly claim as its very own."

Text of Truman Statement

The complete text of President Truman's statement on the report:

"I am very happy that the request which I made for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine has been unanimously indorsed by the Anglo-American committee of inquiry. The transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch.

"The protection and safe-guarding of the holy places in Palestine sacred to Moslem, Christian and Jew is adequately provided in the report.

"One of the significant features in the report is that it aims to insure complete protection to the Arab population of Palestine by guaranteeing their civil and religious rights, and by recommending measures for the constant improvement in their cultural, educational and economic position.

"I am also pleased that the committee recommends in effect the abrogation of the White Paper of 1939 including existing restrictions on immigration and land acquisition to permit the further development of projects in Palestine which would facilitate further immigration and be of benefit to the entire population.

"In addition to these immediate objectives the report deals with many other questions of long-range political policies and questions of international law which require careful study and which I will take unde radvisement."

The American chairman of the committee is judge of the United States 5th Circuit Court of Appeals at Houston, Tex.; the British chairman is judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, London.

Other signers of the report are Frank Aydelotte, Frank W. Buxton, Bartley C. Crum, James G. McDonald and William Phillips, for the United States; W. F. Crick, R. H. S. Crossman, Frederick Leggett, R. E. Manningham-Buller and Lord Morrison (Robert Creigmyle), for the United Kingdom. American secretaries were Leslie L. Rood and Evan M. Wilson; British secretaries were H. G. Vincent and H. Beeley.

Some high lights of the report contained in the chapters following the first, which set forth recommendations, are:

The committee, to fulfill its instructions to report within 120 days, divided into subcommittees which visited the American, British and French zones of Germany and Austria; France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Greece and Switzerland.

"We did not visit the Russian zone of Germany," states the report, "after we were informed by the deputy commander of the Soviet occupation forces that in that area there was no special Jewish problem."

There are 98,000 Jews from other countries now living in Germany, Austria and Italy, with a small additional number scattered throughout Europe. Since the end of the war, there has been a considerable movement of Jews into the American and British zones of Germany and Austria, 30,000 of them having come from Poland.

Attitudes of European Jews

In Germany, Poland, Hungary and Rumania, the chief desire on the part of the Jews is to get out and make a home elsewhere, preferably in Palestine. In Czechoslovakia, particularly in Bohemia and Moravia, and in Austria, "the position in regard to the re-establishment of the Jewish populations is more hopeful."

Issuance of the proposed 100,000 permits to enter Palestine, the committee declared, will care for the most urgent cases among Jewish displaced persons, and make possible the closing of the centers, thus discouraging further migration of Jews within Europe. As many as 500,000 Jews may wish "or be impelled" to emigrate from Europe.

Of the political situation in Palestine: in the nine years since the Peel Commission report the gulf between Arab and Jew has widened still further, and "neither side seems at all disposed at the present to make any sincere effort to reconcile either their superficial or their fundamental differences."

"The Palestine administration appears to be powerless to keep the situation under control except by the display and use of very large forces."

The Jewish agency in Palestine, called "the most potent non-governmental authority in Palestine and indeed in the Middle East," has been a power for good, has been indispensable to the protection and progress of Jews since the first world war, and "at first" gave the government effective cooperation.

Official estimates show the population of Palestine grew from 750,000 in 1922 to 1,765,000 at the end of 1944. In this period the Jewish population rose from 84,000 to 554,000, and from 13 to 31 per cent of the total. Three-fourths of the Jewish increase is attributable to immigration.

Meanwhile, the Arabs increased by an even greater number—the Moslems alone from 589,000 to 1,061,000. Of this Moslem growth by 472,000, only 18,000 was accounted for by immigration. The committee adduced figures, based on the natural increase of the Arab population, to show that "the Jewish community, in the absence of immigration, would form a steadily diminishing proportion of the total population."

HEADLINE (CONT)

OPINION

The Palestine Report

In London and Cairo and Jerusalem last year I caught more than a glimpse of the deep, though by no means universal, hostility within the British Government to any further Jewish immigration to Palestine. In Washington, during the hearings of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, I saw how prone most of the British members of that Committee were to think in political rather than judicial terms, to conceive of their task not as an exploration, but as an assignment in apologetics, as a means of defending existing British policy. I know from those experiences, and from the news reports on the Committee's activities abroad, how hard the American members of that Committee must have fought to get their British colleagues to agree to recommend that the gates of Palestine be opened to 100,000 Jewish refugees in Europe. For what they did, and most of all to President Truman, for his insistence since last September on the admission of that homeless 100,000, I feel deeply grateful.

As one who has not only been to Palestine, but fallen in love with the pioneering and unquenchable spirit of its Jewish settlers, I am also grateful to the President for his astuteness in expressing pleasure with the report's implied abrogation of the White Paper of 1939, but in declining to commit himself on other features of the report. For the price paid by the American members and the one or two Britons who may have joined forces with them for the 100,000 was to accept a series of booby-trap recommendations that might permit hostile Colonial Office officials seriously to restrict further Jewish immigration and land settlement in Palestine. The most serious are those which would commit the American Government, despite the Anglo-American Convention of 1924 and two resolutions of Congress indorsing the creation of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, to the repudiation of the Balfour Declaration. However ambiguously that Declaration's promise of "a Jewish National House in Palestine" may be read, its authors in memoirs and Parliamentary discussion have made their intention and those of the British Government which issued it clear enough. That intention was that Palestine should some day be a Jewish State, not in the sense that Arabs were to be second class citizens in it, but in the sense that it would have a Jewish majority. Though I myself returned from Palestine in favor of a bi-national solution, of an Arab-Jewish State, my own reading of the voluminous record in this controversy leaves me with no doubt that the authors of the Balfour Declaration envisaged the ultimate creation of a Jewish state in Palestine, though one which would, like any democratic state, provide full equality in every respect for all its minorities.

If one reads the report in the light of the Committee's terms of reference as announced when the inquiry was launched last Nov. 14, its belated and inadequate character becomes evident. Truman, in his letter of Aug. 31 last to Prime Minister Attlee, had stressed the fact that "the situation faced by displaced Jews during the coming Winter allows no delay in this matter." But it took two and a half months to launch an inquiry (though the facts had already been amply disclosed and discussed in the Harrison report) and it has taken five and a half months more for the Committee to report. The "ad *interim*" *recommendations*, which were to provide some haven for the homeless before Winter set in and while the Committee prepared its long-range proposals were never made, largely it is reported because of British opposition to certificates for the 100,000 in the DP camps of Germany and Austria. Despite the length of time involved, the report fails completely to make those recommendations for "permanent solution" on which Bevin promised to prepare for the United Nations Organization a Palestinian settlement "not only . . . just to both parties, but a great contribution . . . to the stability and peace of the Middle East."

On the contrary, the Committee came back with no concrete solution. It offers to the peoples of Palestine, Arab and Jewish, only the continuation of their present government, the least democratic type of government in the British Empire, the kind applied to the most backward regions of primitive Africa, a form of government in which the governed have no share whatsoever, but are the wards of the Colonial Office. The report provides for no steps toward self-government. It makes no recommendations for institutions, advisory, legislative or administrative, in which Jews and Arabs would begin to work together, as they already do so successfully in such half-Jewish, half-Arab municipalities as Haifa. It holds out no clear promise of future freedom under a democratic state. And its recommendations, in dealing with the problem of turning Palestine from a League of Nations mandate to a United Nations trusteeship, imply no change of substance, only a change of name. Palestine, according to these recommendations, is to remain a British colony, an imperial base in the Middle East, a land in which the haughty and complacent careerists of the Colonial Office hold sway over two unhappy peoples.

I could not help feeling as I read the recommendations what I felt so strongly last year in Palestine—that the British position *required* continued hostility between Arabs and Jews in Palestine as an excuse for keeping troops in the vicinity of the Suez Canal. I could not help feeling again that the British Government prefers to keep the political situation there unsettled. That is the spirit behind Recommendation No. 4, the key recommendation from the British point of view. "We have reached the conclusion," the report says, "that the hostility between Jews and Arabs . . . makes it almost certain that, now and for some time to come, any attempt to establish an independent Palestinian state . . . would result in civil strife such as might threaten the peace of the world." It therefore goes on to recommend that "the government of Palestine be continued as at present."

Without underrating the political differences between Arabs and Jews, I am inclined to doubt whether even the sudden establishment, without preparation, of an independent and democratic Palestine would result in civil strife of such serious dimensions. But even if that be granted, the conclusion is not to shut the door indefinitely on self-government for Palestine, but by degrees to develop self-governing institutions and conditions in which Arab-Jewish political differences may be resolved rather than exacerbated, as this report will exacerbate them. For the Arabs of Palestine will not forget that the White Paper of 1939 *promised the country* self-government within a few years, and that this report gives their ruling class and intellectuals less participation in the government of the country than in any of the Arab states except Libya. To set down the abstract principle that in some indefinite future there shall be a Palestine in which neither Arab shall dominate Jew nor Jew dominate Arab will neither lessen their hatred for British rule nor their fear of being swamped by Jewish immigration.

As for the Jews of Palestine and elsewhere, it can safely be predicted that this report will stir ill feeling. It makes no concession to Jewish national aspirations, which are no less worthy of respect than those of any other people. Its Pecksniffian observations on the plight of the Jews of Europe and its vague recommendations as to their future will only provoke the illegal immigration into greater activity. Its proposal that Palestine be opened to other refugees—when there are plenty of places available for non-Jewish refugees—will stir fear that the British Government intends to find homes there for the anti-Semitic and reactionary remnants of the Anders Polish Government-in-Exile. We are dealing in the Jews of Palestine and of Europe with people whose patience has been exhausted, whose faith in humanity has had all too little to feed upon, and whose courage and self-reliance has been tested beyond our conception. To win their co-operation in ending the illegal immigration and in stamping out the shameful terrorist minority in Palestine will require more concrete measures for the relief of the 1,000,000 or more Jews who face little but misery in Central and Eastern Europe.

The key to the situation lies in such schemes as the Lowdermilk plan for a Jordan Valley Authority like our TVA, which would so increase the absorptive capacity of Palestine as to open the prospect over the next decade for 1,000,000 Jews to find homes there without hurt to the Arabs. The key to peace in the Middle East lies in providing measures for development of water resources not only in Palestine, but in Egypt, in Syria and Iraq. If American vision, capital and engineering ability could by development schemes restore this whole underpopulated and poverty-stricken area to its ancient fruitfulness, the great benefits alike to Arab and Jew would make possible a large expansion of population and a healthy economy in which political stability and Arab-Jewish co-operation would be attainable. If President Truman, to whom the homeless Jews of Europe already owe so much, could take the initiative in a program of this kind, he would not only be performing a historic act of kindness, but a work of constructive statesmanship which would win the friendship of the Arab peoples for America and for the Jews.

—I. F. Stone

Only Slightly Ajar

THE WORLD
National News, Pages 8-11
New York News, Pages 14-17

Report Asks Palestine Admit 100,000 Jews

Anglo-U. S. Body Fails to Satisfy the Arabs or Jews

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine has recommended to the U. S. and British Governments that "100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and fascist persecution."

The Committee's report, made public in London and Washington last night, recommended that "these certificates be awarded as far as possible in 1946 and that actual immigration be pushed forward as rapidly as conditions will permit."

It also implied that the White Paper of 1939, which barred Jewish immigration in Palestine, and the restrictions on land purchases by Jews should be rescinded.

But most of the rest of the committee's 10 recommendations (*text on p. 4*) undoubtedly will be regarded by the majority of Jews as a blow to aspirations for a Jewish state in Palestine and to other long-range objectives of the Zionists.

Threat to Peace

Recommendation No. 3 states that "Palestine shall be neither a Jewish State nor an Arab State" and Recommendation No. 4 that it is almost certain that "now and for some time to come, any attempt to establish either an independent Palestinian state or independent Palestinian states would result in civil strife as might threaten the peace of the world."

Zionists called this a repudiation of the purposes of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 in which Britain pledged the Jews a National Home in Palestine.

President Truman, in a statement with which he accompanied publication of the report, expressed gratification at the rescue of 100,000 Jews and said "transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch." He approved also the committee's recommendations for safe-guarding Palestine's holy places, for guarantes to the Arab population and for the abrogation "in effect" of the White Paper and land sales restrictions.

Not Unqualified

But he did not give unqualified endorsement to the whole report, reserving it especially on the recommendations affecting Palestine's political future.

"In addition to these immediate objectives," he added, "the report deals with many other questions of long-range political policies and questions of international law which require careful study and which I will take under advisement."

There was no official comment in London where Foreign Office circles said it would be some time before the Government would disclose how it proposes to act on the recommendations. Arab spokesmen in Palestine angrily protested the whole report (*see col. 5.*)

The recommendations will have weight only to the extent that the two governments accept them. Secretary of State Byrnes and Foreign Secretary Bevin are reported already to have held preliminary talks in Paris where they are attending the Big Four conference on peace treaties. (*See page 5.*)

The committee was created last year when President Truman insisted on an immediate 100,000 certificates and the British opposed him. Its 15,000-word report, prepared in Switzerland and signed by all 12 members—six American and six British—was based on 120 days of investigation in Europe and the Middle East.

The U. S. members were Joseph C. Hutcheson, U. S. chairman; Frank Aydelotte, Frank W. Buxton, Bartley C. Crum, James G. McDonald and William Phillips.

Neither side in Palestine was satisfied by what United Press said was viewed in Washington as a "down-the-middle compromise which throws the whole Arab-Jewish controversy back into the lap of the British Government and, ultimately, of the United Nations."

Arabs have insisted that Palestine should be opened to immigration of Jews only for its proportionate share among other nations.

Zionists point out that in its recommendation that Palestine's immigration be regulated under the mandate terms until a UN trusteeship is established, the committee does not make clear whether that will mean 61,000 Jews a year, as Britain interpreted the mandate in 1935, or 1500 a month as is the current British view.

They assert that other restrictions to land purchases by Jews, potentially more serious than the ones they replace, are raised in the report instead of the Land Transfer Regulations of 1940.

Evidently anticipating a hostile reception from both sides, the committee's final recommendation was that, if the report were adopted, "it should be made clear beyond all doubt to both Jews and Arabs that any attempt from either side, by threats of violence, by terrorism, or by the organization or use of illegal armies . . . will be resolutely suppressed."

It also "expressed the view that the Jewish Agency should at once resume active co-operation with" Britain in the suppression of terrorism and "illegal" immigration.

Arabs Dissatisfied

By United Press

CAIRO, May 1.—The Secretary General of the Arab League, Abdul Rahman Azzam Bey, refused last night to comment on the Palestine report until he had received its full text, but Arab political observers described the report as "most unsatisfactory."

No Arab, they said, would accept the recommendation that 100,000 Jews be granted immediate admission "because Palestine already is saturated with immigrants and other countries should admit these Jews."

They said the committee's proposed guarantee of civil and religious rights for Christians, Arabs and Jews was not necessary. These rights are safeguarded now and will remain so if immigration stops, they asserted.

In Ostia, near Rome, survivors of Nazi persecution learn to repair fishing sets in preparation for a new life in Palestine. These people are being trained with the aid of funds supplied by the United Jewish Appeal, currently campaigning for $100,000,000 for overseas relief and rehabilitation

Arabs Warn They'll Fight Entry of Jews

Leader Declares 100,000 Admissions Will Be Regarded as Invasion

By ELIAV SIMON
United Press Correspondent

JERUSALEM, May 1.—An Arab spokesman said last night that Arabs would regard the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, as recommended by the Anglo-American inquiry report, an invasion to be combatted in the same way that Britain prepared to battle German invaders in 1940.

Palestine Jews retorted they were ready for any test.

Tempers were rising among Arabs and Jews alike, but British authorities, with 100,000 troops ready to move to any part of the country in case of outbreaks, predicted there would be no serious uprising by either side as the result of the commission's report.

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, a member of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, disclosed that the powerful Arab League would meet at once to consider the report.

Threats

"Our reaction will not be words," he said. "Should Britain and the United States adopt the commission's recommendations Arabs will feel that the Western Democracies have failed to achieve justice and they will be bound to look for justice wherever they can find it.

"First we shall fall back on our own energies in Palestine and the whole Arab world. We shall not invoke diplomatic channels when diplomacy fails, but will resort to the natural instinct of self defense to which every nation is entitled."

Abdul Hadi said he believed the Commission was influenced in its decision mainly by President Truman's request to British Prime Minister Attlee that 100,000 Jews be admitted.

"It becomes obvious that the Palestine inquirers did not examine Palestine questions but only ways and means of materializing Truman's request," Abdul Hadi said.

Jews Await 'Realities'

Moshe Sneh, a member of the Jewish Agency, said:

"If the Arabs raise their hands against Jews, they will be hurled back like a boomerang. But we cherish no grudge against the Arabs and would be happy if violence could be spared both of us."

Sneh said the Jewish Agency does not consider the commission report "decisive."

He added that Jews were convinced that the British alone would decide Arab reaction to recommendations.

"If Palestine Arabs, plus neighboring Arab countries, are sure Britain means business in fulfilling its pledges, they will accept the verdict," he predicted.

(see over)

What Inquiry Committee Recommended

Full Text Of Anglo-U. S. Probers Suggestions

These are the 10 recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine:

The European Problem

We have to report that such information as we received about countries other than Palestine gave no hope of substantial assistance in finding homes for Jews wishing or impelled to leave Europe.

But Palestine alone cannot meet the emigration needs of the Jewish victims of Nazi and fascist persecution; the whole world shares responsibility for them and indeed for the resettlement of all "displaced persons."

We therefore recommend that our governments together, and in association with other countries, should endeavor immediately to find new homes for all such "displaced persons," irrespective of creed or nationality, whose ties with their former communities have been irreparably broken.

Though emigration will solve the problems of some victims of persecution, the overwhelming majority, including a considerable number of Jews, will continue to live in Europe. We recommend therefore that our governments endeavor to secure that immediate effect is given to the provision of the United Nations Charter calling for "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.".

Refugee Immigration Into Palestine

We recommend (a) that 100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and fascist persecution; (b) that these certificates be awarded as far as possible in 1946 and that actual immigration be pushed forward as rapidly as conditions permit.

Principles of Government No Arab, No Jewish State

In order to dispose, once and for all, of the exclusive claims of Jews and Arabs to Palestine, we regard it as essential that a clear statement of the following principles should be made:

I. That Jew shall not dominate Arab and Arab shall not dominate Jew in Palestine. II. That Palestine shall be neither a Jewish State nor an Arab State. III. That the form of government ultimately to be established, shall, under international guarantees, fully protect and preserve the interests in the Holy Land of Christendom and of the Moslem and Jewish faiths.

Thus Palestine must ultimately become a state which guards the rights and interests of Moslems, Jews and Christians alike; and accords to the inhabitants, as a whole, the fullest measure of self-government, consistent with the three paramount principles set forth above.

Member of a Histadrut (Labor Federation of Palestine) Agricultural Co-operative proudly displays part of the farm's first crop.

Mandate and United Nations Trusteeship

We have reached the conclusion that the hostility between Jews and Arabs and, in particular, the determination of each to achieve domination, if necessary by violence, make it almost certain that, now and for some time to come, any attempt to establish either an independent Palestinian State or independent Palestinian States would result in civil strife such as might threaten the peace of the world.

We therefore recommend that, until this hostility disappears, the government of Palestine be continued as at present under mandate pending the execution of a trusteeship agreement under the United Nations.

Equality of Standards

Looking toward a form of ultimate self-government, consistent with the three principles laid down in Recommendation No. 3, we recommend that the mandatory or trustee should proclaim the principle that Arab economic, educational and political advancement in Palestine is of equal importance with that of the Jews; and should at once prepare measures designed to bridge the gap which now exists and raise the Arab standard of living to that of the Jews; and so bring the two peoples to a full appreciation of their common interest and common destiny in the land where both belong.

Future Immigration Policy

We recommend that pending the early reference to the United Nations and the execution of a trusteeship agreement, the mandatory should administer Palestine according to the Mandate which declares with regard to immigration that "the administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions."

Land Policy

(a) We recommend that the land transfers regulations of 1940 be rescinded and replaced by regulations based on a policy of freedom in the sale, lease or use of land, irrespective of race, community or creed; and providing adequate protection for the interests of small owners and tenant cultivators. (b) We further recommend that steps be taken to render nugatory and to prohibit provisions in conveyances, leases and agreements relating to land which stipulate that only members of one race, community or creed may be employed on or about or in connection therewith. (c) We recommend that the government should exercise such close supervision over the Holy Places and localities such as the Sea of Galilee and its vicinity as will protect them from desecration and from uses which offend the conscience of religious people; and that such laws are required for this purpose be enacted forthwith.

Economic Development

Various plans for large-scale agricultural and industrial development in Palestine have been presented for our consideration; these projects, if successfully carried into effect, could not only greatly enlarge the capacity of the country to support an increasing population, but also raise the living standars of Jew and Arab alike.

We are not in a position to assess the soundness of these specific plans; but we cannot state too strongly that, however technically feasable they may be, they will fail unless there is peace in Palestine. Moreover their full success requires the willing co-operation of adjacent Arab states, since they are not merely Palestinian projects. We recommend therefore that the examination, discussion and execution of these plans be conducted, from the start and throughout, in full consultation and co-operation not only with the Jewish Agency but also with the governments of the neighboring Arab states directly affected.

Education

We recommend that, in the interests of the conciliation of the two peoples and of general improvement of the Arab standard of living, the educational system of both Jews and Arabs be reformed including the introduction of compulsory education within a reasonable time.

The Need for Peace in Palestine

We recommend that, if this report is adopted, it should be made clear beyond all doubt to both Jews and Arabs that any attempt from either side, by threats or violence, by terrorism, or by the organization or use of illegal armies to prevent its execution, will be resolutely suppressed.

Furthermore, we express the view that the Jewish Agency should at once resume active co-operation with the mandatory in the suppression of terrorism and of illegal immigration, and in the maintenance of that law and order throughout Palestine which is essential for the good of all, including the new immigrants.

History of U. S., British Roles

Here is how the U. S. A. and Britain came to be involved in the present difficulties over Palestine:

1917—The Balfour Declaration was issued in which Britain—then one of the Allies engaged in driving Turkey out of Palestine—pledged the Jews "a national home" there. It was issued in consultation with President Wilson and later interpreted by Britons, including Balfour himself, David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, as meaning that Palestine ultimately was to develop into a Jewish state.

1922—The League of Nations issued its mandate for Palestine to Britain, incorporating in its preamble the Balfour Declaration.

1924—The U. S. A., although not a member of the League, became a party to the mandate by the Anglo-American Convention on Palestine which confirmed the mandate terms.

1933-1945—From the advent of Hitler through VE-Day, some 6,000,000 European Jews died in death chambers, concentration camps and slave gangs; most of the possessions of individual Jews and the various Jewish communities were lost; an estimated 1,300,000 Jews were left homeless and resourceless.

1945—President Truman urged immediate issuance of 100,000 certificates for emigration of homeless Jews from Europe to Palestine; British Prime Minister opposed it; an Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry for Palestine was approved by Truman and Attlee.

1946—after hearings in Washington, London, on the European continent and in the Middle East, and after investigations lasting 120 days, the six U. S. and six British members of the committee signed their report at Lausanne, Switzerland, Apr. 20 and submitted it for adoption.

Byrnes, Bevin Start Talks on Inquiry Report

British Cabinet Members Reported Fearing Violence

By United Press

LONDON, May 1.—U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes and British Foreign Minister Bevin have begun preliminary talks in Paris on the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, political sources said here last night.

(John R. Wilhelm, *PM* and *Chicago Sun* correspondent, reported from London that Bevin told two British members of the Inquiry Commission "early action" on the report would be taken in substantial measure by the British Government. Officially, however, Wilhelm's report added, both the Foreign and Colonial offices were at pains to point out that Great Britain is not bound by these recommendations. The Colonial Secretary, George Hall, Wilhelm said, called a meeting of leading English correspondents to point out that the commission's findings were only "recommendations" and that they had definitely not been presented before a cabinet meeting as yet.)

These sources said the U. S. A. and Britain planned to set up joint consultative machinery to examine the committee's recommendations and reach a decision on future action.

Alarmed

The talks between Byrnes and Bevin, who are attending the Big Four foreign ministers meeting, began before today's publication of the report and will continue until consultation machinery is established.

In the first hint of official reaction the political correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* said British cabinet ministers were alarmed over two features of the report:

¶ That it was prepared without adequate and detailed information from Soviet-controlled Eastern Europe where the problem of Jewish refugees is believed to be as acute as it is in western Europe.

¶ Mere publication of the report, regardless of whether it is accepted in full, may lead to further disturbances among Jews and Arabs in the Middle East.

Pleased on 2 Counts

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency for Palestine said his people would welcome the recommendation that 100,000 certificates of admission be authorized immediately as well as the suggestion that the 1940 land transfer regulations, "which involved racial discrimination," be repealed.

He declared, however, that the committee had failed "to realize the core of the entire problem. As the committee itself admits the transfer to Palestine of 100,000 Jews does not solve even the problem of victims of Nazi persecution in Europe, let alone meet the immigration needs of Jews in other lands."

4,000 אידן מון לאנדסבערג לאגן אין הונגער-סטרייק

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

דער מאָרגען זשורנאל

לוח פאר היינט
דם ד׳, ל׳ ניסן, אל׳ הודש אייר
פרשת קדושים, פרי בעמיר, תשע״ו
מיטוואך, מאי 1, 1946
6.50 — זון אויפגאנג
7.56 — זון אונטערגאנג
דו דאר פאר היינט: שבת קדש
זונטאג:
מאנטאג: מיטוואך: מארגן אלעמענטן

מאשיינען זיך אין
קאמף געגען
קענסער
דעם טרעקליכען שונא
פון דער מענשהייט.
• • •
העלפט מיט אייער
ביישטייערונג!

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קאָמיסיע הייסט אַריינלאָזן 100,000 אידן, אין געגן אידישע מלוכה אין א״י

טרומאן זעהט סוף פון ״זייסען פאפיר״, וועט שטודירען די פאָליטישע רעקאָמענדאציעס

קאמיסיע ווארפט אפ דעם געדאנק פון א אידישער מלוכה אין ארץ ישראל. — שלאגט פאר אז דאס לאנד זאל האבען ניט קיין אידישע און ניט קיין אראבישע מלוכה. — רעקאמענדירט א יוניטער נישאנס טראסטישיפ פון איין לאנד אבער ארץ ישראל. — ווילל מען זאל באשעפטיגען אראבישע ארבייטער אויף אידישען נאציאנאלען בארען. —זאגט אמעריקע און ענגלאנד דארפען מעגלעך מאכען די איינוואנדערונג פון איראפעאישע אידען אין ווייטער לענדער.—רעקאמענדירט אפצושאפען לאנד־גורה און אנצוהאלטען אין שפעטער אידישע איטיגראציע.

וואשינגטאן, דינסטאג, (אינא). — דער באריכט פון דער ענגליש־אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע, וואס האלט דעם שליסעל צו דער צוקונפט פון ארץ ישראל, איז היינט פארעפענטליכט געווארען אין ״זייסען הויז״, צוזאמען מיט א בריעף פון פרעזידענט טרומאן, אין וועלכער ער דריקט איס צופרידענהייט וואס די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער קאמיסיע ״שאפען אריינגנלאך אפ אמ דעם ״זייסען פאפיר״ פון 1939, אריינשלעגרין די אצטיגע באגרענצונגען איס אלייגראציע אין לאנד־קויף פאר דער ״ישעדדיגער ענטוויקלונג פון דער אידישער נאציאנאלער הייס״.

די הייפט רעקאמענדאציעס פון דעם באריכט זיינען באלד אריינצולאזען הונדערט טויזענט אידען קיין ארץ ישראל, און אפצושאפען די גורה פון 1940, וואס האט אומגעלאך געמאכט פאר אידען צו קומען בארען אין 96 פרא־צענט פון ארץ ישראל. די קאמיסיע האט אויך געמאכט א רייהע פאליטישע רעקאמענדאציעס פאר דער צוקונפט, און זיי האט פרעזידענט טרומאן גענומען אונטער באטראכטונג, ווייל, האט ער געזאגט, זיי פארדערן פארזיכטיג שטו־דירט צו ווערען.

די קאמיסיע רעקאמענדירט אז אזוי באריכט דאס פאלגענדע:

1) מען זאל באלד אויסארייזען 100,000 אידען אין ארץ ישראל.

2) אלע אידישע אראבישע ארבייטער אין ארץ ישראל, ווען זיי זיינען גע־וועזן קרבנות פון גאלדער און פאליטישער פארפאלגונג; די דאזיגע פארטיקאטען זאלען אויף דיי ווייס מעגליך ארויסגעגעבען ווערען אין 1946 אין די אמטשטובען פון הארבערטשעס ווייל אויף אידישע

9 רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער קאמיסיע

די נייע הייפט רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער קאמיסיע זיינען:

1. ענגלאנד און אמעריקע, צו־זאמען מיט אנדערע לענדער, זאלען זיך באלד באמיהען צו געפינען ניין היימען פאר אלע הייסלאזע, אין אינטערשייד פון גלייכען ארייס־נאציע.

2. באלד אריינלאזען 100,000 אידען קיין ארץ ישראל.

3. די פאלענדע פרינציפען זאלען אנערקענט ווערען:

א. אידען זאלען ניט באהאנ־דעלט אראבער אין אראבער, זאלען ניט באהאנדעלט אידען אין ארץ ישראל.

ב. ארץ ישראל זאל זיין ניט קיין אידישער און ניט קיין אראבישער שטאאט.

ג. דו ענדלעכע רעגירונג וואס וועט הערט געשאפען ווערען, אונטער אינטערנאציאנאלע טראסטישיפ, זאל באשיצען און אויפבויען די ארץ ישראל אינ־טערעסען פון קריסטענטום און פון די מוסולמאנישע און אידי־שע אמונות.

4. ביז די אידיש־אראבישע קאמף אויפהערט, זאלען די אריינגעלאזענע ארבייטער בלייבען, ווארטענדיג אויף א טראסטי־שיפ שטאט אונטער די יוניטערד נאציעס.

5. די סאנדאט אויף טראנספער שיפ מאכט זאל שאפען גלייכהייט אונטערען די אמריקע און אנגלאנד

קאמף געגען קענסער

דעם טרעקליכען שונא פון דער מענשהייט.

העלפט מיט אייער ביישטייערונג!

טרומאן איז צופרידען מיט דעם באריכט פון ארץ ישראל קאמיסיע

ווי די אינטערעסן ערלויבן.

2) די רעגירונגען פון ענגלאנד און פון די פאראייניגטע שטאאטן זאלן צוזאמען, און אין פארבינדונג מיט אנדערע לענדער, זיך באמיהען באלד צו געפינען נייע היימען פאר אלע "אויסגעווארצלטע מענטשן" — אהן אונטערשייד פון גלויבן אדער נאציאנאליטעט — וועלכע פארבינדונגען מיט זייערע פריהערדיגע לענדער זיינען איבערגעריסן געווארן און מען קען זיי מעהר ניט פארריכטן.

3) אזוי ווי א באדייטענדיגע צאהל אידן וועט ווייטער פארבלייבן לעבן אין אייראפא, זאלן די רעגירונגען פון ענגלאנד און פון די פאראייניגטע שטאאטן זיך באמיהען צו באווירקן, אז מען זאל באלד דורכפיהרן דעם פונקט פון דעם טשארטער פון די פאראייניגטע פעלקער וועגן "אוניווערסאלן רעספעקט און באאבאכטונג פון מענשליכע רעכט און פונדאמענטאלע פרייהייטן פאר אלעמען, אהן אונטערשייד פון ראסע, געשלעכט, שפראך און רעליגיע".

4) וואס איז שייך דער נארמאלער ארץ ישראל אימיגראציע, אלס צוגאב צום אריינלאזן די 100,000 אידישע פליכטלינגען, זאלען די מאנדאטן-מאכט (ענגלאנד) — ביז דער צייט ווען די פאראייניגטע פעלקער וועלן איינפיהרן דעם טראסטישיפ-אפמאך — ווייטער פארוואלטן ארץ ישראל אין איינקלאנג מיטן מאנדאט, וועלכער זאגט אזוי: "באווירקענדיג, אז די רעכט און די פאזיציע פון אנדערע טיילן פון דער באפעלקערונג זאלן ניט פארלעצט ווערן, זאל די ארץ ישראל אדמיניסטראציע פארלייכטערן די אידישע אימיגראציע אונטער פאסיגע באדינגונגען".

ארץ ישראל זאל ניט זיין קיין אידישע און ניט קיין אראבישע מלוכה

כדי "איין מאל פאר אלע מאל" צו מאכן א סוף צו די אויסשליסליכע פאדערונגען פון אידן און אראבער אין ארץ ישראל, רעקאמענדירט דער רעפארט די פאלגענדע פרינציפן:

1) אידן זאלן ניט דאמינירן אראבער, און אראבער זאלן ניט דאמינירן אידן אין ארץ ישראל.

2) ארץ ישראל זאל ניט זיין קיין אידישע און ניט קיין אראבישע מלוכה.

3) די פארמע פון רעגירונג וואס וועט מיט דער צייט עטאבלירט ווערן אין ארץ ישראל, זאל, אונטער אינטערנאציאנאלע גאראנטיעס, פולשטענדיג באשיצן און אפהיטן די אינטערעסן פון קריסטנטום און פון די מאהאמעדאנישע און אידישע רעליגיעס אין הייליגן לאנד.

4) ארץ ישראל מוז מיט דער צייט ווערן א מלוכה, וואס היט די אינטערעסן פון מאהאמעדאנער, אידן און קריסטן אויף א גלייכן אופן, און גיט די איינוואוינער פון לאנד די פולסטע מאס פון זעלבסט-רעגירונג אין איינקלאנג מיט די דריי אויבן-אנגעצייכנטע פרינציפן.

מאנדאט זאל פארזעצט ווערן

דער רעפארט אונטערשטרייכט, אז די ענגליש-אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע איז געקומען צום שלוס, אז מען קען כמעט זיין זיכער, אז יעדער פרואוו צו עטאבלירן א זעלבסטשטענדיגע ארץ ישראל מלוכה, אדער זעלבסטשטענדיגע ארץ ישראל מלוכות, איצט אדער א לאנגע צייט שפעטער וועט, צוליב דער פיינטשאפט צווישן אידן און אראבער, און באזונדערס צוליב דער אנטשלאסנקייט פון ביידע צדדים צו דערגרייכן דאמינירונג "אויב נויטיג דורך גוואלדטאט", פיהרן צו א ציווילן שטרייט, וואס קען באדראהן דעם שלום פון דער וועלט.

די קאמיסיע רעקאמענדירט דאריבער, אז ביז די דאזיגע פיינטשאפט וועט נישט פארשווינדן, זאל די רעגירונג פון ארץ ישראל פארזעצט ווערן ווי איצט אונטערן מאנדאט ביז עס וועט איינגעפיהרט ווערן דער טראסטישיפ-אפמאך פון די פאראייניגטע פעלקער.

אין רעזולטאט צייט(?) רעקאמענדירט דער רעפארט, אז די מאנדאטאר-מאכט, אדער די רעגירונג וואס וועט האבן דעם טראסטישיפ, זאל פראקלאמירן דעם פרינציפ, אז די אראבישע עקאנאמישע, ערציהערישע און פאליטישע פארטשריט אין ארץ ישראל איז פון גלייכער וויכטיגקייט ווי די פארטשריט פון אידן. מען זאל אויך באלד צונעמען שריט [illegible] די סטאנדארדן און צו הייבן דעם אראבישן לעבנס-סטאנדארד צו דער הויך פון דעם סטאנדארד פון די אידן, אזוי אז מען זאל ביידע פעלקער ברענגען צו "א פולער [illegible]

וואשינגטאן, דינסטאג (אידא). — [illegible] אז די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער ענגליש-אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע [illegible] דעם "ווייסן פאפיר" פון 1939 מיט די באגרענעצונגען אויף אידישער אימיגראציע און אויף אידישע לאנדקויף אין ארץ-ישראל, [illegible]

[illegible] פרעזידענט טרומאן'ס סטייטמענט לויטעט ווי פאלגט:

"איך בין זעהר גליקליך וואס די פאדערונג וואס איך האב געמאכט, אז מען זאל באלד אריינלאזן 100,000 אידן קיין פאלעסטינא, איז איינשטימיג אונטערשטיצט געווארן פון דער ענגליש-אמעריקאנער אויספארשונגס-קאמיסיע.

"דער טראנספער פון די דאזיגע אומגליקליכע מענטשן זאל איצט דורכגעפיהרט ווערן מיט דער גרעסטער שנעלקייט.

"די פראבלעמען [illegible]

"איצטער [illegible] באשטעטיגט אין דעם רעפארט.

[illegible]

"איך בין אויך צופרידן [illegible] די אפשאפונג פון דעם "ווייסן פאפיר" פון 1939 [illegible]

"עס איז אויך [illegible]

"איצטער די דאזיגע [illegible]

[illegible] עקאנאמישע, בילדונג און פאליטישע באציהונגען.

6. די מאנדאטן-מאכט זאל העלפן אידישע אימיגראציע אין הסכם מיט'ן איינקלאנג מאנדאט.

7. אפשאפן די לאנד גזירות פון 1940, אבער די רעגירונג זאל באשיצן די אינטערעסן פון קליינע לאנדארבייטער.

8. צו ענטוויקלען דאס לאנד עקאנאמיש, כדי די זאל קענען אויפנעהמען א גרעסערע באפעלקערונג.

9. רעפארמירן דאס בילדונג סיסטעם סיי ביי די אידן און סיי ביי די אראבער.

[illegible]

רעקאמענדירט אפשאפן באגרענעצונגען אויף אידישן לאנד-קויף

[illegible]

וויל אידישע אגענטור זאל קאאפערירן

[illegible]

רעקאמענדירט באראטונג מיט אראבישע מלוכות

[illegible]

GENERAL MAIL

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ענגליש-אמעריקאנער ארץ ישראל קאמיסיע רעקאמענדירט:

אריינלאזען 100,000 אידען קיין א״י;

אפשאפען גזירות פון „וויסן פאפיר״

קאמיסיע איז קעגען אַ אידישער אָדער אַראַבישער מלוכה

רעקאמענדירט, אז אידען זאלען נאך באזעצונג פון די 100,000 ווייטער קענען אינוואנדערן קיין ארץ ישראל; הייסט באשעפטיגען אראבער אויף אידישען באדען

רופט שטעלן לאנד אונטער טראסטישיפ; טרומאן צופרידען פון קאמיסיע׳ס רעפארט

פון ביטריס היימאן

(קאָרעספּאָנדענט פון דער „אידישער טעלעגראפישער אגענטור״)

וואשינגטאן, אפריל 30 (איטא). — דער לאנג-דערוואַרטעטער רעפאָרט פון דער ענגליש - אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע, וואס האלט דעם שליסעל צו דער צוקונפט פון ארץ ישראל, איז היינט פארעפענטליכט געווארען פון דעם „וויסען הויז״, צוזאמען מיט א בריף פון פרעזידענט טרומאן, אין וועלכען ער דריקט-אויס זיין צופרידענקייט דערמיט, וואס די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דעם רעפארט „שאפען איינגעמליך אז דעם „וויסען פאפיר״ פון 1939, איינשליסענדיג די קוויסטיענדע באגרענצונגען אויף אימיגראציע און לאנד-קויף, צו העלפען אנטוויקלען די אידישע נאציאנאלע היים״. דער רעפארט אנטהאלט די פאלגענדע רעקאמענדאציעס:

1) מען זאל באלד אויסארייזן 100,000 אימיגראציע-סערטיפיקאטען אריינצולאזען קיין ארץ-ישראל די אידען, וועלכע זיינען געווען קרבנות פון נאצישער אונטערדריקונג; די דאזיגע סערטיפיקאטען זאלען אויף ווי ווייט מעגליך אויסגעגעבען ווערען אין 1946, און די אימיגראציע זאל דורכגעפירט ווערען אזוי שנעל וד די אומשטענדען ערלויבען.

2) דיד ענדונגען פון ענגלאנד און פון די פאריינטע שטאטען זאלן צוזאמען, און אין פארבינדונג מיט אנדערע לענדער, זיך באמיען באלד צו געפינען נייע היימען פאר אלע „אויסגעוואַרצעלטע מענשען״—אהן אונטערשייד פון גלויבען אדער נאציאנאליטעט—וועמעס פארבינדונגען מיט דייטשלאנד לענדער זיינען איבערגעבראכען געווארען און מען קאן זיי מער ניט פארזיכטען.

3) אז ווי א באריטענדע צאל אידען

(שלום אויף דער צווייטער זייט)

דערקלערונג פון אידישער אגענטור

לאנדאן, אפריל 30 (רויטערס).— א פירשפרעכער פון דער אידישער אגענטור האט דא הייטיג, אין פארבינדונג מיט די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער ענגליש-אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע וועגען ארץ ישראל, דערקלערט דאס פאלגענדע:

„די צוויי רעקאמענדאציעס וועגן דער באלדיגער פאליטי — דאס מעגליך פריהסטע אריינלאזען קיין ארץ-ישראל הונדערטן טויזענדן אידען און דאס אפשאפען דעם לאנדקויף פארבאט פון 1940 — ווערען אויסגענוטצט ווערען פון דעם אידישען פאלק.

„דאס באדייטט אריינלאזען 100־טויזענד אידישע פליכטלינגען אין פארלאנגט נעוואיגן אין אויגוסט, 1945, דורך פרעזידענט הערי ס. טרומאן, נאכדעם ווי ער האט באקומען א באריכט וועגען דער שרעקליכער לאגע פון דעם שארית הפליטה פון אייראפעישען אידענטום. דאס אידישע פאלק וועט אויכ זיין דאנקבאר פאר דעם דאזיגען אקט פון שטאטסמאנשאפט, ווען דער פרעזידענט אליין האט זיך נעמאכט פאר׳ן פרינציפ פון דער נעוויסן פון דער מענשהייט. עס איז איצט צו דערוואַרטען, אז די אויסראציע פון די 100־טויזענד וועט אויסגעפירט ווערען מיט דער גרעסטער שנעלקייט, און אז אלע

דערקלערונג פון אידישער אגענטור

קעמפערישאפטען, וועלכע ווערן דערמיט מאנט דורך דער קאמיסיע, וועלען קאפאפערירען.

„אבער דאס טראוסטערירען די 100־טויזענד אידען וועלען לומדי ניט לייזען דאס פראבלעם פון די קרבנות פון נאציישפארפאלגונג אין אייראפא, שוין אפגערעדט פון באר פריהיגען די אויטשוואנדער׳ נייטשען פון אידן אין אנדערע לענדער. דער רעפארט זאגט: „די באל פון די נר־ראטעווטעס אידען, דאס מיר דאדר מען אנדערלען וועגען זיי, איז א סך גרעסער פון דער באל הונדערטר טויזענד״, און אויך, אז „מיר ווייסן ניט פון קיין אנדער לאנד, א חוץ ארץ־ישראל, וואוהין די גרויסע מערהייט קען קומען אין דער נאענ־טער צוקונפט. נאכמער, ארץ־ישראל איז דאס איינציגע לאנד, וואוהין כמעט אלע ווילען פארען״. אבער די קאמיסיע האט פארגעלט עס זארגען וועגען זייערע בוטשען און מאר די נויטען פון אידען אין אנדערע טייל פון דער וועלט, ווי אויך לאנד אויכ אנדערע פרעמדע לענדער, אויסגעלייגט אום אויפהיר פון דער אויטאָמאטישער אויסראטונג פון דער מענשלעכער פרעמדע לעבן.

„דאס צענטראלע פראבלעם פון הייטיגען און שטאנדלאזע אידען איז נעבליבען ניט באריהרט. די ליד

(שלום אויף דער צווייטער זייט)

פרעזידענט טרומאן׳ס סטייטמענט

וואשינגטאן, אפריל 30 (איטא). — אונטערשטרייכענדיג, אז די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער ענגליש-אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע שטאמען אויס נאנטליך אם דעם „וויסען פאפיר״ פון 1939 מיט די באגרענצונגען אויף אידישער אימיגראציע און אויף אידישער לאנדקויף אין ארץ ישראל, האט פרעזידענט טרומאן דא היינט אראנגירט טרומאן דא סטייטמענט, וואס דריקט אויס צופרידענקייט מיט די דאזיגע רעקאמענדאציעס. פרעזידענט טרומאן׳ס סטייטמענט לייענט זיך אזוי:

„איך בין זעהר גלייכלעך וואס די פארענונג וואס איך האב געמאכט, אז מ׳זאל באלד אריינלאזען 100,000 אידען קיין פארטיסטינע. איז אויכ שטיטיג אנגראטירט געווארען פון דער ענגליש-אמעריקאנער אויסשאס־שונג־קאמיסיע.

„דער מיינונגסטייל פון די דאזיגע אונטערלייגונגען בעטרעפנד דאנדע אויף דערלאנגונג פון דער גרעסטער מעגליכקייט.

„די פראקטיציע און די אפהיטונג פון די הייליגע פלעצער אין פאלעסטינע, וואס זיינען הייליג פאר מאנכע פארגאנגען, קריסטען און אידען, אין געהעריגע באוואהרונג אין דעם דעם פארם.

„אויסער פון די באדייטענדיגסטע פאקטארען אין דעם רעפארט אין

זיכען טויט, ווען קריג׳ שיף רייסט אויף

לאנאדרא, נ. דזש., אפריל 30 (יוד. פרעס). — אמעריקאנישע ל״ז מאטראזען זיינען דא געשווענדט בע־ווארען און פיל אנדערע אנדערע מאטראזען זיינען פארוואונדעט בע־ווארען, נאך אז אייניגע האט בע־שטרט דאס לעבן פון 150 מאטראזען לויטען אמעריקאנישע בע־ריכטען, א מאל לעבן עיקלט.

פיל פון די מאטראזען זיינען ביים אנגעשטעלט אין אייער, נ. יאָרק. די „מאראד״ איז געווען נאכ׳ן אויסגעשיפט.

די נעווענטע שיף איז געווען א „אמעריקאנישע״. די מאטראזען האבען געהאלטן ביים אויסגעשיפט פון דער הייליגער מיל

ס׳ן, ווען דער אויפרייס איז אנגע־קומען.

א שרעקליכע עקספלאזיע האט זיך געהערט אויף אנדערע טייל פון אלעם. א אנדערע פון דעם דריטען לייטער האט באלד 150 מאטראזען לויטען אמעריקאנישע בע־ריכטען, א מאל לעבן עיקלט.

פיל פון די מאטראזען זיינען אנגעשטעלט געווארען אין אייער, נ. יאָרק. אויסער פון דריטען לייטער איז אויך אויסגעגעבען געווארען, אז מענשלעכע לאכען האבען בע־ווארען דאס לעבן פון מאטראזען.

די אדמיראל פון דעם אויפרייס איז אלד ניט באקאנט.

דער אייראפעאישער פרעבלעם

רעקאמענדאציע נומער 1.—מיר מיינען באדרעפען, אז די אינסאר־מאציע, וואס מיר האבען געקראגען דערפון אויך לעצטער אויסער פא־לקסמיטל, האט ניט געגעבען קיין

די 10 רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער ארץ־ישראל קאמיסיע

מיר גיבען דא א גנעיע איבער־זעצונג פון די רעקאמענדאציעס וועגען ארץ ישראל און וועגען אי־דישע איינוואנדערונג, וואס זע־נען געמאכט געווארען פון דער ענגליש־אמעריקאנער אויסשאס־שונגס־קאמיסיע.

די פאלגענדע זיינען די רעקא־מענדאציעס פון דער קאמיסיע:

שום האפענונג וועגען מעשטיגונג דער חלקה צו געפינען היימען פאר אידען, וועלכע ווייטער אדער זיינען געבראכטען צו פארלאזן אייראפא.

אבער פאלגענדיג אויף דאס מיט לייטען די אינטערעסירטע פון אידישע פון די אידישע קרבנות פון נאציזם און פון דער ענגליש־אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע.

די פאלגענדע זיינען די רעקא־מענדאציעס פון דער קאמיסיע:

דער אייראפעאישער פרעבלעם

רעקאמענדאציע נומער 1.—מיר מיינען באדרעפען, אז די אינסאר־מאציע, וואס מיר האבען געקראגען דערפון אויך לעצטער אויסער פא־לקסמיטל, האט ניט געגעבען קיין

שיף פון נזיבען אדער נאציאנא־לישען, וועמענס בנין מיט זייערע פריהיגע געמיינטעס זיינען איי־גאנגען אינגרינגריסען געווארען.

כאטש איינוואנדערונג העט יא לייזען דעם פראבלעם פון איינגע קרבנות, פון די פארפאלגונגען, ווען אבער די נעפעטע מעדייס פון זיי, איינשליסענדיג א באדיי־מענדיגע צאל אידען, זיינען בלויז פון וואלגען אין אייראפא. דער־פאר רעקאמענדירט מיר, אז אינ־ערע רעגיערונגען זאלען זיך באמיען צו מאכען זיכער אז עס זאל באלד הארגעסירט ווערען אין דער פרעגע פון דעם וויטשאנס נייטשאנס טשארטער, וועלכע

(שלום אויף דער צווייטער זייט)

4,000 אי[illegible] אין לא[illegible]

לאנגסבערג, אפריל 30 (יוד. פרעס). 4 טויזנט אידישע פליטים אין דר לאנגסבערגער לאגער פאר היימלאז זייטען הייטיגע אראנס אין א הונגע־סטרייק קעגען די פרעבעגען פון ד אמעריקאנער אקופאציע, און די פאר ביטערסטע סטרייקערס האבען נעהא טען אין איין שרייבען:

— נעהמט מיט די אמעריקאנער! טייוקס פון די הונגערסטרייקע האבען זיך ניט אפגעשראקען פאר ד אסעריקאנער וואר מיט די אנגעשטע מע מאשינגבעהרס און האבען דור נעפירט ייער פארש בין צו די טויער פון לאגער, אויסשייעדיג ווער פר טעקס קענען דעם, וואס מען האב

א פארשווע[illegible] גענעראל

דערקלערונג פון אידישער אגענטור

לאנדאן, אפריל 30 (רויטערס).— א פירשפרעכער פון דער אידישער אגענטור האט דא הייטיג, אין פארבינדונג מיט די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער ענגליש-אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע וועגען ארץ־ישראל, דערקלערט דאס פאלגענדע:

„די צוויי רעקאמענדאציעס וועגן דער באלדיגער פאליסי — דאס מעגליך פריהסטע אריינלאזען קיין ארץ־ישראל הונדערטן טויזענדן אידען און דאס אפשאפען דעם לאנדקויף פארבאט פון 1940 — ווערען אויסגענוטצט ווערען פון דעם אידישען פאלק.

„דאס באדייטט אריינלאזען 100־טויזענד אידישע פליכטלינגען אין פארלאנגט נעוואיגן אין אויגוסט, 1945, דורך פרעזידענט הערי ס. טרומאן, נאכדעם ווי ער האט באקומען א באריכט וועגען דער שרעקליכער לאגע פון דעם שארית הפליטה פון אייראפעישען אידענטום. דאס אידישע פאלק וועט אויכ זיין דאנקבאר פאר דעם דאזיגען אקט פון שטאטסמאנשאפט, ווען דער פרעזידענט אליין האט זיך נעמאכט פאר׳ן פרינציפ פון דער נעוויסן פון דער מענשהייט. עס איז איצט צו דערוואַרטען, אז די אויסראציע פון די 100־טויזענד וועט אויסגעפירט ווערען מיט דער גרעסטער שנעלקייט, און אז אלע

זיכען טויט, ווען קריג׳ שיף רייסט אויף

לאנאדרא, נ. דזש., אפריל 30 (יוד. פרעס). — אמעריקאנישע ל״ז מאטראזען זיינען דא געשווענדט בע־ווארען און פיל אנדערע אנדערע מאטראזען זיינען פארוואונדעט בע־ווארען, נאך אז אייניגע האט בע־שטרט דאס לעבן פון 150 מאטראזען לויטען אמעריקאנישע בע־ריכטען, א מאל לעבן עיקלט.

פיל פון די מאטראזען זיינען ביים אנגעשטעלט אין אייער, נ. יאָרק. די „מאראד״ איז געווען נאכ׳ן אויסגעשיפט.

די נעווענטע שיף איז געווען א „אמעריקאנישע״. די מאטראזען האבען געהאלטן ביים אויסגעשיפט פון דער הייליגער מיל

JEWISH AGENCY INSISTS ON JEWISH STATE; RESERVES OFFICIAL COMMENT ON REPORT

May 1, 1946

LONDON, April 30. (JTA) -- A spokesman for the Jewish Agency today announced that the Agency will make public its official comment on the report of the Anglo-American inquiry committee only after careful consideration of its recommendations.

He asserted that "it is the firm conviction of the Jewish Agency and of the overwhelming mass of Jews throughout the world that the Jewish National Home cannot really be secured save within the framework of a Jewish State." He added that "by establishing an Arab State within one section of the mandated territory, the mandatory precluded itself from denying to the other sections the right to become a Jewish State."

The Agency spokesman observed that the admission of 100,000 Jews from Europe and the repeal of the Palestine land laws will be welcomed by the Jewish people. He recalled that the admission of the 100,000 Jews was demanded by President Truman to whom, he said, the Jewish people "will ever be grateful for this act of statemanship wherein Truman made himself the spokesman of the conscience of mankind."

Other recommendations, the spokesman emphasized, "bear marks of inadequate opportunity for full inquiry." The most serious flaw in the committee's conclusions, he stated, is that while admitting that the transfer of even 100,000 Jews to Palestine does not solve even the problem of the Jews in Europe, the committee fails to provide for the needs of Jews in other parts of the world.

Spokesman of Arab League Says Report Is "Appalling"

A spokesman for the Arab Office in London, which represents the Arab League, issued a statement saying that the report is "an appalling document."

"The report," he said, "is the last straw and entirely unacceptable to the Arabs. The Commission could have done only one thing worse--and that was to declare a Jewish State. It is difficult to predict what will happen now. The Arab world will be infuriated and will see no good in the report. The Arab League will be called together to consider it at once." He added that the possibility of trouble in Palestine could not be ruled out.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO DISCUSS REPORT ON PALESTINE

LONDON, April 30. (JTA) -- Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, both in Paris attending the conference of foreign ministers, will discuss the recommendations contained in the Anglo-American report on Palestine, it was learned here today.

The British Government will publish no statement of policy on the recommendations until it considers the report "at a later stage," it was indicated here tonight. It is understood that the British press has been advised to refrain from criticism until the reaction in the United States and elsewhere is ascertained.

Reuter reports that well-informed quarters here today took the view that "the Anglo-American report on Palestine leaves Britain with full responsibility for maintaining law and order amid a situation whose explosive possibilities may actually be aggravated by terms of the report." While there was no indication available tonight what line the Government planned to take in view of the committee's unanimous recommendations, there was some uneasiness in London about the immediate future, the Reuter report said.

According to Reuter, considerable importance is attached in London to the recommendation that countries bordering on Palestine should be consulted when development schemes are planned for Palestine. "These expressions of view were welcomed here," the report states. It pointed out that the Anglo-American committee made recommendations only, and that further consultations between the United States and Britain must take place before any of the recommendations are implemented.

ARAB LEAGUE OPPOSES RECOMMENDATIONS; SAYS IT NEVER RECOGNIZED COMMITTEE'S AUTHORITY

CAIRO, April 30. (JTA) -- The Arab states will strongly oppose the recommendation for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, contained in the report of the Anglo-American inquiry committee, Abdul Rehman Azzam Bey, secretary-general of the Arab League, said today.

Declaring that the Arab League had never recognized the authority of the inquiry committee, Azzam Bey asserted that the report would increase feeling against the Jews in the Arab states, making their position more insecure.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE LAUDS RECOMMENDATIONS ON PALESTINE; THANKS PRESIDENT TRUMAN

NEW YORK, April 30. (JTA) -- Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, today issued a statement expressing gratitude to President Truman and to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine for securing the recommendation of immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine and of the abrogation of the British White Paper.

"It must be a source of satisfaction to all fair-minded and right-thinking people that the six British members of the Committee join with their American colleagues in presenting a unanimous report which carries with it these changes in the policy heretofore followed by the British Government," the statement said.

"The contemplated administration of Palestine under a United Nations trusteeship is also salutary and well designed to cause the government of the country to be in the interest of peace, justice and the welfare of all the inhabitants. We hail with approval the provisions of the report for the betterment of relations between Arabs and Jews and for the economic development of Palestine for the benefit of all.

"We are especially gratified that the Committee strongly urges upon the United Nations the implementation of the human rights provisions in the Charter. This is a long step forward towards the realization of an ideal under which all men, of whatever race or creed, can live in dignity and equality in any country of the world.

"The Committee is to be commended for urging that all countries of the world join in permitting the comparatively small amount of immigration that is required in order to relieve the strains and pressures which now exist in the sore spots of Europe.

"The American members of this Committee have in our judgment acted in the finest traditions of our country, and their success in reaching an accord with their British colleagues is an achievement of the finest statesmanship. We believe that the recommendations as to the immediate treatment of Palestine, which accord with the position consistently taken by the American Jewish Committee, should and will receive the approval of all right-thinking Americans.

"With respect to the ultimate recommendations, there will undoubtedly be differences of opinion. These recommendations on first reading seem to be in the spirit of the 1931 Resolution of the Council for the Jewish Agency, which declared for harmonious relations between Jews and Arabs based on the acceptance by both parties of the principle that neither is to dominate or be dominated by the other, and with the view expressed by Dr. Weizmann in 1936: 'There is one indispensable condition, and this applies equally to both sides--to Jews and Arabs--that neither should dominate and neither be dominated by the other, irrespective of their numbers.'"

British See Large Task Ahead

Sun, May 1, 46

BY RODNEY CROWTHER
(London Bureau of The Sun)

London, April 30 (By Cable)—There was no official reaction by the British Government tonight to the report of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine and sources close to the Government intimated that there will be no comment until there has been time for an exchange of views at an official level with the United States.

There will be no early debate in Parliament, it was said tonight.

Meanwhile, the Dominion Prime Ministers, here in London for consultations about various defense problems, paused in their deliberations today to devote their full time to a study of Palestine.

Cancel Press Conference

But they, too, took no official position on the recommendations and at the end of the day cancelled a scheduled press conference rather than venture any commitments on a report which touches on such troubled and precarious ground.

One of the first unofficial observations from those interested in the Palestine question in London—which is to say almost everybody in any sort of public or semi-public job—did not fail to note the clear implications of the commission's recommendations, namely, that the mandatory power—Great Britain—assume considerable new obligations without any rock-bound assurances that any other power will chip in to bear a portion of the burden.

U.S. Participation Suggested

To be sure, the fact has been noted here tonight that in regard to Recommendation 2—that certificates be issued for the admission immediately of 100,000 Jews into Palestine—the commission says:

"We are sure that the Government of the United States, which has shown such a keen interest in this matter, will participate vigorously and generously with the Government of Great Britain in its fulfilment. There are many ways in which help can be given."

But if the recommendation for admission of the 100,000 Jews into Palestine should, for any reason, lead to threats of violence or terrorism from either Jews or Arabs, the commission recommends that such threats "be resolutely suppressed."

Left Up To British Troops

But it is noted among British students of the report here tonight that there is no commentary from the commission about what power or powers shall do the suppressing. The conclusion here is that it will be up to the British troops on the spot to do the suppressing, if they can.

It is estimated here that there are some 90,000 illegally armed men, 70,000 of them Jewish, in Palestine.

The only real recommendation of any definite outside help for Britain in solving this intractable Jewish-Arab problem is a sort of indirect plea by the commission for United Nations aid, which observers here tonight considered rather the voicing of a vague hope than a concrete proposal.

Recognized As Too Much

In the commission's comments on Recommendation 4—namely, the continuance of the mandate, pending completion of a trusteeship agreement under the United Nations—it has been noted that while Britain is for the present to be left holding the squawking problem-child, it is recognized that the burden is too much for any one government.

The commission on this point, looking forward to an ultimate trusteeship, says:

"Our recommendations are based on what we believe at this stage to be as fair a measure of justice to all as we can find, in view of what has gone before and of all that has been done. . . . We recognize that if they are adopted, they will involve a long period of trusteeship which will mean a very heavy burden for any single government to undertake, a burden which would be lightened if the difficulties were appreciated and the trustee has the support of other members of the United Nations."

May Be A Long Time

This comes the closest of any of the recommendations to suggesting that the Palestine issue become an out-and-out United Nations issue, as indeed it might well become when the ultimate question of a trusteeship comes up.

But meanwhile—and many here feel that "meanwhile" may be a long, long time—the main burden of the commission's program falls on Britain and suggests financial burdens which appear at first blush as rather more than the straightened finances of Britain will bear in her present decrepitude.

One of the most concrete of the commission's proposals—No. 5—for raising the standard of living of the Arabs, will call for huge financial outlays for housing and related purposes.

Estimates here have put the probable annual expenditures for this purpose, if it is to be at all realistic, at around $40,000,000, not including capital outlays.

The Jordan Valley Authority project, it has been estimated, may cost upward of $250,000,000.

Some intimations as to what other phases of the commission's suggestions might cost the British people would be welcomed here, especially the likely cost of maintaining law and order under the proposed general plan, the cost of broadened health services and the new educational program, which the commission would make compulsory.

Law and order in the Palestine budget has been costing some $18,000,000 yearly, while less than $3,000,000 has been earmarked for education and $2,200,000 for health.

Guardian Suggests Aid

The Manchester Guardian, commenting editorially on the report tonight, sees little chance that the British Government can do anything but accept the commission's recommendations but says that "it is surely entitled to ask that it will not be left alone to bear the burden."

But the Guardian would like to have seen something more precise in the way of a suggestion that the United States take up part of the Palestine burden. It says:

"One would like to see in the report a definite recommendation that the United States, which has gone so far in giving advice, should now share the administration as a joint trusteeship under the United Nations.

Honorable As Well As Dangerous

"This is a great and honorable as well as dangerous task and this country is fully prepared to undertake it. But it is also, as the report says, 'a world responsibility,' and the Americans should realize that the Arabs and Jews will be convinced of the United States' readiness to share this responsibility only when they see American troops on Palestinian soil."

The Arab Office in London tonight issued a statement condemning the report and calling it "an outrage on the natural rights and legitimate aspirations of the Arabs." It would mean, they said, "the complete and everlasting subjection of the Palestinian Arabs to foreign interests and foreign domination."

Palestine Report

Of the 10 recommendations made by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine in its long-awaited report, the one of greatest urgency is the recommendation that 100,000 entry certificates be authorized immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution. In this particular the committee is breaking no new ground. A similar proposal was made as far back as last summer by Earl G. Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration, following an authorized survey of conditions in displaced persons camps in Germany and Austria. On the basis of Mr. Harrison's findings, President Truman recommended such action in a letter to Prime Minister Attlee dated August 31, 1945. At that time the British government rejected the proposal. It cannot, in good faith, reject the renewed proposal now. The need of a real place of refuge for at least some of the survivors of Hitler's gas chambers and death camps, moreover, has not grown less but more urgent during these last eight months.

The committee recognizes that the entry of 100,000 displaced Jews into Palestine will not begin to solve the Jewish problem in Europe. "The number of Jewish survivors of Nazi and Fascist persecution with whom we have to deal," the report says, "far exceeds 100,000; indeed, there are more than that number in Germany, Austria and Italy alone." What is to be done with those others, the overwhelming majority of whom want to go to Palestine? At this time the committee's report lapses into what many will regard as wishful thinking. It urges that the resettlement of all displaced persons, Jews and non-Jews alike, be made the responsibility of the entire world. It wants the doors of other countries besides Palestine opened to these victims of the Nazi-Fascist blight. It recommends that the British and American governments "endeavor to secure that immediate effect is given to the provision of the United Nations Charter calling for 'universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.'" This is high-minded. But whether such a program can be carried out with sufficient speed and sufficient magnanimity is very much open to question.

For that reason the specific recommendations which the committee has made regarding Palestine deserve and will receive the most careful scrutiny. They will also be subjected to a barrage of violent criticism both from those who believe that these recommendations do not go far enough and from those who will argue that they go much too far. One thing that the report does do: It reveals the complete and utter bankruptcy of the White Paper policy which Great Britain has pursued since 1939—a policy which had for its thesis the contention that Great Britain was under no further obligation to carry out the pledges of the Balfour Declaration and for its poorly concealed motive the desire to propitiate the Arabs. That policy, pusillanimous under any circumstances, was monstrous at the time it was put into effect, for it added to the number of Hitler's victims many individuals who, had a more liberal immigration policy been followed with respect to Palestine, would today be alive.

The report was drawn up in haste by men few of whom had any background of the problem before the committee began its investigation. There is likewise evidence in the recommendations of the confused counsel with which the members of the committee were bombarded. Nonetheless, the committee's report, with its emphasis on the international concern with Palestine, on the peremptory need of peace between Jews and Arabs, and on the fact that the policy recently pursued by Great Britain is bankrupt, is at least a useful point of departure. In this respect the committee has done its work well and deserves high praise. While the future status of Palestine is being considered by the governments to which this report is made, there can be no delay in carrying out the committee's recommendation regarding the entry of 100,000 Jews into Palestine. The manner—and speed—in which Great Britain carries out that recommendation will be the acid test of British policy.

Washington Post, May 1, 46

דער באריכט

The Day p. 1 5-1-46

(עדיטאריעל)

דער באריכט פון דער ענגליש־אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע, אויף וועלכן אידען פון דער נאנצער וועלט האבען געווארט מיט דעם גרעסטן אומרו און מיט דער גרעסטער האפענונג, איז ענדליך פארעפענטליכט געווארן.

די קאמיסיע מאכט צען רעקאמענדאציעס, אין קדמ רעקאמענדאציע, מיט דער אויסנאם פון דער לעצטער, זיינען באליים פון קאמענדאנטן, וואס דערקלערען די רעקאמענדאציעס.

פאר דער לעצטער רעקאמענדאציע, וואס רעדוצירט די ראלע פון דער ארדישער אגענטור צו דער ראלע פון אן ענגלישען פאליסמאן, וואג דארף באקעמפען דעם טערארזם און אכטונג געבען אז עס זאל נים אריינקומען קיין אומגעזעצלכע אימיגראציע אין ארץ־ישראל, האט די קאמיסיע קיין קאמענטאר נים געפונען. אבער עס איז נוט אזוי. די האויפטע רעקאמענדאציע רעדט פאר זיך אליין און קיינע קאמענטארען קאנען אזא רעקאמענדאציע נים באראכטיגען.

פון די אנדערע רעקאמענדאציעס זיינען דא צוויי, וועלכע מען קאן באטראכטען אלס גינסטיגע פאר אידען, און זיי זיינען:

1) דאס אריינלאזען באלד 100,000 אידען קיין ארץ־ישראל, און
2) די אפשאפונג פון פארבאט אויף קויפען לאנד אין ארץ־ישראל.

פאר די צוויי רעקאמענדאציעס זיינען מיר דער קאמיסיע דאנקבאר.

וועגען די אויבריגע רעקאמענדאציעס קאן מען בלויז זאגען, אז די קאמיסיע באווייזט אין איר באריכט א סך סימפאטיע און גוטען ווילען צו אידען און צו ווייטער נרויסען פארשריט אין ארץ־ישראל, אבער די דאזיגע סימפאטיע איז בלויז א טעארעטישע און ווערט נים פארקערפערט אין איריע רעקאמענדאציעס.

די קאמיסיע האט זיך נים אויפגעהויבען — אפשר נים געקאנט אויפהויבען — איבער דעם פאליטישען פלאנטער אין וועלכען ענגלאנד האט אריינגעוואָרפען ארץ־ישראל זינט דער באלפור דעקלאראציע, און קיין קאמיסיע האט זיך פון אים נים געקאנט באפרייען.

די קאמיסיע האט נים געבראכט קיין לייזונג צום ארץ־ישראל פראבלעם און צו דעם פראבלעם פון דעם מיליאן און א האלב אידען פון אייראפע, וואס מוזען געפינען א נייע היים.

די קאמיסיע האט אבער יא געבראכט א ביסעל הילף, ווייניגסטענס צו 100,000 אידען, אויב און ווען זיי וועלען אריבערגעפירט ווערען קיין ארץ־ישראל, און האט איך געבראכט דעם ערשטען ריס אין דעם קנופ פון ווייסען פאפיר פון 1939, וואס איז געלעגען ווי א שווערע מסה אויף ארץ־ישראל.

די קאמיסיע האט געמאכט א גוטען אנהויב, אבער זי האט נים געזאגט דאס לעצטע וואָרט.

ZIONIST SPOKESMEN SCORE COMMITTEE

Endorse Plan to Admit 100,000 Jews to Palestine, but See 'Rights' Infringed

ONE GROUP BACKS REPORT

American Council for Judaism Repudiates 'National' and 'Racial' Philosophies

While endorsing the recommendation of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry to admit 100,000 Jews into Palestine immediately, spokesmen for the principal Zionist groups in America criticized the committee yesterday for not supporting the creation of a Jewish state, unrestricted immigration and other aspirations of Zionism.

It was indicated, too, that they were prepared to interpret Prime Minister Attlee's statement in the House of Commons insisting that the abolition of "secret armies" be a qualification of admission as a cover-up for British delay and inaction on the committee's affirmative recommendations.

One of the few unreserved statements by a Jewish group supporting the report came from the American Council for Judaism, whose executive director, Dr. Elmer Berger, said that his group was "enthusiastic" in its approval and felt that a large number of Jews in the United States favored a program of integrating European Jews in the countries of their origin.

Arms Plan Reported Rejected

The committee, before rendering its unanimous report, was said to have considered and rejected the idea of requiring the secret Jewish armies to lay down their arms as the price of admission of the 100,000 European Jews on the ground that the lives of these persons were not subject to bargaining. It was observed in this respect that the only secret forces in Palestine of any consequence were the Jewish armies, which were hardly likely to oppose the entrance of the homeless European Jews.

In a joint statement, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, which speaks for 600,000 enrolled members of Zionist organizations, termed the recommendation for the issuance of 100,000 certificates "most gratifying" but said that many phases of the report clearly denied historic Jewish rights and aspirations and could not be accepted. Their statement said, in part:

"The recommendation contained in the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry that 100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the immigration into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution and that these certificates be awarded as far as possible in 1946 is most gratifying. * * *

Doubt Cast on Government

"We note with satisfaction also that the mandatory government of Palestine is reminded of its obligations under the terms of the mandate to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine after the first 100,000 are admitted. This is a rejection of the immigration restrictions of the White Paper of 1939. However, upon the perusal of the report, there are grave doubts left in our minds whether under the terms and conditions rather vaguely defined in the report, Jewish immigration into Palestine will actually be facilitated by the Government of Palestine.

"We note with satisfaction, too, that it is recommended that the restrictions on land transfer contained in the White Paper of 1939 should be rescinded and replaced by regulations based on the policy of freedom of land sale irrespective of race and creed. Here, too, we are apprehensive that the qualifying provision that 'adequate protection for the interest of small owners and tenant cultivators' may again be used less in the interest of Arab cultivators than in an effort to restrict Jewish colonization and settlement. * * *

"Historic Rights" Seen Denied

"There are also recommendations for the permanent solution of the Palestine problem proposed by the committee. These reach to the very core of our movement. Some of them clearly deny Jewish historic rights and aspirations with respect to Palestine and can never be accepted by the Jewish people.

"Apart from these, we note President Truman's statement to the effect that 'the report deals with many other questions of long-range political policies and questions of international law which require careful study and which I will take under advisement.' In view of this statement and in the expectation that we shall have the fullest opportunity to be heard with respect to these vital and basic matters, we are withholding at this moment a further detailed comment in respect to them.

"There are other features in the report to which we cannot subscribe, and criticisms which, in our judgment, are unwarranted. These necessitate further discussion and consideration."

Council Explains Views

Supporting the committee's findings, the American Council for Judaism, headed by Lessing J. Rosenwald, said that the recommendations for the settlement of 100,000 European Jews separated the humanitarian from the political problems as to the future of Palestine. Particular gratification was expressed that "the report adopted the viewpoint of the council that Palestine shall be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state.

"This recommendation," the council said, "confirms our often expressed view that the humanitarian problem of the displaced Jews of Europe must not be confused by political demands for a Jewish state, to which many are opposed on grounds of fundamental principles." The council declared further that the recommendation on behalf of 100,000 displaced persons cleared the atmosphere for "a broader consideration" of the problem of European Jewry as a whole.

"The status of the Jews who remain in Europe is of paramount concern to us," the council declared. "They must be given a sense of security and belonging. Their future must be provided for as equal citizens, integrated into the countries in which they live, and endowed with equal rights and obligations."

Race, Nation Theories Rejected

The statement reaffirmed the council's premise that the Jews "are a religious group and not a nation or a race" and expressed its opposition to Zionist efforts to create a Jewish state. "While gratefully acknowledging the recommendations of the commission," the council continued, "we urge that the world open its gates to receive the comparatively small number of Jews of Europe who may still need to resume their lives elsewhere."

Contending that Jews could continue to be normal citizens only if they were fully integrated into the lands in which they are citizens, the statement declared: "We therefore look to the enlightened nations of the world as organized in the United Nations to bring about the international acceptance of guarantees for human rights which would protect all men of all faiths everywhere.

"We continue to advocate for Palestine a permanent immigration policy free of discrimination. We advocate furthermore the establishment of democratic self-government in that country in which citizens of all faiths may live together on terms of complete equality.

"We oppose all efforts to establish a Jewish nation, state or commonwealth in Palestine or elsewhere. We oppose with equal force all efforts to claim a national attachment and responsibility in behalf of Jews all over the world for development of a Jewish state in Palestine. We are opposed to all of the propaganda and agitation that seeks to make of Jews a nation and to embrace them into a political collective.

"We speak as Americans of the Jewish faith to whom Judaism is a religion and is not and never can be a political identity. We all happily give our political affiliations to our country and to no other. In all respects but that of religion, we fully share in the life of our country on a basis of equality of rights and responsibilities with all other Americans.

"We are pledged to seek a similar condition for Jews who may elect to remain in the countries of Europe or who seek to migrate with men of other faiths to other lands of their choice"

The American Jewish Conference said that the recommendation to admit 100,000 Jews would stand forever to the credit of President Truman, but it characterized as "most unrealistic and unfortunate" the long-term recommendations of the committee. "Although the White Paper restrictions on Jewish immigration and land colonization are to be removed," the conference statement said, "the mandatory power will be able, once the 100,000 Jewish refugees are admitted, to revert to political considerations in regulating and restricting the flow of Jewish immigration in the future."

The American Christian Palestine Committee, whose co-directors are Dr. Howard M. LaSourd and Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, declared that the report, although "admirable in intent, is woefully inadequate as a token of atonement in view of the last thirty years' persecution of the Jewish people in a so-called Christian world, the six years of a holocaust of 6,000,000 dead at the hands of Hitler's hordes and the past year's shameful inaction following victory in Europe." The Christian committee also said that lumping Jews with Moslems and Christians and considering them solely as a religious group was "historically and scientifically absurd."

Meir Grossman, president of the United Zionists - Revisionists of America, said that the proposal to permit access to 100,000 would provide relief for only one in fifteen in need of relief, and contended that "the crisis remains as acute as ever before."

Hyman Blumberg, secretary of the American Labor party, issued a qualified endorsement of the report but expressed regret that the commission "saw fit to offer a token rescue of only 100,000 Jews and to deny Jewish national aspirations." The ALP, Mr. Blumberg said, took the position that Jews should be treated as equal citizens throughout the world, that they receive reparations for Nazi pillage, unrestricted rights to emigrate to Palestine and the right to establish a Jewish "national home" in Palestine.

Rabbi William F. Rosenblum of Temple Israel voiced regret that the committee took five and a half months to make its recommendation for the 100,000, declaring that many who had died during the winter might have been saved. He said, however, that in proclaiming Palestine a holy land and asking that it be dedicated to the precepts and practices of the brotherhood of man, "the commission has issued a challenge which thoughtful Christians, Moslems and Jews the world over may ponder."

U.S. ZIONIST LEADERS DISSATISFIED WITH LONG TERM RECOMMENDATIONS ON PALESTINE

NEW YORK, May 1. (JTA) -- While describing as "most gratifying" the recommendation by the Anglo-American inquiry committee that 100,000 Palestine immigration certificates be allotted immediately to Jews in Europe who have suffered from Nazi and fascist persecution, Drs. Abba Hillel Silver and Stephen S. Wise, joint chairmen of the Zionist Emergency Council, today pointed out that the report contains some recommendations for the permanent solution of the Palestine problem which "clearly deny Jewish historic rights and aspirations with respect to Palestine and can never be accepted by the Jewish people."

Emphasizing that the removal of the 100,000 Jewish refugees to Palestine "is long overdue," the statement says that President Truman is to be congratulated for having taken the initiative in "this great humanitarian effort," and the Committee is to be commended for having fully endorsed his request.

"We note with satisfaction also that the mandatory government of Palestine is reminded of its obligations under the terms of the Mandate to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine after the first one hundred thousand are admitted," the statement continues. "This is a rejection of the immigration restrictions of the White Paper of 1939. However, upon the perusal of the report, there are grave doubts left in our minds whether under the terms and conditions rather vaguely defined in the report, Jewish immigration into Palestine will actually be facilitated by the Government of Palestine."

"We note with satisfaction too that it is recommended that the restrictions on land transfer contained in the White Paper of 1939 should be rescinded and replaced by regulations based on the policy of freedom of land sale irrespective of race and creed. Here, too, we are apprehensive that the qualifying provision that 'adequate protection for the interest of small owners and tenant cultivators' may again be used less in the interest of Arab cultivators than in an effort to restrict Jewish colonization and settlement. Insofar as these foregoing recommendations call for the abrogation of the universally condemned White Paper, they are most welcome.

"There are also recommendations for the permanent solution of the Palestine problem proposed by the Committee. These reach to the very core of our movement. Some of them clearly deny Jewish historic rights and aspirations with respect to Palestine and can never be accepted by the Jewish people.

"As to these, we note President Truman's statement to the effect that 'the report deals with many other questions of long-range political policies and questions of international law which require careful study and which I will take under advisement.' In view of this statement and in the expectation that we shall have the fullest opportunity to be heard with respect to these vital and basic matters, we are withholding at this moment a further detailed comment in respect to them.

"There are other features in the report to which we cannot subscribe and criticisms which, in our judgment, are unwarranted. These necessitate further discussion and consideration."

Conference Says Recommendations on Jewish State Are "Most Unrealistic"

NEW YORK, May 1. (JTA) -- Branding the long-term recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry as "most unrealistic and unfortunate," the executive committee of the American Jewish Conference asserted today that the Committee's declaration against a Jewish state in Palestine will be rejected by the overwhelming majority of the Jews of the United States.

The Conference welcomed the report's acceptance of President Truman's "humanitarian" recommendation calling for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine--"a

proposal which will stand forever to his credit." At the same time, the Conference declared that immigration proposals of the Committee would not aid the great majority of the remnants of European Jewry, in desperate need of a homeland, and that the long term recommendations struck "a sharp blow" at the Jewish people and the Jewish National Home, since they "brush aside" the international obligations to establish a Jewish state in Palestine.

"The report suggests that Jews be required, unlike any other people in the world, to give up their legitimate and natural aspirations to become a self-determining people," the statement issued by the Conference said. It described the abrogation of the obnoxious features of the 1939 White Paper as a "posthumous victory" for the millions of Jewish dead in Europe, "many of whom might have been alive today in Palestine but for the White Paper."

American Council for Judaism Finds All Recommendations Gratifying

PHILADELPHIA, May 1. (JTA) -- The American Council for Judaism today hailed the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry for the settlement of 100,000 displaced European Jews in Palestine on terms which, it said, separate the humanitarian problem from the political problem of the future of Palestine.

The Council expressed special gratification that the report adopted the viewpoint of the Council that Palestine shall be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state. "This recommendation," the statement declared, "confirms our often expressed view that the humanitarian problem of the displaced Jews of Europe must not be confused by political demands for a Jewish state to which many are opposed on grounds of fundamental principles."

"This action in behalf of 100,000 displaced Jews clears the atmosphere for a broader consideration of the problem of European Jewry as a whole. The status of the Jews who remain in Europe is of paramount concern to us. They must be given a sense of security and belonging. Their future must be provided for as equal citizens, integrated into the countries in which they live, and endowed with equal rights and obligations.

"While gratefully acknowledging the recommendations of the Commission, we urge that the world open its gates to receive the comparatively small number of Jews of Europe who may still need to resume their lives elsewhere."

Council of Jewish Women Says It Will Continue to Press for Free Entry

NEW YORK, May 1. (JTA) -- Commenting on the report of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine, Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, of Detroit, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, today stated:

"The National Council of Jewish Women welcomes the recommendation to permit immediate entry of 100,000 Jews into Palestine as an important contribution toward the alleviation of the pitiful plight of the homeless and dispossessed Jews of Europe. As a matter of minimum justice and humanity, no less could have been done.

"At our last triennial Convention, Council recorded itself 'in favor of the unrestricted immigration of Jews into Palestine.' Our goal has not yet been achieved, and we will continue our efforts toward its realization. In keeping with Council's program, we hope that the Committee's decision marks the beginning of a changed and more favorable attitude toward an open-door policy for Palestine. The rescue and rehabilitation of the remnants of European Jewry remains a challenge to all people and governments."

WHITE HOUSE RECEIVING FAVORABLE REACTION TO PALESTINE REPORT, SAYS TRUMAN AIDE

WASHINGTON, May 1. (JTA) -- The little reaction received so far at the White House to the inquiry committee report on Palestine has been "highly favorable in the main," the President's press secretary, Charles G. Ross, said today in response to questions. It has come from Jewish organizations and individual Jews who, with the President, are gratified at the recommendation for immediate entry of the 100,000 Jews into Palestine, he added.

Ross said that he did not know whether the President is contemplating a message to Congress recommending relaxation of the immigration laws to permit increased entry of Jews into the United States.

Members of Congress who would comment on the recommendations of the inquiry committee today expressed gratification at the portion of the committee's report which urges the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. Senator Robert Wagner of New York, however, expressed his "grievous disappointment" at the committee's long-range recommendations as to the political future of Palestine. Similar views were expressed by Senator James M. Mead of New York who declared: "I am led to believe at the first glance at the report that Palestine may remain a British colonial possession for a prolonged period of time."

Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, House majority leader, criticized the committee for having bypassed a permanent solution of the Palestine problem. Senator Owen Brewster of Maine said that the report represents "a naive and unholy alliance of Machiavelli and Pollyanna," since it only provides for 100,000 Jews to be rescued and leaves a million Jews in Europe to starve, "although Palestine can easily provide them with a livelihood in accordance with the pledge of all the nations and the repeatedly voiced demands of the Congress of the United States."

Senator Style Bridges of New Hampshire expressed the hope that the 100,000 Jews will be admitted to Palestine as rapidly as possible. Senator James W. Huffman of Ohio was glad to see that Britain "has finally come around" to what has long been the stand of the U.S.Government.

Representative Sol Bloom of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed himself as highly encouraged by the recommendation for immigration of 100,000 Jewish survivors in Europe and for abrogation of the White Paper.

Representative Augustus Bennett of New York said that he was "very much disappointed" in the report, because it presents no real solution to the problem of the homeless Jews of Europe, fails to recognize Palestine as the Jewish Homeland or to suggest a long-range solution of the Palestine question.

CROSSMAN SAYS RECOMMENDATION OF 100,000 VISAS WAS NOT RESULT OF U.S. PRESSURE

BERNE, May 1. (JTA) -- The Anglo-American inquiry committee's recommendation that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine immediately was not a British concession to the American members of the committee, Richard Crossman, a British member, said here last night.

Crossman denied that the six Britons on the committee had received any directives from Foreign Minister Bevin and said that the recommendations resulted from mutual concessions by both groups.

Times.

CITY EDITION
Cloudy; rain tonight.
Rain and mild tomorrow.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 70; Min., 59
Sunrise today, 5:14 A. M.; Sunset, 7:12 P. M.
Full U. S. Weather Bureau Report, Page 40

May 2, 1946

THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

BRITAIN DEMANDS WE SHARE RESPONSIBILITY IN PALESTINE AS PRELUDE TO IMMIGRATION

Attlee Declines to Implement Any Part of Report Alone

Calls on U. S. to Send Troops to Assist in Disarming Illegal Jewish Armies—Defers Action on Immigration

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 1—Great Britain, while welcoming the Anglo-American Committee's report on Palestine, will not carry it out single-handed and wants to know to what extent the United States is prepared to share the burden, Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons in a prepared statement today. That is nothing more or less than an invitation to the United States to provide the troop to keep order in Palestine while the terms of the report are being carried out.

Mr. Attlee assured former Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the British Government would "immediately enter discussions with Washington in the matter." He also made it clear that Britain would not implement any part of the report separately — and that goes for the 100,000 new certificates of entry for Jews into Palestine. The report must be dealt with as a whole, Mr. Attlee said.

It was partly President Truman's immediate statement yesterday welcoming the suggestion to open Palestine to another 100,000 Jews that led to Prime Minister Attlee's announcement today, since it was felt that the British were being pushed into something that they could not handle alone.

Ever since hostilities ended last year the British have been trying to induce the Americans to play a role in Palqestine commensurate with the advice and demands that have been made to the British in this matter. Although it was not announced at the time, the British last autumn requested the United States Command to send American troops to Palestine, but the request was refused.

British officials linked Mr. Truman's original suggestion of 100,000 new certificates to the mayoralty elections in New York, and there was considerable resentment here that Americans should have been giving advice without accepting any responsibility. When Washington agreed to take part in the joint committee that now has issued its report, there was great rejoicing here as it was felt that at least the United States was taking some responsibility.

Now the British are not going to let Washington rest on its laurels and consider that it has done its duty simply by investigating and making recommendations. Those recommendations, in the view of British who know their Palestine and Middle East, are highl yexplosive, and in the words of this morning's Manchester Guardian they "place an even heavier burden on the British administration than ever before without the least guarantee that this burden will be shared by the United States, or for that matter by any other country."

House and Dominions Concur

Mr. Attlee's statement today is singularly blunt and clear, and he has both sides of the House and the Dominions behind him. After saying that he would consult with the United States as soon as possible, the Prime Minister added:

"The report must be considered as a whole in all its implications. The execution of its recommendations would entail heavy immediate and long term commitments. His Majesty's Government wish to be satisfied that they will not be called upon to implement a policy that would involve them single-handedly in such commitments, and in the course of a joint examination they wish to ascertain to what extent the Government of the United States will be prepared to share the resultant military and financial responsibilities."

Mr. Attlee went on to make it clear that the British linked the question of 100,000 immigrants to the illegal armies in Palestine and their recent activities, saying that "it would not be possible for the Government of Palestine to admit so large a body of immigrants unless and until these formations had been disbanded and their arms surrendered. Jews and Arabs in Palestine alike must disarm."

After calling attention to the fact that the Jewish Agency had not cooperated in such disarmament, Mr. Attlee said the British Government considered it essential that the Agency take a positive part in suppressing terrorism.

Immediate Visas Declined

When he had finished, Mr. Churchill asked whether the House was to understand that the Government would enter into discussions with the United States immediately "as to the joint action necessary to do justice to this very important and far-reaching report." Mr. Attlee said that it would.

A few Labor Members of Parliament tried to get the Prime Minister to agree to the immediate settlement of 100,000 certificates, but Mr. Attlee stuck to his insistence that the "report should be dealt with as a whole." He did yield, however, to the extent of saying that the Government would study what could be done quickly about Jewish refugees in European camps.

One thing was very clear tonight. The next move is up to Mr. Truman, and what the British want is guns—not advice.

DIRECT QUERY IS PUT

London Sets Conditions on Early Migration of 100,000 Jews

TRUMAN REPORTED COOL

Reported Disinclined to Help End Illegal Armies—Senators Bid U. N. Take Case

By JAMES RESTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 1—Great Britain has told the United States that the illegal Jewish armies in Palestine, estimated at more than 60,000, must be disarmed before any large-scale immigration into the Holy Land is allowed to take place and has asked the United States what assistance we are willing to give in disarming these armies.

It was learned today on responsible authority that the British Government had gone beyond Prime Minister Attlee's statement in the House of Commons and had indicated that it was willing to consider allowing 100,000 Jews to enter Palestine under certain conditions.

The first of these conditions is that the illegal Jewish armies be disarmed "before" the Jews are permitted to move, and the second is that the United States share responsibility in disarming these armies.

Threat to Mid-East Peace Seen

In response to President Truman's support of the recommendation by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry that 100,000 Jews be permitted to enter the Holy Land as soon as possible, the British are known to have handed a communication to a high official of the United States stating that if the illegal armies in Palestine are not disarmed and any attempt is made to send in 100,000 Jews, a situation will arise that will endanger the security of the Middle East.

The British communication suggests that the armies be disarmed "first" and asks what responsibility, if any, the United States would be prepared to take in any such process of disarmament.

United States officials who know about the British request indicated tonight that while President Truman favored the immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine, his Administration was not prepared to undertake any attempt to assist in the disarmament of the Jewish forces, which the Anglo-American Committee said were "a danger to the peace of the world."

Even Prime Minister Attlee's milder observation in the House of Commons that he was going to ascertain to what extent we would be prepared to share in the financial and military responsibilities for administering Palestine met with a cool reception on Capitol Hill.

U. N. Called the Proper Agency

Senators Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, and Robert M. La Follette Jr., Progressive, of Wisconsin, said they thought the United States had some responsibility in the matter, but they expressed the belief that the United Nations was the proper agency to handle it. The idea of using United States troops either to disarm the illegal Jewish armies or to establish order if the immigration policy supported by Mr. Truman led to outbreaks in the Near East was generally opposed in Congress.

Nor is there any general support in the capital for permitting any large-scale immigration of Jews into this country to alleviate the suffering of the hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe.

Thus it appears that while the United States would be willing to help finance the immigration of European Jews into other countries, the Administration would not be willing to revise its present immigration quotas to any extent, nor would it be prepared to meet the conditions suggested by the British as a prerequisite for sending 100,000 Jews into the Holy Land.

The Anglo-American Committee's report, issued yesterday, said that Palestine authorities estimated the Jewish illegal armies at more than 60,000 and indicated that these forces not only were highly trained and well equipped but sustained by a form of conscription among the Jewish youths of the Holy Land.

Army Completely Organized

The largest of the illegal armies, the report said, was under the control of an organization called "Hagana." It had completely organized an army "under a central control and with subsidiary territorial commands, in three branches." These branches were described in the report as follows:

A static force composed of settlers and townsfolk, with an estimated strength of 40,000.

A field army, based on the Jewish Settlement Police and trained in more mobile operations, with an estimated strength of 16,000.

A full-time force (Palmach), permanently mobilized and provided with transport, with an estimated peace establishment of 2,000 and war establishment of 6,000.

The report of the committee also mentioned other illegal armed forces, as follows:

Apart from the Hagana, two further illegal armed organizations exist, both having cut away from the parent body. One is the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which was formed in 1935 by dissident members of the Hagana. The other is the "Stern Group" which broke away from the Irgun early in the war when the latter announced an "armistice." The Irgun operates, under its own secret command, mainly in sabotage and terrorism against the mandatory; its strength is estimated at 3,000 to 5,000. The Stern Group engages in terrorism; its strength is said to be between 200 and 300.

Might Lead to Bloodshed

It is conceded here that disarming these forces would be a considerable undertaking and might very well lead to bloodshed. It is not conceded in official Washington circles, however, that disarming these armies is a necessary prerequisite to the immigration of 100,000 Jews, though it is made clear that the United States Government does not condone the presence of the illegal forces either on the Jewish or the Arab side.

In a statement issued in the Capitol today, Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York, said that the Anglo-American report offered "no solution" to the Palestine problem.

"President Truman must consider carefully the consequences in accepting the report in full," he declared. "He must consider the weight of American public opinion which has already been clearly defined and he must consider carefully the redemption of the moral and political obligations he undertook when he stated he stood four-square behind the platform of the Democratic party. He must consider first American declared policy. Mr. Truman is not in office to preserve the principles of British imperialism."

EQUAL RIGHTS . . . THE JUST DUE OF EVERY HUMAN BEING

NY Times May 2, 1946

(A statement by Americans of Jewish Faith on the report of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry)

WE WISH at the outset to express our sense of deep gratification and our gratitude to the President of the United States for his part in the naming of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry, and to the members of that Commission for their earnest and devoted labors. We recognize that theirs has been a Herculean task to which they have given themselves with utmost devotion. They have earned the gratitude of all.

We are gratified that the report lays down the cardinal principle that we have advocated—that Palestine shall be neither a Jewish State nor an Arab State.

We note, with particular satisfaction, that the Commission recommends in the first instance, provisions under which 100,000 displaced Jews of Europe may secure a peaceful home for themselves and their descendants in Palestine. This recommendation confirms our often expressed view that the humanitarian problem of the displaced Jews of Europe must not be confused by political demands for a Jewish State to which many are opposed on grounds of fundamental principle.

This action in behalf of 100,000 displaced Jews, clears the atmosphere for a broader consideration of the problems of European Jewry as a whole.

The status of the Jews who remain in Europe is of paramount concern to us. They must be given a sense of security and belonging. Their future must be provided for as citizens, integrated into the countries in which they live, and endowed with equal rights and obligations.

While gratefully acknowledging the recommendations of the Commission, we urge that the world open its gates to receive the comparatively small number of Jews of Europe who may still need to resume their lives elsewhere.

Beyond the humane need, there is the imperative necessity that Jews continue as normal citizens of their countries and that they have the sense of security which is the just due of every human being. They can find security only through the fullest integration into the lives of the lands of which they are citizens.

We, therefore, look to the enlightened nations of the world, as organized in the United Nations, to bring about the international acceptance of guarantees for human rights which would protect all men of all faiths everywhere.

We continue to advocate for Palestine a permanent immigration policy free of discrimination. We advocate, furthermore, the establishment of democratic self-government in that country in which citizens of all faiths may live together on terms of complete equality.

We oppose all efforts to establish a Jewish nation, State, or commonwealth, in Palestine or elsewhere. We oppose, with equal force, all efforts to claim a national attachment and responsibility in behalf of Jews all over the world for development of a Jewish State in Palestine. We are opposed to all of the propaganda and agitation that seek to make of Jews a nation and to embrace them into a political collective.

We speak as Americans of the Jewish faith to whom Judaism is a religion and is not and never can be a political identity. We all happily give our political affiliation to our country and to no other. In all respects but that of religion we fully share in the life of our country on a basis of equality of rights and responsibilities with all other Americans.

We are pledged to seek a similar condition for Jews who may elect to remain in the countries of Europe, or who seek to migrate with men of other faiths to other lands of their choice.

לוח פאר היינט
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JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

דער מארגען זשורנאל

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עטלי' פאדערט אויפצולייזען די "אומלעגאלע ארמייען" איידער מען לאזט אריין נאך אידען קיין ארץ ישראל; אראבער פראקלאמירען פראטעסט סטרייק אויף מארגען

פארלאנגט אויך פינאנציעלע און מיליטערישע הילף פון אמעריקע

ענגלישער פרעמיער דערקלערט אין פארלאמענט אז ס'איז דא "גרויסע שוועריגקייט" אריינצולאזען גרויסע צאל אידען קיין ארץ ישראל.—זאגט אז אידישע אגענטור מוז העלפען אונטערדריקען די באוואפענטע כוחות.—טשוירטשיל זאגט ער וועט ניט פאדערען קיין פארלאמענט דעבאטע נאכדעם ווי עטלי' פארזיכערט צו האנדלען שנעל.—סענאטארען זיינען ניט צופרידען.

לאנדאן, מיטוואך, (אינא).—פרעמיער עטלי האט היינט ערקלערט אין פארלאמענט [illegible]

(פארזעצונג אויף פירטע זייטע)

קלעמענט אטלי

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הייסלאט אידען האבען געווארט האלבע נאכט צו הערען ארץ ישראל באריכט

(ספעציעלע קייבעל צום "מארגען זשורנאל")

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דר. [illegible]

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געהיימע ראדיא ווארענט אראבער געגען פארשפעטען זיך מיט אידען

אידישער ווידערשטאנד וועט אנהאלטען ביז עס וועט זיין פרייע אידישע אימיגראציע, זאגט די "קול ישראל" ראדיא. — עקזעקוטיווע פון אידישער אגענטור, מיט ווייצמאנ'ס באטייליגונג, בארואט זיך וועגען קאמיסיעס באריכט.—העברעאישע פרעסע אומצופרידען מיטן באריכט. — אראבישע ציימונגען רופען צו קאמף. — אראבישע ליג ניט איינינג וועגן שטעלונג צום באריכט.

ירושלים, מיטוואך, (אינא). — [illegible]

פון טאג צו טאג

[illegible]

פון י. פישמאן

[illegible]

(פארזעצונג אויף זיבעטע זייטע)

אידישע און קריסטליכע פירער ווארפען אפ פאליטישע רעקאמענדאציעס פון קאמיסיע

א"י דארף זיין ניט בלויז מקום מקלט פאר אידען נאר היים פאר גאנץ פאלק

[illegible]

(פארזעצונג אויף פירטע זייטע)

שליסען האפען צו שטערען דעם אפפאהר פון אידען

לא ספעציא, מיטוואך. — [illegible]

דאס אידישע פאלק קען זיך קיינמאל ניט אפזאגען פון ארץ ישראל מלוכה

[illegible]

(פארזעצונג אויף פירטע זייטע)

ישוב האלט אז אימיגראציע וועט אנטשיידען גורל פון ארץ ישראל

(ספעציעלע קייבעל צום "מארגען זשורנאל" פון י. ל. [illegible])

ירושלים, מיטוואך. — [illegible]

(פארזעצונג אויף פירטע זייטע)

קאמיסיע - רעקאמענדאציעס זיינען באווערנסווערט, זאגט קאנפערענץ

[illegible]

ניו יארק וועט אין צוויי וואכען ארום בלייבען אהן קויהלען צוליב'ן סטרייק

[illegible]

(פארזעצונג אויף פירטע זייטע)

ענגלישער וויסענשאפטסמאן קריגט 10 יאהר פאר ארויסגעבען אטאם-סודות

לאנדאן, מיטוואך. — [illegible]

דייטשקעס האבען געמאכט ידעס זעלנער פאר אנטיסעמיטען, זאגט דר. גרינבערג

[illegible]

(פארזעצונג אויף פירטע זייטע)

דער רעפארט וועגען ארץ ישראל און זיין באדייט פאר אידען • • •

[illegible]

ווערט געדרוקט ווערען אין "מארגען זשורנאל"

[illegible]

ליינט דעם "מארגען זשורנאל".

Forward

די באפרייאונג
פון די ארבייטער
ווענדט זיך אן די
ארבייטער אליין

פאָרווערטס

Forward

ארבייטער
פון אלע לענדער,
פאראייניגט
זיך

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

דער וועטער: [illegible]

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ניו יארק, דאנערשטאג, מאי 2, 1946 — א׳ אייר, תש״ו

10 Pages PRICE THREE CENTS OUTSIDE N. Y. C. FOUR CENTS

אַמעריקע מוז צוזאָגען מיליטערישע הילף צו עפענען ארץ ישראל פאַר אידען, זאָגט עטלי

זאגט אויך אז געהיימע ארמיי מוז צוערשט אפגעבען געוועהר

פרעמיער ערקלערט, אז אהן אמעריקא׳ס מיליטערישער און פינאנציעלער הילף וועט זיך ענגלאנד ניט אונטערנעמען דורכצופירן די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער ארץ ישראל קאמיטע אריינצובריינגען 100 טויזענט אידען.

ערקלערט, אז לאנדאן פארהאנדעלט איצט מיט וואשינגטאן

לאנדאן, מאי 1 (איטא). — פרעמיער עטלי האט היינט ערקלערט אין פארלאמענט, אז דער דורכפיר פון די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער ענגליש־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע אריינצולאזען 100 טויזענט אידען קיין פאלעסטינע איז אפהענגיג פון אמעריקאנער פינאנציעלער און מיליטערישער קאאפעראציע און פון דער אויפלייזונג פון אומלעגאלע ארמייען אין ארץ ישראל.

דער פרעמיער האט אויך אנגעוויזן אז די ענגלישע רעגירונג שטודירט איצט דעם רעפארט, און אז זי וועט זיך באראטן מיט דער אמעריקאנער רעגירונג אזוי שנעל ווי מעגליך.

„זיין מאיעסטעט׳ס רעגירונג וויל זיין זיכער, אז זי וועט ניט דארפן אליין דורכפירן די פאליסי, און זי וויל פעסטשטעלן אויף וויפל די רעגירונג פון די פאראייניגטע שטאטן איז גרייט זיך צו באטייליגן אין די מיליטערישע און פינאנציעלע פאראנטווארטליכקייטן“, האט פרעמיער עטלי געזאגט.

רעדענדיג וועגן דער רעקאמענדאציע פון דער קאמיטע „אריינצולאזן 100,000 אידען קיין ארץ ישראל“, האט פרעמיער עטלי ערקלערט, אז די שוועריגקייטן אריינצולאזן אזא גרויסע צאל אימיגראנטן איז גרויס. עס איז קלאר פון די פאקטן אין דעם רעפארט וועגן די טעטיקייטן פון די אומלעגאלע ארמייען אין פאלעסטינע, אז די פאלעסטינער רעגירונג וועט ניט קענען אריינלאזן אזא גרויסע צאל אימיגראנטן ביז אין פאר די דאזיגע ארמייען וועלן אויפגעלייזט ווערן און אפגעבן זייער געוועהר.

„ווי דער רעפארט ווייזט, זיינען פריוואטע ארמייען א געפאר פאר דעם שלום פון דער וועלט. אידען און אראבער אין פאלעסטינע מוזן זיך אנטוואפענען“, האט פרעמיער עטלי געזאגט. ער האט אונטערשטראכן אז די רעגירונג האלט, אז די אידישע אגענטור מוז נעמען א פאזיטיווען אנטייל אין דער אונטערדריקונג פון די דאזיגע טעטיקייטן. דערביי האט ער אנגעוויזן, אז די רעגירונג רעקאמענדירט וואס שנעלער אנצונעמען באשליסן.

אידער פרעמיער עטלי האט געמאכט די ערקלערונג אין פארלאמענט, האט ער דיסקוטירט די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דעם רעפארט מיט די פרעמיערן פון די בריטישע דאמיניאנס, וועלכע האלטן דא איצט אפ א קאנפערענץ.

ווינסטאן טשערטשיל האט ערקלערט, אז ער וועט ניט פארלאנגען אפצוהאלטן א דעבאטע וועגן דעם רעפארט, נאכדעם ווי פרעמיער עטלי האט פארזיכערט, אז די ענגלישע רעגירונג וועט באלד אנהייבן פארהאנדלונגען וועגן דעם רעפארט מיט דער רעגירונג פון די פאראייניגטע שטאטן. טשערטשיל האט דערביי אונטערשטראכן, אז די פראגע איז זייער דרינגענד, צוליב די מעגליכע שוועריגקייטן, וואס קענען אנטשטיין.

דעפוטאט ס. ס. סילווערמאן האט פארלאנגט א איבערלייגונג וועגן פרעמיער עטלי׳ס באמערקונגען, אז דער רעפארט וועט באהאנדלט ווערן אלס א גאנצער. סילווערמאן האט דערביי אנגעוויזן אויף דעם אונטערשייד צווישן דער רעקאמענדאציע באלד אריינצולאזן 100,000 אידען קיין ארץ ישראל און דער רעקאמענדאציע וועגן אלגעמיינער פאליסי. פרעמיער עטלי איז אבער געשטאנען דערויף, אז דער רעפארט זאל באטראכט ווערן אלס א גאנצער. [illegible] האט אונטערשטראכן די [illegible] לאגע פון די אידן אין די לאגערן, וועלכע קענען ניט ווארטן. עטלי האט געענטפערט, אז [illegible] צו ווארטן ביז די פראגע וועט שטודירט ווערן און די רעגירונג וועט [illegible] ערקלערונג.

ענגלאַנד און אמעריקע וועלן שאפן אפאראט דורכצופירן רעקאמענדאציעס

ענגלאנד און אמעריקע וועלן שאפן א בשותפות׳דיגען אפאראט צו אונטערזוכן און דורכצופירן די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער ענגליש־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע וועגן ארץ ישראל. [illegible] היינט באקאנט געווארן.

סילווער און ווייז לויבן פלאַן אַריינצולאָזען 100,000 אידען

ציוניסטישע פירער ערקלערן דערביי, אז איינציגע פארשלאגן פון דער קאמיטע „קען דאס אידישע פאלק קיינמאל ניט אננעמען“.

כאטש דער פארשלאג פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע, אז הונדערט טויזנט סערטיפיקאטן זאלן באלד ארויסגעגעבן ווערן פאר דער אימיגראציע קיין ארץ ישראל פון אייראפעאישע קרבנות פון נאצי און פאשיסטישע פארפאלגונגען, איז [illegible], ענטהאלט דער באריכט אזעלכע פארשלאגן וועלכע פאר דער ענדגילטיגער לייזונג פון דעם ארץ ישראל פראבלעם [illegible] די אידישע [illegible] רעכט און [illegible] אין באצוג צו ארץ ישראל און קענען קיינמאל ניט אנגענומען ווערן פונעם אידישן פאלק“ — האבן דר. אבא הלל סילווער און דר. סטיווען ס. וויז, פירערס פון דעם אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישן עמערדזשענסי קאונסיל, געגעבן [illegible] ערקלערט אין א סטעיטמענט.

אין באצוג צו פרעזידענט טרומאנ׳ס ערקלערונג, אז „דער באריכט באהאנדלט א סך אנדערע פראגן פון ווייטגרייכנדער פאליטישער און פרינציפיעלער [illegible] אין פראגן פון אינטערנאציאנאלן רעכט, וועלכע פאדערן זיך אין א פארזיכטיגער שטודיע און וועלכע איך וועל באטראכטן“, זאגן די ציוניסטישע פירער, אז זיי האפן [illegible] צו האבן די פולע מעגליכקייט איינצושטעלן [illegible] די דאזיגע אנגעלעגנהייטן פון לעבנסוויכטיגקייט פארן אידישן פאלק, און דערפאר האלטן זיי זיך אפ אין איצטיגן מאמענט פון א ווייטערדיגער ערקלערונג.

דער אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישער עמערדזשענסי קאונסיל רעדט אין נאמען פון דער ציוניסטישער ארגאניזאציע פון אמעריקע, הדסה, מזרחי און פועלי ציון.

דער סטעיטמענט לייענט זיך ווי פאלגט:

די ערקלערונג פון אמעריקאנער ציוניסטן

דער פארשלאג, וואס איז ענטהאלטן אין דעם באריכט פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער אונטערזוכונגס־קאמיטע, אז הונדערט טויזנט סערטיפיקאטן זאלן באלד ארויסגעגעבן ווערן פאר דער אימיגראציע קיין ארץ ישראל פון אידן וואס זיינען געווען די קרבנות פון נאצי און פאשיסטישע פארפאלגונגען, און אז די סערטיפיקאטן זאלן ארויסגעגעבן ווערן ווי ווייט מעגליך אין 1946 — איז [illegible]. דאס האט פרעזידענט טרומאן פארלאנגט פון פרעמיער מיניסטער עטלי [illegible] חדשים צוריק, ווען די טראגישע לאגע פון די אידן אין די אינטערנירונגס־לאגערן פון אייראפע איז צו [illegible] געבראכט געווארן צו זיין [illegible]. עס איז שוין לאנג [illegible] איבערצופירן די [illegible] קיין ארץ ישראל. [illegible] טרומאן דארף באגריסט ווערן פאר דער איניציאטיוו, וואס האט געהאט אין דער [illegible]

cont. on next page

פרעמיער עטלי

cont. from p.17

גרויסער תומ׳ניומ׳ארער אינטערעסענט
אין די קאמיטע דארף באראנקס ווע־
רען מאר איתר פולשטענדיגער צושטי־
מונג צו זיין מארטרונג.

מיר מארצייכנען מיט צופרידענ־
קייט, אז די מאנדאט׳רעגירונג פון
ארץ ישראל ווערט דערמאנט ווענען
איתרע פארפליכטונגען אונטער די
באדינגונגען פון מאנדאט צו העלפען
אידישע אימיגראציע קיין ארץ ישראל
נאר דעם וואס די ערשטע הונדערט
טויזנט וועלן ארייגגעלאזט ווערען.
דאס איז אז אמווארטונג פון די איצ־
ווארטונגס־כארקטערקנגען פון זייד
מען מאטיר פון 1939. מוגרעסטוגען.
דורכלייענגרג דעם באריכט, זיינען
שווערע מסקות אויסגעגלאזט געווא־
רען אין אנדער גראנט. צו אונטער
די באדינגונגען, וואס זיינען נים גע־
מעסנעטמלט געווארען אין דעם
באריכט. ווען אידישע אימיגראציע
קיין ארץ ישראל ווירקליך נעתאלטע
ווערען פון דער ארץ ישראל רעגיערונג.

מיר באטרקען איר מיט באטר־
דיגונג. אז עס איז מארגעשלאגען גע־
ווארען. אז די באשרענקונגען פון
לאנדקויט. וואס זיינען אנטהאלטען
אין ווייסען מאטיר פון 1939. דארף
מען מאנשאמס ווערען אז מען דארף
דורכפיהרען רעגולאציעס באגרינדעט
אויף א מאליסי פון פרייהייט פון
לאנדקויט. אתן אונטערשייד פון
רעליגיע אין גלייכען.

דא איר האבען מיר מורא. אז די
באדינגונגען פון געגיגערער שיין מאר
די אינטערעסען פון די פלייגע לאנד־
באויצער קען אשטר נאכאמאל אויס־
נעגוצט ווערען ווענינער אין די אנ־
שרעסען פון די ארבייטע לאנד־
ארבייטער ווי אין א באמיהונג צו מאר
גרענצען אידישע קאלאניזאציע אין
ווילען.

אזוי ווייט ווי די דערמאנטע מאר־
שלאגען מארלאגען די אפשאפונג
פון דעם אלגעמיין מארשאמטן ווייד
מען מאטיר, ווייזן זיי העכסט ווילי
קאמען.

עס ווייזן איר מארן אין די מאר־
שלאגען פון דער קאמיטע רעקאמענ־
דאציעס מאר א פרעמאנענטער לייזונג
פון ארץ ישראל פראבלעם. די ראזונג
רעקאמענדאציעס גרייכען דאס מאסט
תארץ פון אנדער באזעגונג. איינינע
פון דיי מארלייקענען אין צווייטל די
אידישע היסטאריש רעכט אין תאמר
נתנגען אין באצוג צו ארץ ישראל אין
קענען לייגאמל נים אנגענומען ווערען
פון אידישען מאלק.

אין באצוג צו די ראזונג רעקאמ־
מענדאציעס מערקען מיר פרעוו־
דענט טרומאן׳ס מסטעמענט. אז
דער באריכט באטאנדלט א מר אנ־
דערע פראגען פון וויטרוויבערער
פאליטישער ריכטונג אין פראגען פון
אינטערנאציאנאלען רעכט. וואס נייד
מינען זיך אין א מארזיכטיגען שטיי־
דיום. אין וועלכע איך וועל נעמען
אינטער באטראכט." אין ליכט פון
דער ראזונג פרעלאגונג אין דער
תאמענונג. אז מיר וועלען תאבען די
מילא נעלעגנהייט אויסנוצטרעטן צו
ווערען אין באצוג צו די ראזונג פון
דאמענטאלע אנגעלעגנהייטען פון
לעבענס־ווייכטיגקייט מאר׳ן אידישען
מאלק. תאלטען מיר זיך אם רעזוויל
פון א נעגייערער פרעלעגונג אין באר
צוג צו זיי.

עס ווייזט אין דעם באריכט מאראן
נאר אנדערע פונקטען. צו וועלכע מיר
לעגען נים צושטימען. אין פריטיק
וואס אין לויט אנדער מיינונג נים
באראכטיגט. דאס נוטיגט זיך אין
ווייטערדיגער דיסקוסיע אין באטראכ־
טונג.

דר. אבא הלל סילווער,
דר. סטיפען ס. ווייז,
מיטמאגרויצער
אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישער
עמערדזשענסי קאנסיל.

מיר אידען צעגייען זיך אויך מיט די דערקלערונגען פון דער קאמיסיע, אז „ארץ ישראל אליין קאן נים לייזען די אימיגראציע־באדערפענישען פון אידען". עס איז מאקע אמת, אז די נאנצע וועלט איז, ווי די קאמיסיע דערקלערט, פארגעשווארלייך מאר די אידישע קרבנות פון נאציזם און פאשיסטישער פארפאלגונג. דערפאר מאקט איז די דעמאקראטישע וועלט, אינערהויפט ענגלאנד און אמעריקא, פארפליכטעט צו העלפען, אז דער אידישער שארית הפליטה אין אויראפע, וואס קאן דארטען נים פארבלייבען, זאל זיך קאנען באזעצען אין ארץ ישראל און בויען דארטען מאר זיך א נייע לעבען.

ווארום עס איז דאך קלאר, אז מיט דעם וואס מען וועט אויס־לאזען הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין ארץ ישראל האט מען נאך וויט נים געלייזט דאס פראבלעם פון אידישע פראבלעם. די קאמיסיע אליין נים עס צו. נים מער. וואס די קאמיסיע מאכט נים דעם נישטען אויסדר פון אירע אייגענע אויסארשונגען, אז דער אייגענער וועג ווי צו לייזען דאס פראבלעם פון די פארבלייבענע אידען אין פון אידישען מאלק בכלל איז — דער אויסבוי פון א אידישער היימלאנד. די שאר פונג פון א אידישען שטאט, די פארווירקלעכונג פון די צילען וואס דער ציוניזם האט זיך געשטעלט. אט דאס איז דער אייגענער רא־דיקאלער מיטעל אין קיין אנדערער איז נישט מארן.

אין דער צייט וואס מיר באגריסען מיט פרייד דעם מאקט, וואס הונדערט טויזנט אידען וועלען קאנען איינוואנדערען קיין ארץ־ישראל, קאנען מיר אבער נים פארגעסען, אז אין אויראפע זייכען פארבלייבען, הין די הונדערט טויזנט, נאך א מיליאן אין מיר הונ־דערט טויזנט, וואס שטייען אויף דער שוועל פון אויסקום — איב מען זייט ווי באצייטענס נים רעטעווען. די וואס קאנען די לאנד אויראפע זאגען. אז דער צושטאנד פון די אידען אין פוילען אדער אין אונגארן איז, אין א סך פרטים, פיל ערגער ווי דער צושטאנד פון די אידען אין די קאנצענטראציע־לאגערן. עס זיינען פארען גע־ווענטער אידען. וואס האבען זיך אויסגעריסען פון די לאגערן אין דייטש געקומען קיין פוילען. און ארצטער האבען זיי ביסער תרסה אין דאלטען זיך געוואלד צוריקקערען אין די לאגערן וואו זיי זיינען מיר ביסער מיט וויער לעבען ווי צווישען די פוילישע מערדער ארום די רוסישע רוצחים, אדער די אונגארישע מענשען־שינדער.

פרעזידענט טרומאן האט אויסגעדריקט זיין צופרידענהייט מיט דעם רעזולטאט אין מיר פוילען דעם פרעזידענט׳ס צופרידענהייט מיט די פעזיטיוו וויסען, ווי די רעקאמענדאציע צו עפענען די טויערן פאר הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין איך דאס באוויסיגען דעם פאר־באם אויף לאנדקויט. די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער קאמיסיע זיינען פאקטיש א זיג פאר אונזער פרעזידענט, וואס איז געווען דער ערשטער צו פארלאנגען, אז ענגלאנד זאל אריינלאזען הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין דער אידישער היימלאנד. דאס אלץ זיינען געווען וואס מען פאר בים מיניסטערקן. דאס אריינברייגען הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין ארץ ישראל וואלט אפילו אין נאר אלץ צייטען געווען א גרויסע נאציאנאלע געשעהענעניש, א פשטא הייגע, ווען עדער אייגעניש אויך לעבען איז בוי אונז דאפעלט טייער.

אבער מען מאר צוליב דעם נים פארגעסען, אז אונזער תיקון־פראבלעם, וואס באשטייט אין דעם ווערראיפבוי פון ארץ ישראל אלס די נאציאנאלע היים פון אידישען מאלק, האט דער רעזולטאט פון דער קאמיסיע נים פארגעמערט.

אין מאר דער לייזונג פון דעם דאזיגען פראבלעם, אין וועלכען אונזער נאנצער וויטערער קיום אלס מאלק איז אפהענגיג, — וועלען מיר ווייטער קעמפען.

דער טאָג

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דער קאַמף דאָרף ווייטער אָנגיין!

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ווען מען לייענט דעם רעפאָרט פון דער ברישיש־אמעריקאַנער אויספאָרש־קאָמיסיע וועגן ארץ ישראל און מען מראכטן זיך אויף אין די פאזיטיוו און נעגאטיוו זייטען פון די רעקאָמענדאציעס, מוז מען קומען צום פייגליכען אויסזיר, אז די מיטגלידער פון דער קאָמיסיע פאדערן א טויערען פריי פון אידישען פאלק פאר די תנ־דערם מויזנט אידען, וואס מען גייט אריינלאזען אין ארץ ישראל.

דער פריי באשטייט אין דעם, אז מיר אידען דארפען זיך אפ־זאגען פון דעם, וואס איז ביי אונז דער עיקר פון אלץ עיקרים — די שאפונג פון א אידישען שטאט אין ארץ ישראל.

דער פריי באשטייט אין דעם, וואס לויט די רעקאָמענדאציעס פון דער קאָמיסיע אין איר אינטערפרעטאציע מיינט עס פאקטיש, אז אלץ צוזאגען און פארפליכטונגען, וואס ענגלאנד האט געמאכט צום אידישען פאלק אין דער באלפור־דעקלאראציע און וואס זיינען דערנאך נוסחהייטען געווארען פון אלץ צווייליווערטע מלוכות אין דער וועלט, שיינשליסענדיג אונזער אמעריקע, ווערען נוליפיצירט און אויסגעוואשען צום ווינט.

דער פריי פאר דעם, וואס מען וועט אריינלאזען הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין ארץ ישראל באשטייט אין דעם, וואס די קאָמיסיע פאדערט, אז מיר זאלען פארגעסען אין די ענדציליען פון ציוניזם, פאר זעלכע מיר זיינען אן א קאמף שוין צענדליגער יארען און פאר זעלכע מיר האבען שוין כיז הייגע געבראכט אזוי פיל קרבנות.

אם דאס איז פאקטיש דער זין פון פונקט 2 אין די רעקאָמענ־דאציעס, וואס זאגט: „פאלעסטינע זאל נים זיין נים קיין אידישע שום נים קיין אראבישע מלוכה".

אם דער געפערליכער פונקט, וואס וכסה צו מאכען א סוף פון אונזערע נאציאנאלע אספיראציעס און איז אן אפלייקענונג פון אונ־זערע אנערקענטע היסטאָרישע רעכטען אין ארץ ישראל, קומט אין צוזאמענהאנג מיט דעם ערשטען פונקט אין די רעקאָמענדאציעס, וואו עס ווערען אויבערגעזאגט די ווערטער פון ווייצמאנען פאר דער אויספאָרש־קאָמיסיע, ווי איך די דערקלערונגען וואס מיינסטען האבען געמאכט ביי פארשיידענע געלעגענהייטען. אז „די אידען זאלען נים דאמינירען די אראבער און די אראבער זאלען נים דאמי־נירען די אידען אין פאלעסטינע".

די פראפאזירענדיגע אויפלאזונג פון אם דעם פונקט, ווי איך פון אנדערע שטעלען אין דעם רעפאָרט, אין וועלכע עס רעדט זיך וועגען „מיינליכע באציאונגען צווישען אידען און אראבער און פעציעל די אנטשלאסענקייט פון „ידען צו צו קריגען די אויבער־מאכט, איר בויטיג, דורך געוואלד". — ווי מיינען, אז אין א אידישן שטאט וועלען די אידען באהערשען די אראבער אדער אז די אידען זוכען צו קריגען די אויבערמאכט אין ארץ ישראל דורך געוואלד.

עס איז אויבעריג פאר אונז צו באטאנען אז דאס אלץ איז אין שארפען ווידערשפרוך צו די צילען און שטרעבונגען פון אידען. דאס אידישע פאלק האט צענדליגער מאל דערקלערט, אז עס איל נים דאמינירען די אראבער און אז אין א אידישען שטאט וועלען די אראבער זיין גלייכע בירגער מיט די אידען, אין אראבישע רעכטען וועלען אויף א האר נים פארלעגט ווערען. און עס איז אויך אויבערגיג פאר אונז צו באטאנען, אז די אידען זוכען נים „צו געווינען די אויבערמאכט דורך געוואלד". דער קאמף, וואס גייט אויפטער אין אין ארץ ישראל, איז נים קיין „קאמף פאר אויבערמאכט", נאר קעגען די געוואלדטאטען פון דער ענגלישער רעגירונג וואס האט פארהאלטן די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל אין פאראורטיילט הונדערטס די פארבלי־בענע אידען אין אויראפע אויף אנטערנאנג. אויב מען קאן רעדען וועגען „געווינען אויבערמאכט דורך געוואלד", קאן מען עס אנווענ־דען נים אויף דעם השבון פון די אידען, נאר אויף די אראבער וואס פארשען אונטער. אז אויב מען וועט דורכפירען די רעקאָמענ־דאציעס פון דער קאָמיסיע און אריינלאזען הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין ארץ ישראל, וועלען זיי זיך שטעלען אנטקעגען און בקעקעמען עס מיט טייער און בלוט.

Rabbis Silver and Wise Say Part of Report "Can Never Be Accepted By Jewish People"

Jewish Telegraphic Agency

NEW YORK—While describing as "most gratifying" the recommendation by the Inquiry commission that 100,000 Palestine immigration certificates be allotted immediately, Drs. Abba Hillel Silver and Stephen S. Wise, joint chairmen of the Zionist Emergency Council, pointed out that the report contains some recommendations for the permanent solution of the Palestine problem which "clearly deny Jewish historic rights and aspirations with respect to Palestine and can never be accepted by the Jewish people."

Emphasizing that removal of 100,000 Jewish refugees to Palestine "is long overdue," the statement says President Truman is to be congratulated for having taken the initiative in "this great humanitarian effort," and the committee is to be commended for having fully endorsed his request.

"We note with satisfaction that the mandatory government of Palestine is reminded of its obligations under terms of the mandate to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine after the first 100,000 is admitted," the statement continues. "This is rejection of the immigration restrictions of the White Paper of 1939. However, upon perusal of the report, there are grave doubts in our minds whether the terms and conditions are vaguely defined in the report, Jewish immigration into Palestine will actually be facilitated by the government of Palestine

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BULLETIN OF ACTIVITIES AND DIGEST OF THE PRESS

No. 96 Iyar 2, 5706 May 3, 1946

CONFERENCE REACTION TO THE REPORT OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

Immediately upon publication of the report and recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee, the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Conference met on April 30 to consider the report.

The following statement was issued by the Executive Committee on May 1st:

"The short-term recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry will be welcome everywhere. Recognizing the plight of the homeless refugees in Europe, the Committee accepts the humanitarian recommendation made by President Truman last fall, a proposal which will stand forever to his credit. It is a pity that the British Government did not accede to the President's request when it was made, for the rehabilitation of the 100,000 homeless Jews in Central Europe has been unnecessarily delayed for many wasted months.

The report also calls for abrogation of some of the obnoxious features of the 1939 White Paper. Unfortunately, this is a posthumous victory for the millions of Jews who were annihilated by the Nazis, many of whom but for the White Paper might have been alive in Palestine today.

But while the short-term recommendations are realistic responses to the necessities of the moment, the long-term recommendations are most unrealistic and unfortunate. They strike a sharp blow at the Jewish people and the Jewish National Home for they propose to brush aside the international obligations to the Jewish people under the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine Mandate, the intention of which was to develop a Jewish state in Palestine once a Jewish majority had been established in that country.

Although the White Paper restrictions on Jewish immigration and land colonization are to be removed, the mandatory power will be able, once the 100,000 Jewish refugees are admitted, to revert to political considerations in regulating and restricting the flow of Jewish immigration in the future. Since the 100,000 Jews in Europe to be removed to Palestine constitute but a fraction of the Jewish remnants whose immigration to that country is essential, we fear that the Committee's report will fail to help the great majority of Europe's Jews, in desperate need of settlement in a homeland of their own. Above all, the report fails to solve the major problem of the Jewish people--its national homelessness for a period of over 2000 years. For, while the report recognizes the constructive work undertaken by the Jewish people in the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, it suggests that Jews be required, unlike any other people in the world, to give up their legitimate and natural aspirations to become a self-determining people.

If there has been progress in Palestine during the last 30 years, it is because Jews have reclaimed and built a country promised to them by the nations of the world as their national homeland. The passionate desire of the Jewish people for integration with a land which it could call its own, has been responsible for the dynamic character of Palestine's development, one of the very few positive pioneering achievements in our generation. It was accomplished by a people fired with intense zeal to find itself anew, to recreate itself and to restore itself to dignity and peoplehood. Now it is suggested that this normal desire for Jewish statehood be thwarted and the development of the Jewish National Home arrested.

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UNCONDITIONAL ADMISSION OF 100,000 JEWS TO PALESTINE WAS PROVIDED, CRUM REVEALS

NEW YORK, May 2. (JTA) -- All members of the Anglo-American inquiry committee agreed unanimously that the 100,000 Jewish refugees in Europe should be admitted to Palestine "without condition," it was stated here today by Bartley Crum, one of the American members of the committee.

Mr. Crum's statement came in reply to the announcement yesterday by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee that the Jews would not be admitted to Palestine until the "illegal armies" there disband and surrender their arms.

"I am deeply shocked at the statement of Prime Minister Attlee that the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine would be conditioned on the disarming of 'illegal armies' and the surrender of their arms," Crum said. "The recommendation of the Anglo-American Committee unanimously was that these tragic victims of the Nazis should be admitted into Palestine in 1946, without condition. The point which the Prime Minister raises was made in our discussions, and rejected upon two grounds:

"1. That it would be indecent and inhuman to try to trade their lives upon condition that the Jews of Palestine surrender their arms.

"2. That the so-called "illegal army," the Haganah, would scarcely fight against the immigration of this 100,000 unfortunate people.

"On the contrary, all evidence showed that the Haganah, indeed the entire Jewish population of Palestine, will welcome these unfortunate people. On the latter point we have confirming evidence from the Palestine Government itself, both from the military and from the police that advised us they expected very little trouble even from the extremely nationalist Arabs."

SECRETARY OF STATE GETS BRITISH NOTE ON REPORT OF PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, May 2. (JTA) -- A British note on the report of the Anglo-American inquiry committee was delivered tonight in Paris to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, it was learned here. The note asked how far the United States was prepared to participate in carrying out the committee's recommendations.

President Truman at his press conference today declined to state whether the United States is ready to accept any responsibility for the disarming of the so-called "illegal armies" in Palestine as suggested yesterday by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee.

The President also declined to answer a question as to whether the U.S. Government was prepared to take any steps on the recommendation by the Anglo-American inquiry committee that other governments accept Jews from Europe, outside of the 100,000 to be admitted to Palestine.

The President declared that he had nothing further to say at this time than was contained in his statement which accompanied the report of the committee.

PALESTINE JEWS SUSPECT BRITAIN INTENDS TO SABOTAGE ADMISSION OF 100,000 REFUGEES

JERUSALEM, May 2. (JTA) -- Fear was expressed in Jewish circles here today that Britain may attempt to sabotage the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

The Hebrew press bitterly criticized yesterday's statement in Commons by Prime Minister Attlee, in which he declared that the "illegal armies" in Palestine must disband and surrender their arms before the 100,000 Jews will be admitted. His conditions were branded "political blackmail" by the Palestine Post. The paper compared Attlee's statement with the warm endorsement which President Truman gave the recommendation, and expressed the belief that the object of the British Government was "to gain more time and to find an excuse for doing as little as possible." Similar criticism was voiced in every Jewish newspaper in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Emphasizing that there is a distinction between the Haganah, the Jewish resistance, and the Jewish extremist groups, the Palestine Post said: "To set what, in fact, are acts by some irresponsible few - the Palestine report cautions against their exaggeration - in the scales against the last hopes of 100,000 suffering individuals is a blatant denial of the good intentions broadcast to the whole world." The article pointed out that the Haganah can be liquidated not by threats but only through natural developments.

The newspaper "Haaretz" said: "Preliminary reactions in Britain show that pressure is being brought for non-acceptance of the commission's recommendation of 100,000 immigrants." The "Voice of Israel," the Jewish underground radio, stated: "Palestine Jewry will never disarm."

No Guarantee That Report Will Be Implemented, Agency Leader Warns

Pointing out that there is no guarantee that the recommendations of the Anglo-American Palestine committee will be carried out, Dr. Moshe Kleinbaum-Sneh, a member of the Jewish Agency, told a nation-wide conference of the General Zionists that "we must be on guard, we must see how the recommendations are carried out and decide our policy accordingly."

He asserted that the British Government has not yet indicated that it plans to implement the recommendations; that the Government's hesitation encourages Arab leaders; and, finally, even if the recommendations are approved, their implementation will be in the hands of the same Palestine administration "which introduced anti-Zionist poison into the inquiry committee's deliberations."

Sneh stated that in rejecting the demand for a Jewish state, the committee had turned down the Jews' main demand, and said that that portion of the recommendations must be fought with "the entire strength of Jewish needs and the entire driving power of Jewish constructive enterprise.

"We will compel the nations of the world to change this report as the report changed the White Paper. We, however, must admit that the report contains not only negative parts. The abrogation of the White Paper clauses on immigration and land restrictions comprise its positive parts. If these recommendations are sincerely and fully implemented, we would return to the pre-White Paper era."

PALESTINE ARABS MAP PLANS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE; WARN BRITAIN OF UPRISING

JERUSALEM, May 2. (JTA) -- A four-point plan to resist the recommendations of the Anglo-American inquiry committee was drafted here today by the Arab Higher Committee at a meeting which lasted five hours. The committee appointed an emergency sub-committee to map plans for:

1. A civil disobedience campaign.
2. Mobilization of Arab youth and Arab resources "in the service of the country."
3. Protest mass-meetings throughout Palestine for next Friday, in addition to the general strike by Palestine Arabs tomorrow.
4. Creation of an Arab national fund to finance the Arab cause in Palestine.

A spokesman for the Higher Committee told reporters that the committee had sent the British Government a letter which could be considered as the "next thing to an ultimatum." The letter, he said, could be taken as a warning that an Arab uprising similar to those of 1936-39 would be expected in Palestine should Britain accept the recommendations of the inquiry committee.

General Strike Today in Palestine, Syria, Lebanon; Egypt not Joining

In Syria and Lebanon the Arabs have decided to join in the general strike called by the Arab Higher Committee for tomorrow. In Egypt, the Government, anxious to avoid further incidents after two days of anti-British rioting in Alexandria, is expected to discourage any general strike, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Cairo.

The Egyptian press today reported a plan to hold an Arab congress on the Palestine issue, attended by representatives of all Arab countries. The report also said that Azzam Bey, general secretary of the Arab League, today visited the British Ambassador and the U.S. Minister and urged them to appeal to their governments to consider the Arab protests seriously before supporting the recommendations of the Anglo-American committee.

A report from Bagdad said that the Iraq Government today sent a note to the United States and Britain protesting against the recommendations on Palestine. The Prime Minister of Iraq, Twafig Savidi, is reported to have stated that the recommendations were "aggressive, rash, inhuman and unjust to Palestine and the Arabs."

BRITISH PRESS SUPPORTS ATTLEE'S DEMAND FOR U.S. AID ON PALESTINE RECOMMENDATIONS

LONDON, May 2. (JTA) -- The British press today supports Prime Minister Attlee's contention that the Palestine problem is one that cannot be solved by Britain alone, and requires active cooperation by the United States.

The London Times calls on the United States to support the British demand for the disbandment of "illegal" armies, terming such aid "invaluable." It asserts that the joint committee has not furnished a solution to the Palestine problem, but that it has offered a "policy from which a solution can emerge. The solution envisaged," the Times says, "commends itself to responsible sections of public opinion in every country."

The Manchester Guardian asks the American Government to accept a share of responsibility for implementing the recommendations of the committee, says that a long delay in carrying out the decisions would be fatal and that Palestine might become "ungovernable." There must be Anglo-American discussions, it agrees, but urges that Palestinian immigration laws be modified without delay.

The Daily Telegraph warned that hasty action in carrying out the recommendations would have serious repercussions in the Arab world, including a possible adverse effect on the negotiations now taking place between Egypt and Britain. The newspaper calls for international cooperation for a problem of admittedly international implications and says that Britain must refuse to face the consequences alone.

Zionists Warn Against Delay in the Transfer of the 100,000 Jews

Meanwhile, Zionist circles continued their criticism of the Anglo-American committee's report, while pointing out that the call for 100,000 certificates and speedy transfer of the Jews must be carried out without delay.

Berl Locker, Zionist labor leader, addressing a Poale Zionist May Day meeting here declared that if the positive recommendations of the report were put into effect, there would be a new era in Palestine. But, he asked, "will the Government resist the temptation to whittle down the recommendations for immediate action on the immigration of 100,000 European Jews? If the British Government's primary considerations will be its political policy in the Middle East, we are going to have a difficult time," Locker stated, adding "but it must be remembered that even defenseless people, driven to despair, can defy great powers. The Jews will enter Palestine, whatever happens."

The Agudath Israel of Britain issued a statement urging the immediate issuance of the recommended 100,000 certificates and "reaffirmed" the Jewish people's right, based on the Torah, to the Holy Land. The organization also called for a reorganization of the Jewish Agency.

The New Zionist Organization declared that the recommendation for the immigration of 100,000 Jews was insufficient, in that the Anglo-American committee itself admitted that at least 500,000 Jews may be compelled to migrate from Europe, and that the majority wish to go to Palestine. "The conclusions of the report are not consistent with the facts which it establishes. These facts point to the need of a Jewish mass migration to Palestine amounting immediately to well over a million," the N.Z.O. asserted.

The organization stated that it would continue to fight for a Jewish state on both sides of the Jordan as the only solution of the Jewish problem. It said that the joint committee report "confirms the illegality and untenability" of the White Paper, which prevented vast numbers of Jews from leaving Europe and resulted in their mass extermination.

ACHESON SIDESTEPS A PALESTINE STAND

Says Problem Is Under Study —Denies State Department Got British Plea for Aid

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 3—The controversy over Palestine, and especially the recent report of the Joint Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, continued to awaken echoes here today.

The State Department still is treating the Palestine question with the utmost caution, and as a result questions put to Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, produced little new light at a news conference he held this afternoon.

The Arab Office said the Palestinian question might be put before the United Nations Security Council, in an effort to counteract the Committee recommendation for immediate admission of 100,000 European Jews to the area.

On the other hand, six American members of the executive committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine expressed "profoundest satisfaction" to President Truman for his advocacy of the admission of the 100,000.

Gillette Voices Disappointment

Earlier, former Senator Guy M. Gillette, president of the American League for a Free Palestine, and Peter Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, told a news conference that the Anglo-American report did not go sufficiently far in its recommendations to help solve the problem of European Jews.

When Acting Secretary Acheson was asked whether the United States would take the initiative in submitting the Palestine question to the United Nations, he replied that the whole matter of procedure was being worked upon but that the State Department was not yet in a position to make a statement.

As for our initiating action for an Anglo-American conference to consider the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Palestine, he replied that the State Department was not aware of any such action, although very active thought was being given to the whole question.

British Request Not Received

The department had not been officially informed of any request of the British Government for us to make a financial and military contribution for the maintenance of order in Palestine if and when terms of the report are put into effect, Mr. Acheson said, and therefore it was too early for the department to reach any conclusions. He signed not to know whether anything on this phase of the question had passed between British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in Paris.

[In London a Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Bevin and Mr. Byrnes had begun discussions on that phase, The United Press reported.]

Mr. Acheson denied that an Arab protest had been received by the State Department against the admission of the 100,000 Jews.

As for the admission of Jews into this country beyond the 100,000 for Palestine, Mr. Acheson recalled that refugees and displaced persons in the American zones in Germany and Austria were receiving preferential treatment that probably would exhaust the quotas of the Central European countries from which most of the refugees come. Immigration quotas for the Central European countries combined, he said, amount to about 39,000 annually, but under the immigration laws we are not permitted to go beyond 10 per cent of the annual quota each month.

JEWISH PRESS IN U.S. UNITED IN ATTACKING ATTLEE'S CONDITIONS ON PALESTINE ENTRY

NEW YORK, May 5. (JTA) -- The entire Yiddish press in the United States takes issue today with Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee's stipulation that 100,000 displaced Jews will be admitted to Palestine only if the "illegal armies" there disband and surrender their arms.

The Jewish Day terms Attlee's statement "England's newest treachery against Jews" and points out that "never before did England demonstrate its hypocrisy with regard to the Jews as in this statement." Commenting on the report of the Anglo-American committee, the paper says that by rejecting the idea of a Jewish state "the member of the committee demand a high price from the Jewish people" for the recommendation to admit 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

The Jewish Morning Journal says that Attlee's statement "cannot be interpreted as anything but an indication that Britain is far from agreeing on the recommendations of the inquiry committee, especially the recommendation to immediately admit 100,000 Jews to Palestine." It warns England not to make the Palestine issue a "political ball." The report of the inquiry committee "constitutes a heavy blow to the Jews" because it goes further than any reports previously issued in depriving Jews of their rights in Palestine, the paper declares.

The Jewish Daily Forward points out that the strongest point of the committee's report is its proposal to admit immediately 100,000 Jews to Palestine, while its weakest point is the negative attitude to Jewish statehood. "Notwithstanding this negative attitude, it must be said that in weighing the good and the bad points of the report from a general Jewish standpoint, the former will outweigh the latter."

The Jewish Morning Freiheit, a Communist paper, urges the rejection by Jews of the "imperialistic report" of the inquiry committee. It demands that Palestine be transferred to a temporary tri-partite trusteeship of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, on behalf of the United Nations.

American Press Divided on Attlee's Demands for U.S. Support

Leading American newspapers were divided today in their comment on the Attlee request for American financial and military aid in carrying out the recommendations of the inquiry committee. While some newspapers justified Attlee's demand, others suggested that the entire Palestine issue be transferred to the United Nations for decision.

The New York Times said: "Fair-minded Americans will agree that this country cannot ask Great Britain to abrogate the White Paper, which represents British policy in Palestine, without assuming some responsibility for imposing a substitute policy involving grave risks of violence and disorder. After talking loudly and long about what should be done, after joining in an inquiry to find out if the American-proposed solution is practicable--for this is what the joint investigation amounts to--we cannot very well wash our hands of the consequences of our advice and our action."

The New York Herald-Tribune commented: "It seems impossible for American spokesman to go on much longer trying to make political capital out of the miseries of the Jews and the tragedies of the Palestine dilemma without accepting any responsibility in the premises. If this nation's influence is to produce anything save catastrophe, then it will have to place its power, prestige and if need be its troops behind the basic solutions which it is prepared to advocate."

Among the papers which advocated the transfer of the Palestine issue to the United Nations were the New York World-Telegram which, at the same time, termed Attlee's stand "slick politics, but poor statemanship," and the Christian Science Monitor which said that "British experience with the problem and American reluctance to take real responsibility both suggest the value of bringing the world organization into the Palestine picture."

WISE SAYS ATTLEE STATEMENT CANCELS ENTIRE REPORT OF ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, May 3. (JTA) -- Charging that Prime Minister Attlee's statement "cancels in advance the entire report of the Anglo-American Committee," Rabbi Stephen S. Wise said today that Attlee has dealt with the problem "not in the manner of statesmanship, but after the fashion of a huckster dealing with some matter of exchange and barter.

"In a word, we are asked to barter the Haganah, our security, for the possibility of getting one hundred thousand displaced persons into Palestine," Dr. Wise said, in a statement to the press. "It cannot be done. It will not be done. We shall not barter away the immediate jewel of a people's security in return for what is evidently to be the vague and perhaps remote possibility of saving 100,000 displaced persons, whose safety after their advent into Palestine may depend upon the continuance of the Haganah. The 100,000 displaced persons would not, in our judgment, ask that of Palestine nor even permit the so-called "disarming" of their brother Jews, which might mean that the Yishub, augmented by 100,000 displaced persons, would stand helpless in the presence of a large Arab population in Palestine and in neighboring States.

"Prime Minister Attlee's proposal is utterly unworthy. It does him no honor, nor is it worthy of the great people whom he misrepresents. The report calls for the virtual repeal of the White Paper. If offensive and insulting conditions are to be attached to the entry of the displaced persons into Palestine, the Jewish people and, we daresay, our own Government will respond with the firmest negative.

"Prime Minister Attlee's insistence upon so qualifying the acceptance of the report as virtually to annul it is bound up with a further suggestion which is likewise designed to annul the substance of the Committee's report. It is England which, through the Mandate, has secured an invaluable foothold in Palestine wherein to place a mighty army for the defense of the Suez Canal and for other military and imperialist advantages. The Prime Minister calmly proceeds to ask for American military participation in an undertaking to which the American Government is and will continue to remain unrelated. One cannot imagine a more meanly huckstering response to a great proposal than that of Prime Minister Attlee. It cancels in advance the entire report of the Anglo-American Committee. To that cancellation the American Government and people will not assent."

Zionists-Revisionists Reject Report; Term It "Cruel Hoax"

The recommendations of the report of the Anglo-American inquiry committee were attacked today for completely ignoring the needs of the majority of the Jews of Europe as well as the Jews in Arab lands and those scattered elsewhere throughout the world, in a statement issued by Meir Grossman, president of the United Zionists-Revisionists of America, which represents the membership of the New Zionist Organization and the Jewish State Party.

Pointing out that the committee recommended relief for only one out of every fifteen Jews in Europe, Grossman termed the report a "cruel hoax on Jewish homelessness," asserted that the committee had "utterly failed in its attempt to frame a long-term policy for Palestine," and declared that the Zionists-Revisionists would not accept the findings. The statement charged that the American members of the committee "in their eagerness to secure acceptance of President Truman's humanitarian proposal for the admission of 100,000 displaced Jews into Palestine" had succumbed to the pressure of their British colleagues and had been "tricked into subscribing to a series of far-reaching anti-Jewish statements and recommendations."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1946

SHUN ALLIANCES IS SILVER'S WARNING

Rabbi Decries Red Bogey as War Bait

Calling for a firm foreign policy, no entanglements and the placing of all our "power and prestige solidly behind the United Nations Organization," Rabbi A. H. Silver yesterday told the congregation of the Temple that America was in a key position more than ever before in its history.

Speaking on "The Fear of Russia," he commended Winston Churchill for his "interest and forthrightness" in his Fulton (Mo.) speech and throughout the sermon referred to Churchill's text.

"I am speaking this morning on 'The Fear of Russia,'" he said, "because less than a year has passed since the winning of the war and this fear of Russia is already affecting international relations."

Dr. Silver likened the present fear to the situation after World War I, which "was finally used as the fuel for the vast Nazi-Fascist propaganda which culminated in the second world war." If this is allowed to go unchecked, he said, it will again poison the minds of the world and pave the way to another war.

Britain Called "Weakest"

"Great Britain," he went on, "is the weakest of the three great powers who emerged from the war. She needs United States financial and military backing and must persuade the United States that it is essential to its vital interests to align itself against one great power (Russia). Communism is strutted out as the menace to the United States."

This he likened to the reasons for the Hitler-Mussolini alliance.

Talking of the proposed military alliance with Britain, he said: "History has demonstrated that these alliances inevitably lead to war and create suspicion. Such an alliance would make a mockery of the U.N."

He called for the building up of the power, prestige and authority of the U.N. and continued:

"We do not have to accept or approve of Communism to be on friendly terms with Russia. The Soviet Union has frequently been stupid and unjust in relationships with the rest of the world. We must oppose the Soviet when it is wrong and side with it when it is right—not when Great Britain tells us it is right, but when we are convinced it is right.

"History will determine which system is right, not on the basis of ideology but which contributed the most to human welfare and happiness. The way to fight Communism in the United States is not to organize a quasi-military alliance, but to make the people happy."

U.S. WILL CONSULT JEWS AND ARABS BEFORE ACTING ON ANGLO-AMERICAN REPORT ON PALESTINE

5-12-46

WASHINGTON, May 10. (JTA) -- The United States Government is studying the recommendations of the Anglo-American inquiry committee on Palestine and intends to consult with Arab and Jewish leaders before making any definite decision on the report, Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson told the diplomatic representatives of five Arab states who called on him today to protest the committee report.

Acheson told his press conference that the Arab diplomats pointed out that on a number of occasions the United States Government had informed the Arab Governments that in its view no change should be made in the basic situation in Palestine without prior consultation with both Arabs and Jews. They further expressed the hope, the Acting Secretary declared, that the American Government would not adopt any policy calling for change in basic policy without such consultation.

Asked whether any negotiations are proceeding between the United States and British Governments to implement the recommendations of the committee, Acheson said that we are in consultation with the British Government on matters of procedure relating solely to the promised consultation with Arabs and Jews.

He declined to comment on an alleged statement by Bartley Crum, an American member of the committee, assailing the former Grand Mufti as a war criminal and one of the twenty-five most dangerous Moslems.

(Mr. Crum yesterday reiterated his charge that Foreign Minister Bevin had promised the members of the committee that his Government would adopt their recommendations, if they were unanimous. Earlier, a Foreign Office spokesman had stated that there was no record of such a statement by Mr. Bevin.)

FRANCE REITERATES MUFTI FREE TO LEAVE; IGNORES BRITISH REQUEST TO DETAIN HIM

PARIS, May 10. (JTA) -- A French foreign office spokesman today reiterated that the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, who is now living in a villa outside of Paris, is free to leave the country anytime he wishes, or anytime some country specifically requests his presence. Up to now, he added, no country, including the Arab states, has asked for the Mufti.

The spokesman denied recent reports that France had agreed, following a British request, to prevent the Arab leader from leaving. He confirmed that a note had been received from the British Government, but said that it had not asked France to retain the Mufti, but had merely stressed the dangers inherent in the present Palestine situation, and suggested the advisability of keeping the Mufti in France.

Silver Hits British Stand on Palestine

5-13-46

Sincerity of Great Britain has been questioned today by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver because of its "insistence upon military commitments of the United States in Palestine."

Speaking before the congregation of The Temple, Rabbi Silver yesterday pointed out that "Great Britain alone holds the mandate over Palestine" and that "she has given no indication that she desires to surrender that mandate."

Silver Accuses Britain of Reneg in Palestine Pledge

PP

5-13-46

Dr. A. H. Silver, rabbi of the Temple and president of the Zionist Organization of America, hit sharply at Great Britain yesterday in an address to his congregation on "The Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine."

"The report of the committee makes certain recommendations for carrying out the terms of the mandate under which Palestine is being administered, and which Great Britain had violated in recent years," he said. "These recommendations should be carried out at once.

"It also makes recommendations looking toward the future permanent status of Palestine.

"The attempt of Britain's Prime Minister Attlee to make carrying out the first set of recommendations dependent on the second set, and upon impossible conditions such as the disarming of the Jews in Palestine and American military commitments there, is shocking, to say the least. The committee should have been informed of these conditions prior to its deliberations.

Cites Unanimous Vote

"The unanimous recommendations of the committee is that the 100,000 tragic victims of the Nazi and Fascist persecution now languishing in the various internment camps of Europe should be admitted into Palestine in 1946 without condition.

"Britain's Foreign Secretary Bevin assured the committee when it was in London that the British government would accept their recommendations and put them into effect as quickly as possible if they were made unanimous.

"This pledge must unquestionably have influenced quite a number of the members of the committee, especially American members, who were prepared to bring in minority reports taking sharp issue with the long-range proposals which were finally agreed to as a matter of compromise.

"They were persuaded that they would serve the cause of the National Jewish Home best if they would yield on ultimate objectives for the sake of obtaining unanimity on immediate objectives—the admission of the 100,000 refugees and the rescinding of future restrictions on immigration and land acquisition.

"One is forced to question the sincerity of Great Britain's insistence upon military commitments of the United States in Palestine. She alone holds the mandate over Palestine. She has given no indication that she desires to surrender that mandate or that she welcomes a joint trusteeship with the United States. The committee's report makes no reference to any such joint trusteeship.

"The mandate calls for the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine through the facilitating of Jewish immigration.

"Much of the violent Arab propaganda against this Jewish immigration, which was fully contemplated in the mandate, is incited by the Arab League, which Great Britain herself has fostered to maintain her imperial interests in the Middle East.

"It will, I am afraid, prove a weapon which will cut the hand of those who forged it and use it."

given the means to move full speed ahead.

Wash Post May 15, 46

Palestine Solution

The Arabs in the Middle East are reported to have protested to Moscow against the alleged undemocratic and Hitler-like approach to the problem of Palestine offered by the Anglo-American Commission. This has its ludicrous aspect. Arab feudalism and Russian communism—they make bedfellows so peculiar that nobody will take the Arabs seriously, least of all the British. Yet the British are using these manifestations of opposition to the opening of Palestine's doors to 100,000 refugee Jews from Europe, as recommended by the commission, as justification for caution and safeguards. It is not a pleasant spectacle—this effort to wriggle out of the recommendations of a commission which the British themselves suggested and which was half composed of British members.

Premier Attlee wants as conditions to the acceptance of the report the disbandment of the Jewish private army in Palestine and American military cooperation. Both conditions were pressed by the British members of the commission in the course of the intra-commission discussions preparatory to the writing of the report. The Americans objected. On the spot they had found that the only possible source of strife in Palestine was Jewish-British. Remove this, they felt, and whatever difficulties were encountered in implementing the report would be manageable by the British authorities, in spite of the encouragement by Middle Eastern British of Arab nationalism. At one time it looked as if it was impossible to reconcile the two approaches, and that there would have to be two reports. Then the British members visited British government officials in Geneva, where the League of Nations was being wound up, and came back fully agreed on a joint report without the conditions. The conclusion left in the minds of the American members was that their British colleagues had been given a green light by their own government.

It is odd that Mr. Attlee should now seek to restate the conditions which were rejected by the British members. By so doing he has encouraged the thing he contemplated, viz, Arab intransigence. He has filled the refugee Jews in Europe, moreover, with a new desperation after they had been given a fresh hope by the publication of the Palestine report. President Truman's welcome to the report still stands. It is to be hoped that the British welcome will be equally forthcoming, if only to relieve the British of the charge, preferred in the British *New Statesman and Nation*, that British policy in the Middle East is built upon, and had a hand in creating, the Arab League.

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LEHMAN WANTS IMMEDIATE TRANSFER OF 100,000 JEWS TO PALESTINE; SAYS SITUATION IS TENSE

NEW YORK, May 14. (JTA) -- The immediate transfer of 100,000 displaced Jews from Europe to Palestine, as recommended by the Anglo-American inquiry committee, was urged today by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, former head of the UNRRA, in a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

"It would be most deplorable if there should be any delay in transferring the 100,000 displaced persons from Europe to Palestine," Lehman declared. "I cannot say this strongly enough. I feel very deeply disturbed. In my opinion many more will have to go, but at least these 100,000 should be able to proceed to Palestine forthwith.

"Time is of the essence," he continued. "The situation right now is tense and is bound to grow more tense. Immediate action is called for."

WELLES URGES SECURITY COUNCIL TO SAFEGUARD PALESTINE PEACE WHILE JEWS ADMITTED

BALTIMORE, May 14. (JTA) -- A demand that the Security Council of the United Nations take such action as may be required so that the peace of Palestine can be safeguarded while Jewish refugees from Europe are being admitted, was voiced here by Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State, addressing a dinner of the Maryland Christian Palestine Committee tonight.

"It will, of course, be said that the Security Council has as yet no armed force at its disposal," Welles declared. "It will also be said that the British Government continues to be the sole recognized authority in Palestine, unless and until it enters into an agreement with the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations by which it relinquishes that authority in whole or in part. But these objections constitute obstacles only if the interested powers are determined to have recourse to technicalities in order further to delay measures which in our judgment here tonight are so urgently necessary.

"I can well understand the reluctance of our Congress to agree that American military forces be utilized merely to assist the British Government as Major Attlee has suggested. But I cannot believe that that reluctance would persist if our Government were called upon by the Security Council of the United Nations to assist in an endeavor which is obligatory if world peace is to be maintained."

Emphasizing that the people of the United States "have an inescapable moral obligation" to contribute to the solution of the Palestine problem, Welles said that a kind of solution must be found which will provide that those Jews throughout the world who wish to make Palestine their permanent home shall be afforded the opportunity of doing so freely.

Urges U.S. to Press for Commonwealth; Favors Jewish Majority

"This Government," Mr. Welles continued, "must at the same time press for the establishment of a free and democratic Commonwealth of Palestine which will afford

COUNCIL FOR JUDAISM ASKS TRUMAN NOT TO ACT SEPARATELY ON ADMISSION OF 100,000 JEWS

JTA 5-15-46

NEW YORK, May 14. (JTA) -- President Truman was urged today by the American Council for Judaism to act upon the report of the Anglo-American inquiry committee "as a whole." In a memorandum submitted by its president, Lessing Rosenwald, the council pointed out that the recommendation of the committee that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine is organically related to all other proposals.

"What service would be rendered to the 100,000 displaced Jews by merely transferring them from an unhappy post-war atmosphere to a tense, potential pre-war environment?" the memorandum said. "The crackle of gunfire, the bursting of hand grenades, the bombing of buildings, the barbed wire enclosures of a military encampment do not constitute an atmosphere suitable for those deeply injured men, women and children. They must be removed to a land of peace. To urge their transfer to Palestine without regard for the other recommendations would only give the appearance of solving a problem without actually considering the fate of the human beings who constitute that problem.

The memorandum added that "no greater disservice can be done to the judicious findings of the able and sincere men who composed the committee than to mutilate their recommendations by fragmentary action; by breaking up the unified co-ordinated structure they have reared of humanitarian vision, political wisdom and high-minded aspirations for peace."

security and equal rights to all of its citizens, whatever their faith and whatever their race may be.

"If the United Nations assumes its just responsibility, establishes a Trusteeship over Palestine, and permits the immigration into that country of those who desire to settle there, Palestine in all probability will in the future possess a majority of citizens of the Jewish faith. I believe that that is its rightful destiny. In that event, I have no fear that the Holy Places which are sacred to Christians, to Jews, and to Moslems alike will not always be open to all believers.

"Nor have I any reason to doubt that those who for so many long centuries have suffered persecution and discrimination will not wish to give an example to the world by bestowing equal rights without discrimination upon all citizens of Palestine, of whatever race or creed. Nor do I fear that the kind of nationalism which is represented by the passionate desire of many millions of Jews in many parts of the world that the land of their forefathers once more become a national home for the Jews can ever permanently prejudice international understanding."

Expresses Disappointment with Inquiry Committee Recommendations

Touching upon the recommendations of the Anglo-American inquiry committee, Welles said: "To all those who, like myself, believe that Palestine must become not only the promised National Jewish Homeland, but also an independent commonwealth into which the entrance of the Jewish people who wish to make that Holy Land their permanent home must never be restricted, save insofar as economic limitations may require, the report of the committee represents inevitably a matter for deep disappointment and for even deeper concern.

"While it is true that the committee includes in its report certain recommendations which are desirable and encouraging, notably those which have to do with the problem of land tenure, can anyone maintain that, insofar as the basic questions are involved, we are not back precisely where we were eight months ago?" he asserted.

Criticizes Palestine Policy of British Government

Mr. Welles was severely critical of British policy in Palestine. Declaring that successive British Governments have dealt badly with the problem of Palestine during the past thirty years, he especially attacked the White Paper stating that "there has been no sorrier manifestation in recent British history" than this document.

The former Under-Secretary also criticized the unilateral British proclamation of Transjordan as an independent country. "I cannot regard the recent decision of the British Government to proclaim the independence of Transjordan as other than a breach of the spirit as well as of the letter of the obligations which were assumed when it obtained the Palestine Mandate," he stated.

RUSSIA REPORTED WILLING TO BACK ARAB CASE ON PALESTINE BEFORE UNITED NATIONS

LONDON, May 14. (JTA) -- The Soviet Minister to Syria has told the Syrian Government the Soviet Government has decided to back the Arab case if members of the Arab League bring the Palestine problem before the United Nations, it was reported today by Reuters.

He was said to have communicated the decision to Sa-Abdullah Jabry, Syrian Premier, at an interview today. Sa-Abdullah Jabry later called a cabinet meeting and informed the ministers of the Soviet decision, the British news agency said.

STATE DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED NO COMMUNICATION FROM IBN SAUD ON ANGLO-U.S. REPORT

JTA 5-15

WASHINGTON, May 14. (JTA) -- The United States Government has not received any communication from King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia reportedly stating that he would withhold his decision on economic concessions to this country until the United States clarifies its stand on Palestine, Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson told his press conference today.

Asked whether this Government's position is likely to be altered by the reported Arabian pressure, Acheson said that the United States anticipates consulting the Arabian governments, including Saudi Arabia, in regard to the Anglo-American committee report, as he previously announced on May 10. When the Arabian comments have been received, the Acting Secretary declared, they will be given the most careful study and attention, as will the comments of the other organizations to be consulted.

Acheson said he was unable to specify when the consultations with the Arab governments would take place, the date being contingent on many things, but that the United States Government recognizes its commitment to go forward with those discussions. He said they are not contingent on prior discussions with the British.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION ASKS PROMPT ACTION BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON INQUIRY REPORT

5-17-46

LONDON, May 16. (JTA) -- Prompt action on the unanimous recommendations of the Anglo-American inquiry committee, particularly on the proposal for the immediate transfer of 100,000 displaced Jews from Europe to Palestine, was urged upon the British Government by the Anglo-Jewish Association.

In a statement released today the Association welcomed "the constructive proposals" of the inquiry committee and expressed satisfaction that the group affirmed that "no government of Palestine can fail to do its best not only to maintain a Jewish national home there, but to foster development of the country, including immigration."

The Palestine military and police contingent, which will march in the British Empire victory parade in London on June 8, is expected to arrive in Liverpool next Monday, it was announced today. The Jewish members of the Palestine regiment will be met there by representatives of the Jewish Agency and later the Agency will tender a reception in their honor.

The Palestine troops will march among the colonial detachments, while the Arab Legion will march with representatives of allied nations, in view of Transjordan's recently granted independence.

The Colonial Office official announcement on the participation of colonial troops emphasizes that Palestinians were among the first colonial troops to actively participate in World War II. The statement points out that the first Palestinian Pioneer company saw action in France in 1940. Later, companies were transferred to Egypt and eventually served with British and Anzac forces in Greece. At that time there were 2,600 Jews and 1,200 Arabs from Palestine in the British services.

Referring to the Jews' persistent demands for a separate Jewish fighting force, the Colonial Office statement says that the Jewish Brigade was organized in 1944 and actively engaged the enemy in Italy from March to May 1945, suffering 200 casualties. Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander praised their performance and stressed that they were most eager to close with the enemy in hand-to-hand combat. It has not yet been revealed which detachment of the Brigade will march in the contingent of the British Army of the Rhine.

סילווער רופט צום
קאמף געגען פארשלעפען א״י פראגע

ציוניסטישע פירער פון לאנד וועלען האבען קאנפערענץ אין וואשינגטאן

Journal 5-19-46

קאנפערענץ וועט פאר[illegible] נעקסטע וואך און וועט פארמולירען א פראגראם צו באקעמפען די איצטיגע פאליסי פון פארשלעפען די ארץ ישראל פראגע מיט די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער קאמיטע.—באשולדיגט די ענגלישע רעגירונג און [illegible] שטעלונג פון זוכען "באראטונגען" מיט אראבער און אידען.— זאגט אז א״י קאמיטע האט זיך שוין גענוג בארעטען.

די מאביליזאציע פון דער גאנצער ציוניסטישער באוועגונג פאר אן ענערגישען קאמף געגען "די אפשלעפערישע פאליטיק" צו האלטען די טירען פון ארץ ישראל געשלאסען פאר אידישער אימיגראציע וואס ווערט איצט אנגעפירט פון דער בריטישער רעגירונג און, ווי עס שיינט, אויך פון אונזער סטייט־דעפארטמענט אין דירעקטען געגנזאץ [illegible] פרעזידענט טרומאן", איז אנגעקינדיגט געווארען היינט פון דר. אבא הלל סילווער, פארזיצער פון דער עקזעקוטיווע פון דעם אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישען קאונסיל.

אין א סטייטמענט וואס דר. סילווער האט ארויסגעגעבען, דערקלערט ער אויך אז א נאציאנאלע פאליטישע קאנפערענץ פון ציוניסטישע פירער וואס פארטרעטען איבער 400 שטעט וועט פארקומען נעקסטען דאנערשטאג, דעם 23סטען מאי, אין האטעל סטאטלער, וואשינגטאן. די קאנפערענץ וועט פארמולירען א פראגראם "צו באקעמפען די איצטיגע פאליסי פון [illegible] און [illegible]" בנוגע דעם פארשלאג פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע אריינצולאזען באלד 100,000 היימלאזע אידען קיין ארץ ישראל.

דר. סילווער׳ס סטייטמענט לייענט זיך ווי פאלגט:

"נאכדעם וואס 3,000,000 אידען זיינען אויסגעשאכטען געווארען, און נאכדעם וואס עס איז אויפגעוויזען געווארען אויסער יעדען צווייפעל אז די רעשט פון די איבערגעבליבענע אידען קען ניט ווייטער [illegible] לעבען אין אייראפא, זיינען מיר היינט עדות פון אן אונפארשעמטען [illegible] פון "פאווער פאליטיקס" וואס ווערט איצט געשפילט אויפ׳ן חשבון פון די לעבענס פון די אידען אין אייראפא וואס זיינען [illegible] פון [illegible] לייד און נויט.

"די בריטישע רעגירונג האט אונטערנומען א ריהע מאנעווערס מיט דעם צוועק צו אויסמיידען די אויספירונג פון דער איינשטימיגער רעקאמענדאציע פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער אונטערזוכונגס קאמיטע צו דערלויבען 100,000 היימלאזע אייראפעאישע אידען באלד אריינצוקומען קיין ארץ ישראל. פרעמיער מיניסטער עטלי האט געשטעלט תנאים פאר דער אויספירונג פון׳ם פארשלאג — תנאים וואס, ווי ער זאגט, מוזען דורכגעפירט ווערען אידער דער [illegible] פון [illegible] קען גענומען ווערען אין באטראכט — דאס אליין [illegible] דעם פאקט וואס די דאזיגע תנאים זיינען שוין געווען דיסקוטירט אין דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע און פארווארפן געווארען פון איהר. די בריטישע רעגירונג האט ברעה אנגעזאגט א לאנגע ריהע פון באראטונגען מיט אראבער און מיט אידען. [illegible]

[illegible] 100,000 סערטיפיקאטען צו היימלאזע אייראפעאישע אידען איז פון פרעמיער־מיניסטער עטלי אפגעווארפען געווארען — עטלי האט דאך פארגעשלאגען אנשטאט דעם די גאנצע אנגלא־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע — און נאכדעם וואס די קאמיטע האט רעקאמענדירט פרעזידענט טרומאן׳ס פאדערונג אנצונעמען, מאכט איצט די בריטישע רעגירונג ווייטערע פארשלעפונגען און פארציהונגען. אין די איצטיגע אומשטענדען קאן די בריטישע האנדלונג בלויז אויסגעטייטשט ווערען ווי א [illegible] אומאנשטענדיגקייט.

"עס שאקירט אבער ספעציעל וואס אונזער סטייט דעפארטמענט שיינט נאכצוגעבן דער בריטישער פאליסי פון פראקראסטינאציע. דער סטייט דעפארטמענט האט אויך אנגעזאגט, אז זי וועט אינקורצען אנפאנגען א ריהע דיסקוסיעס מיט אראבער און מיט אידען וועגען די פארשלאגען פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע. דאס איז אין דירעקטען געגנזאץ צו דעם קלארען סטייטמענט וואס פרעזידענט טרומאן האט געמאכט באלד ווי די קאמיטע האט ארויסגעגעבען איהר רעפארט: "איך בין זעהר גליקליך — האט דער פרעזידענט דערקלערט — וואס די פאדערונג וואס איך האב געשטעלט וועגען דער באלדיגער דערלויבעניש צו 100,000 אידען אריינצוקומען קיין ארץ ישראל איז איינשטימיג אינדארסירט געווארען פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער אונטערזוכונג קאמיטע. דאס איבערפירען פון די דאזיגע אומגליקליכע מענשען דארף דורכגעפירט ווערען מיט דער גרעסטער שנעליגקייט".

"דער פרעזידענט האט ווייטער דערקלערט, אז "היות די [illegible] האנדלט דער באריכט אויך וועגען פראגען פון לאנגע פאליטישע פאליסיס און פראגען פון אינטערנאציאנאלען רעכט וואס פאדערן פארזיכטיגע שטודיום און איך וועל זיי נעמען אונטער באטראכט". דער סטייט־דעפארטמענט, פון דער אנדערער זייט, [illegible] זיין שטאנדפונקט, מאכט ניט קיין אונטערשייד צווישען דעם פארשלאג פאר באלדיגע שריט אריינצולאזען די 100,000 היימלאזע אידען קיין ארץ ישראל און די שפעטערדיגע פאליטישע פראגען וועלכע דער רעפארט באהאנדלט.

"די טאקטיק פון די, וואס וואלטען געוואלט אנשטאט האנדלונג צו פארנעמען זיך מיט פראצעדורען פון אפשטעלען צייט פאר די שריט וואס דער פרעזידענט האט פארלאנגט, וועט באקעמפט ווערען מיט אלע מיטלען וועלכע מיר באזיצען.

"מיר פאדערן אויף די ציוניסטען פון אמעריקא צו זיין גרייט פאר אן ענערגישען קאמף, וואס מוז אנגעפירט ווערען אהן יעדער צוריקהאלטונג ביז די [illegible] אידען פון אייראפא [illegible]

The Hillel Scroll

B'NAI BRITH HILLEL FOUNDATION AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
Sunday, May 19, 1946

Rabbi Silver To Talk At Hillel On May 21

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

Ohio State students and faculty will soon have the opportunity to hear one of the most brilliant and important men in America Jewery today. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of the Temple in Cleveland will speak here May 21 at 4:00 p. m. His subject will be "Facing the New World".

Rabbi Silver has had an extremely interesting background. He was born in Lithuania, and came to America at an early age. His childhood, like many other famous men was spent on the east side of New York. It was in this area that Rabbi Silver founded the first Zionist youth club. Many of its original members are the Zionist leaders of today.

Rabbi Silver has attended the University of Cincinnati, Hebrew Union College, and Western Reserve University where he received his A. B. and D. D. degrees. His brilliant oratory has reached the students of Harvard, Cornell, Syracuse, Purdue and California while acting as chaplain at these universities. The Rabbi has served and is now serving on many committees for the promotion of Jewish Welfare. Such committees include the Jewish Welfare Fund of Cleveland ,the Zionist Organization of America, the Council of Jewish Agency for Palestine, and many others. During the first World War, Rabbi Silver served in France as "Officer de l'instruction Publique".

Rabbi Silver has the distinction of being one of the first reformed rabbis to become a Zionist. At the time when the classical view was anti-zionist, he advocated a militant political policy toward Zionism. Since Rabbi Silver knew that many people did not understand Zionism, he has carried its basic ideas to many Americans including the Congress of the U. S.

Today Rabbi Abba Silver is the president of the Zionist organization of America of which he was unanimously elected.

ZIONISTS PLAN FIGHT ON PALESTINE DELAY

MAY 19 1946

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the executive committee of the American Zionist Council, announced yesterday that a national conference of Zionist leaders would be held in Washington next Thursday, at which a program would be adopted "to fight the [illegible] policy of evasion and [illegible]" on the recommendation of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry to admit [illegible] homeless Jews immediately into Palestine.

"Particularly shocking are the indications that our own State Department seems to be a party to the British policy of procrastination," his statement said. "The State Department, too, now announces that it is about to begin a series of discussions with Arabs and Jews on the committee's recommendations.

"This is in direct opposition to the clear statement made by President Truman upon the issuance of the committee's report: 'I am very happy that the request which I made for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine has been unanimously endorsed by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch.'

"The tactics of those who would substitute further time-consuming procedures for the action requested by the President will be fought with every means at our disposal," Rabbi Silver declared. "We call on the Zionists of America to stand ready for an all-out struggle which must be carried forward unrelentingly until the harassed Jews of Europe are rescued."

V. XX pt. 2

PALCOR NEWS AGENCY CABLES

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VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 63 May 21, 1946

UNCONDITIONAL ADMISSION OF 100,000 DEMANDED BY BRITISH STATESMEN

London, May 21, (Palcor)—Immediate announcement by the British Government of its readiness to admit 100,000 Jews into Palestine, not contingent on acceptance of any conditions not included in the Anglo-American report on Palestine, was urged in a letter to the Times signed by the outstanding British statesmen and industrialists.

The signatories were: Mr. Leopold S. Amery, member of Lloyd George's World War I Cabinet and former Secretary of State of India; Lord Cecil, president of the League of Nations Union; Lord Cherley, Labor MP and member of the recent Parliamentary mission to India; Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Party; Sir Walter Layton, leading economist and chairman of the Board of Directors of the News Chronicle; Mr. Walter Elliot, Conservative member of the Chamberlain Government who did not vote for the White Paper; Dr. Grenfell, Labor MP and former Minister of Mines in Churchill's wartime coalition Government; Sir Andrew McFadyean, leading industrialist; and Mr. James Middleton, former Secretary of the Labor Party. The letter states:

"The unanimous report by the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine offers an opportunity for cooperation between the Governments of Britain and the United States, in solution of Palestinian problems and fulfillment of a great humanitarian task. There should be no avoidable delay in making public the decision of the Government, more particularly regarding the admission into Palestine of 100,000 Jews from Europe, nor should that be made contingent on acceptance of conditions excluded from the Palestine report.

"The form and degree of American assistance are for the United States Government to determine; the more spontaneously and freely this is offered, the more generous and helpful it is likely to be.

"The Committee, which must be acquainted with the present conditions and realities in Palestine, regarded the grant of 100,000 permits as a step to be taken forthwith and in no way as a step to be withheld unless and until Jews and Arabs are disarmed. The Committee indeed stated that the immediate grant of these certificates would 'have a most salutatory effect on the whole situation.' The disadvantages of delay are grave. The mental and physical distress of refugees will be prolonged after they have been led by the setting up of the Inquiry Committee, to expect early reception.

"Opponents of the report will be encouraged to organize violence, which would make more difficult a **just** and statesmanlike solution. We, therefore, urge immediate pronouncement of the Government's readiness to admit 100,000 Jews into Palestine, and immediate initiation of steps to that end. Whatever the ultimate decision may be on issues of long-term policy, a swift decision on this recommendation by the Committee is imperative. Otherwise, one of the two purposes for which the Committee was appointed will be disregarded and entirely unfulfilled."

(Continued on Page 2)

The Times publishes also a letter from Manningham-Buller, Conservative MP and member of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee, expressing regrets that some other members of the joint Committee issued statements and signed articles in Britain and America, regarding the Committee's deliberations. He points out that while he is not a supporter of the Government, he hesitates to make public statements which might add to the difficulties. But, he writes, lest his silence be misconstrued, he desires to state that he does not necessarily agree with the accuracy of published accounts of the Committee's discussion or their interpretation.

CROSSMAN DENIES PALESTINE REPORT WAS SURRENDER TO EXPEDIENCY

London, May 21, (Palcor)--Richard H.S. Crossman, Labor MP and member of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine, denied here that the Palestine report was adopted out of expediency, representing a victory of the American members over the British, and declared that nobody doubted that there is room in Palestine for 100,000 Jews and more. The Arabs' opposition, he said, is not against the 100,000 but against any Jewish immigration whatever.

Addressing the Anglo-Jewish Association last night, Mr. Crossman, whose recent articles in the New Statesman assailed the Government's delay in implementing the report, described the change in Jewish Palestine's attitude toward Britain since the White Paper. From a democratic, law abiding population they have become a united resistance movement, he said. The first aim of all, must be to avert dangerous consequences. While the Jews can do much good toward this, he continued, a great deal can be done by the British.

Mr. Crossman expressed the conviction that once the short-term recommendations amounting to abolition of the White Paper are adopted by the Government, the Jews will be loyal to the Mandatory, because they love the Western ideals of freedom and democracy. Their bitterness now, he said, arises solely from their feeling of being let down.

Britain, Mr. Crossman concluded, is unable to carry out the mandate alone, and a world policy under the United Nations is necessary. Anglo-American unity is important for its implementation.

Sir Lionel Cohen, of the Anglo-Jewish Association, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Crossman which was seconded by Anthony De Rothschild. Mr. Leonard Stein, who presided, proposed a resolution which was adopted, welcoming constructive proposals for implementation of the Palestine report.

HEBREW PRESS HITS BRITISH DELAY ON PALESTINE REPORT

Tel Aviv, May 21, (Palcor)--The entire Hebrew press today criticized as senseless and evidence of further dilatoriness by the British the Government's invitation to the Jewish Agency yesterday to submit its views on the ten recommendations of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee on Palestine.

Haaretz states in its editorial that the views of the Palestine report of both Jews and Arabs are well known to the Government. The new step is merely a further postponement. The value of the recommendations depends on the spirit in which they are carried out by the Palestine administration governing the country, Haaretz says. The report can be a key to Jewish-British cooperation if the Government decides to use it.

Davar, labor daily, points out that the new delay is in itself a violation of the Committee's recommendation to admit 100,000 Jews without delay. The Arab Higher Committee and the Arab League, as well as the British Government, can wait, Davar says, but the 100,000 Jews are doomed to slow decay in camps and can tarry no longer. This move shows neither wisdom nor advantage.

Hatsofeh, conservative daily, remarks that the Government's intention obviously is to delay, adjourn and diminish the urgency of this problem in the eyes of public opinion, and these tactics are the weakest the Government could have adopted.

Hatsofe, Mizrachi organ, stresses that the admission of 100,000 Jews is not a matter for negotiations or even a single day's delay.

Mishmar, organ of Hashomer Hatzair, recalls that more than a half-year has passed since Bevin's announcement of appointment of an Inquiry Committee, and states that again we are faced by delay, notwithstanding the fact that both Governments and the Committee recognized the urgency of this matter, since it concerns not abstract political problems but living human beings, and we cannot sit idly and see brethren suffer.

Palestine Post, only English-language daily in Palestine, declares that the views of Jews and Arabs on the Committee's recommendations are known to the British Government. Now 100,000 innocent people are to be consigned to a further indefinite term of doubt and stagnation, for there is no assurance that after the month has passed some further pretext for doing nothing will not be devised.

JEWISH LAND READY FOR 25,000 NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLERS

Jerusalem, May 21, (Falcor)--Cultivated land in possession of Jews is prepared to absorb immediately 25,000 new immigrants, the Central Agricultural Committee of Histadruth(general labor federation) stated in an announcement published today.

The notice declared that labor settlements are willing to make every effort to accommodate newcomers. It adds that the Settlement Department of the Agricultural Committee is drawing up plans for absorbing 1,000 immigrants in labor settlements and 15,000 in colonies. The Committee appealed to immigrants just arriving to go to Jewish villages ready to accept them.

SMALLER ACTIONS COMMITTEE IN DAY-LONG SESSION

Jerusalem, May 21, (Palcor)—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the World Zionist Organization, attended today's session of the Smaller Actions Committee here, which opened with a memorial speech by Dr. Isaac Gruenbaum, of the Jewish Agency Executive, for the late Nahum Sokolow, president of the Jewish Agency from 1931 to 1935, on the tenth anniversary of his death.

Bernard Joseph, legal advisor of the Jewish Agency's Political Department, spoke on the political situation, after which a political debate and discussions on the forthcoming World Zionist Congress followed. The session lasted the entire day.

PALESTINE QUESTION TOO IMPORTANT FOR INCLUSION IN EGYPT DEBATE, LORDS TOLD

London, May 21, (Palcor)—The Palestine question was mentioned only briefly in the House of Lords debate today on the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, because according to Lord Altringham, who raised the issue, Palestine is the most important Middle East question and warrants a separate debate.

Lord Strabolgi, however, expressed surprise that in a debate on any Middle East topic, no mention should be made of such a vital factor as Palestine, which is essential as a British base. Regarding the treaty with Egypt, he stressed the need for securing protection for religious and national minorities against fanatical Moslem nationalism after British troops are withdrawn.

Lord Balfour, nephew of the late author of the Balfour Declaration, attacked Government policy in Egypt and asked in passing: who knows whether Britain will always have bases in Palestine.

Lord Trowbridge asked whether it is wise for the Government to withdraw troops from Egypt while Arab feelings are stirred up by the Palestine report.

Lord Samuel, Palestine's first High Commissioner, who was expected to deal with the Palestine question, was present at the debate but did not speak.

Wednesday, May 22, 1946

JTA Daily News Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

156 EAST 41st STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

STATE DEPARTMENT STRESSES RECOMMENDATIONS OF ANGLO-U.S. COMMITTEE ARE NOT BINDING

WASHINGTON, May 21. (JTA) -- The State Department today released the text of a memorandum and letter sent to Jewish and Arab organizations in this country in which it asked for their views on the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, stressing that the report was "advisory in character" and "its recommendations are not binding."

The organizations which received the letter and memorandum from the Department were the American Zionist Emergency Council, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Conference, the American Council for Judaism, the American Jewish Congress, Agudas Israel of America, the New Zionist Organization of America, the American League for A Free Palestine and the Institute for Arab American Affairs, all of which testified at the Washington hearings initiating the work of the inquiry committee. In the letter, Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, assured the recipients that their views "will receive the close attention of this Government."

American representatives in the Near East, the Department said, were instructed to furnish copies on May 20 of the committee's report and of the memorandum to the Jewish Agency, and the Governments of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Yemen, also to the Arab Higher Committee and the League of Arab States.

Text of State Department Memorandum to Jews and Arabs

The text of the State Department memorandum follows:

"In inviting comments and suggestions on the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, the Government of the United States desires to make the following observations:

"1. The report is advisory in character, consequently, its recommendations are not binding. However, the United States Government is giving careful consideration to the report in view of the standing of the members of the committee, of the fact that the report was unanimously approved by them and of the fact that they were entirely free to arrive at any conclusions which to them seemed fair and reasonable. The United States Government will also give careful consideration to the views of the governments and organizations which it is now consulting. Judging from preliminary reactions to the report in various quarters, criticism is to be expected. In view of the importance of this problem and the sincere desire of the United States to arrive at a policy with regard to Palestine which will be both humane and just, this Government greatly hopes that the general character and trend of the observations and suggestions may, so far as possible, be of a constructive nature.

"2. By means of the participation of American citizens in the work of the committee, and through the present consultation, the Government of the United States is seeking information and assistance looking to the formulation of its policy on several difficult and complex problems. It readily recognizes that other governments and organizations will have their own respective attitudes in regard to these ques-

tions which may or may not be similar to the attitude which shall be adopted by the United States. The United States Government is grateful for the cooperation and help which have already been accorded to the committee of inquiry and hopes that assistance and collaboration will continue to be forthcoming as these matters develop. The United States Government, for its part, will be prepared at all times to reciprocate to the best of its ability the many courtesies which have been afforded to its citizens and representatives by the interested governments and groups.

"3. The interest of the United States in the questions considered in the report is believed to be legitimate and is based upon the following:

"(A) Compassion for and a desire to assist victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution, both Jews and non-Jews.

"(B) The fact that for a number of years American citizens have been contributing substantial assistance to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, and that there is every reason to expect that their interest will continue

"(C) The deep interest which the American Government and its citizens have in maintaining and promoting mutually beneficial and harmonious relations between the United States and the countries of the Near East in the political field, in education and other cultural activities, in trade, and in economic development.

"(D) The value placed by the United States upon the contributions which the Near Eastern countries have made and will doubtless continue to make to the cause of world peace and prosperity and to the upbuilding and effectiveness of the international organization created for these purposes.

"4. This Government will be glad to receive comments and suggestions regarding the report as a whole or any part of it, and would be grateful if these could be received, at the latest, thirty days from today."

WEIZMANN SAYS INQUIRY REPORT DOES NOT SOLVE PROBLEM; ASKS SHIFT IN CONGRESS DATE

JERUSALEM, May 21. (JTA) -- Addressing a meeting today of the Small Zionist Actions Committee, called to discuss the notes submitted to the Jewish Agency yesterday by the British and American Governments, Dr. Chaim Weizmann declared that the report of the Anglo-American inquiry committee offers no solution of the Palestine problem.

He added, however, that if the recommendations for immediate admittance of 100,000 Jews from Europe and removal of the land restrictions were carried out, it would open the door to renewed efforts by Jews to develop the country. At the same time, he urged that the time and place of the World Zionist Congress--which is scheduled to open here on Aug. 7--be changed.

The meeting of the Actions Committee followed by a few hours the conclusion of a special session of the Jewish Agency, which was convened last night following receipt of the U.S. note, and which continued until early this morning.

The general Jewish reaction to the British and American invitations to the Jews and Arabs to give their views on the report was expressed by the Hebrew newspapers, which said that the move was designed to gain time, since the attitude of both the Jews and the Arabs was well known.

Arab reaction was equally unfavorable. Dr. Izzat Tannous, secretary of the Arab Higher Committee, said that the Arabs had already given their views on the re-

v. XV no. [illegible]

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

דער מאָרגען זשורנאַל

לוח פאר היינט
יום ד', כ"א אייר, פ' בחקותי, ל"ו בעומר, תש"ו.
מיטוואך, מאי 22, 1946
8.57 — זון אונטערגאנג
8.18 — [illegible]
וועטער:
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ביז דעם 7טן יוני

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פרייז 4 סענט — ניו יארק, מיטוואך, מאי 22, 1946 — 8 זייטן

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רעקאָמענדאַציע אַריינצולאָזן 100,000 אידען קיין א"י ניט בינדענד, זאָגט סטייט דעפּאַרטמענט

רעגירונג נעמט איבער די ווייכע קויהלען-מאַינס פון לאַנד

סטייט דעפּאַרטמענט מאַכט באַקאַנט מעמאָראַנדום צו אידען און אראַבער

דערקלערט אז רעקאמענדאציעס פון ארץ ישראל קאמיסיע טראגן בלויז א "ראטגעבערישע" כאראקטער. — וויל אז אידישע און אראבישע ארגאניזאציעס פון לאנד זאלן צושיקן זייערע מיינונגען אין פארשלאגן וועגן דער קאמיסיע'ס רעקאמענדאציעס. — אונטער-סעקרעטער אוו סטייט דיען אטשעסאן פארזיכערט אז די רעגירונג וועט ערנסט באטראכטן אלע מיינונגען.

וואשינגטאן, דינסטאג (איטא). — דער סטייט דעפארטמענט האט היינט פארעפנטליכט דעם טעקסט פון א מעמאראנדום און א בריעף, וואס איז געשיקט געווארן צו אידישע און אראבישע ארגאניזאציעס אין אמעריקע. [illegible]

[illegible]

1600 אידישע אגענטור באשטעלט סערטיפיקאטן אין שוועדן

ירושלים, דינסטאג (איטא). — די אידישע אגענטור האט שוין באשטעלט 1600 [illegible]

[illegible]

ווייצמאַן פאָדערט אָפּצולייגען ציוניסטישען וועלט-קאָנגרעס

ירושלים, דינסטאג (איטא). — ד"ר חיים ווייצמאן האט היינט אויף א זיצונג פון [illegible] ציוניסטישן אקציאנס-קאמיטעט געפאדערט, אז מען זאל אפלייגן דעם 22סטן ציוניסטישן וועלט-קאנגרעס, וואס איז פארריכט געווארן אויף דעם זומער אינעם אין ארץ ישראל.

ד"ר ווייצמאן האט אויף דער זיצונג אויך ערקלערט, אז [illegible] 100,000 אידן קיין [illegible]

[illegible]

(פארזעצונג אויף'ן צווייטן זייט)

טרומאַן באַשטימט אינערן מיניסטער קרוג אַלס קוילען אַדמיניסטראַטאָר

3,000 ווייכע קוילען מאינס איבערגענומען פון דער רעגירונג ווען ביידע צדדים אינם קוילען-סכסוך בלייבן איינגעקשנט. — גלייבן אז לואיס איז גרייט צו קאאפערירן מיט דער רעגירונג. — פרעזידענט גיט ארויס פארארדענונג דריי טעג פארן סוף פון סטרייק-שטיל-שטאנד פון די מאינערס. — פארהאנדלונגען צווישן יוניאן און קאמפאניעס וועלן באנייט ווערן.

וואשינגטאן, דינסטאג. — פרעזידענט טרומאן האט היינט ארויסגעגעבן א פארארדענונג, אז די רעגירונג זאל איבערנעמען דעם לאנד'ס ווייכע קוילען מאינס. [illegible]

[illegible]

(פארזעצונג אויף'ן 2טן זייט)

אויפהערן שטערן נגען

הרער אָנגעקומען אין רוים

סילווער און וואיז קאָנפערירען אין סטעיט דעפּאַרטמענט וועגען דער ארץ ישראל פראַגע

Forward 5-23-46

וואשינגטאן, מאי 22 (אטא). — דר. אבא הלל סילווער און דר. סטיפען ס. וויין האבען דא הייגט קאנפערירט מיט אנדערסעקרעטאר אוו סטעיט דין עטשעסאן וועגען ארץ ישראל. די קאנפערענץ האט גע־דויערט א האלבע שטונדע.

דר. סילווער האט ערקלערט, אז ער האט ניט צו מאכען מיין שום קאמענטארען וועגען וויין געשפּרעך מיט דין עטשעסאן, אבער זו ער און דר. וויין וועלען מארגען אריינ־ליך ארויסגעבען אן אלגעמיינעם סטעיטמענט.

די צוויי ציוניסטישע פירער האבען קאנפערירט אין סטעיט דעפּארטמענט אין צוזאמענהאנג מיט דער איידעלשטיינער קאנפערענץ פון ציוניסטישען עמיגרדזשענסי־קאונסיל, וואס וועט דא אָנגעהאלטען ווערען דאנערשטאג (היינט). די קאנפערענץ וועט זיין אן אפענע, מיטען אויסגאנג פון די עקזעקוטיוו־וויזונגען.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Yid Daf 5-23-46

Why I'll Vote the Z. O. A. Ticket.
Record of Achievement.
Responsible Leadership.
No Monopoly.

By DR. S. MARGOSHES

I've bought my shekel from the Zionist Organization of America and expect to vote, on election day, June 16th, for the Z. O. A. candidates for delegates to the forthcoming World Zionist Congress.

I am a member of the Zionist Organization of America because I believe that through the organization of the majority of American Jewry can the cause of Zionism be best farthered in this country. As far as I can see, the Z. O. A. is the only Zionist body that has room for all Jews in the United States who wish to have a share in the building of Palestine. All other groups have an attraction for those who have a particular concept of the way Palestine should be built and who insist on it as the only one to be followed.

Of course, I have my own idea as to the way I should like to see Palestine built as a Jewish Commonwealth, but this idea of mine does not separate me from those within the ranks of the Z. O. A. who have other plans, but who share with me the concept of one comprehensible organization which because it is large and all-embracing can serve most effectively the general aim in which all Zionist factions are vitally concerned, namely, the building in our own day of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

I claim that to serve the general purpose of the Zionist movement is of more crucial importance, at least at this moment in Zionist history, than to fight on this or the other sector of the general front, important though that may be, or even to insist on this or the other detail of the blueprint of the future of the Jewish homeland.

I claim, moreover, that the Z. O. A. by emphasizing the common aim rather than concepts that divide the movement, has been able to galvanize and mobilize all classes of American Jewry in the service of the Zionist cause.

Without crediting the Z. O. A. with all the achievements on all Zionist fronts, political, educational, financial, in this country, I think it is fair to say that the Zionist Organization of America had a leading part in the developments which together made Zionist history in the course of the last decades.

In the many UPA and UJA drives that provided the wherewithall for the great work of upbuilding Palestine, the ZOA has been the decisive factor. Unquestionably it was the general Zionists throughout the country who bore the financial brunt of the campaigns.

In the public relations work that has been carried on in the course of the last few years with a view to educating American public opinion as to the claims and aims of the Jewish people with respect to Palestine, the ZOA, through its leaders, has played a leading role.

And on the political front it was again the ZOA which, through its spokesmen who were also the spokesmen of American Jewry, moulded Zionist policy at the American Jewish Conference, putting all of American Jewry on record in favor of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, and set in motion pro-Zionist forces in American political life, leading to the adoption of Zionist resolutions by both political parties and the Congress of the United States.

If the report of the Palestine Commission of Inquiry finally results in the admisson and the transportation of one hundred thousand Jews into Palestine, it will be one in large measure though by no means exclusively, to the unceasing and heroic efforts of the ZOA, which only the future historian will know how to evaluate fully and generously.

This is not to say that I believe the ZOA to be a perfect organization or infallible or that I always agree with all its acts and pronouncements. I dont.

But nor are the other Zionist groups perfect or infallible, nor have they a monopoly on either labor or orthodoxy. Thus I know General Zionists who are very orthodox though they are not members of Mizrachi and as far as labor is concerned I, for one, will yield to no one in my life long devotion to the cause of the masses. Some forty years ago I was among the founders of the Poalei Zion movement in America and I have said it time and again that I have remained a Poal and a Zionist discarding only the hyphen.

For all these reasons it would seem to me that on its record of achievement and responsible leadership the ZOA can make out a case showing why it should be continued to be trusted with power and influence in the conduct of world Zionist affairs. As far as I am concerned that case is irrefutable.

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF ZIONIST LEADERS DECLARES THAT STATE DEPARTMENT, WHILE ACCEPTING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S POSITION ON IMMEDIATE ADMISSION OF 100,000 JEWS TO PALESTINE, CONTINUES TO DELAY ACTION THROUGH "CONSULTATION" PROCEDURE

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Washington, D.C. — A national emergency conference of Zionist leaders, called by the American Zionist Emergency Council, today (Thursday, May 23, 1946) declared that while the statement on Palestine issued yesterday by the State Department made it clear that President Truman's position favoring the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine "is now the fixed policy of our Government," the State Department is "nevertheless continuing in practice a procedure of 'consultations' which may delay indefinitely" the attainment of that objective.

Participants in the conference, which was held at the Hotel Statler, represented approximately 400 communities throughout the United States. They reviewed recent developments with regard to Palestine and heard reports on the current situation by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, joint chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council and president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Emanuel Neumann, vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America.

Dr. Silver stressed the need of mobilizing American public opinion in support of the demand that 100,000 Jews be transferred to Palestine immediately. Emphasizing that the coming weeks will be crucial, he called for an unprecedented demonstration of public indignation against the delaying tactics of Great Britain

(more)

and the State Department.

The conference also adopted a resolution stating that Zionists "cannot and will not accept these long-range recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry which deny Jewish historic rights to Palestine," and pledging ceaseless effort "until the Jewish State of Palestine takes its place among the democratic and progressive nations of the world."

The declaration issued by the conference follows:

The Zionists of America, representing the overwhelming sentiments of American Jewry, are outraged by the announcements that the immediate admission of 100,000 homeless European Jews into Palestine, recommended unanimously by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry and requested by the President of the United States, is to be delayed while another time-consuming series of consultations is launched by the British Government and our own Department of State.

In the meantime, these 100,000 harassed men, women and children -- a fraction of the European Jews who must emigrate to Palestine or be doomed -- are consigned to further misery and mental torture.

As recently as April 30, 1946, upon making public the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, President Truman declared:

"I am very happy that the request which I made for the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine has been unanimously endorsed by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch." The President went on to draw a clear distinction between the Committee's recommendations for action upon the immediate objectives of the report, which he heartily approved, and the recommendations concerning long-range political policies, about which he said that they "require careful study" and will be taken "under advisement."

In view of this forthright declaration of American policy, we are confused by the statements issued by the Department of State, which seemed to indicate a sharp divergence from the President's position. The State Department seemed to have adopted the delaying tactics of British Prime Minister Attlee with regard to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry's recommendation concerning 100,000 displaced Jews.

We were accordingly pleased by that part of the statement issued yesterday, May 22, 1946, by the Department of State, which made it clear that the President's statement is "controlling upon all the Departments of Government," and therefore the President's position on the immediate transfer of 100,000 Jews to Palestine is now the fixed policy of our Government.

However, while accepting this position, the Department of State is nevertheless continuing in practice a procedure of "consultations," which may delay indefinitely the attainment of the immediate objective to which our Government is already fully committed.

Four months of exploration and investigation by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry produced the identical recommendation for immediate action made by President Truman long before the Committee was established -- that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine at once.

But instead of moving forward with even this limited action, which was unanimously approved by its own representatives on the Joint Committee, the British Government is placing new obstacles in the way of implementation. Prime Minister Attlee imposes "conditions" which he knows beforehand were discussed and rejected by the Committee of Inquiry. He attaches these "conditions" though the British Foreign Secretary had himself assured the Committee that all unanimous recommendations would be acted upon immediately.

It was clear from the beginning that Great Britain's motives in launching the Committee of Inquiry lacked sincerity -- that the Committee itself was meant to be a device to delay action. But when our Department of State becomes an accomplice in Britain's procrastination, it becomes our solemn obligation to bring these facts to the attention of the American public.

Because we are convinced that the request of the British Government and the Department of State for comment by Arabs and Jews on the Committee of Inquiry's report, is merely another technique of evasion, we suggest to the American Zionist Emergency Council and the Jewish Agency for Palestine the advisability of refusing to become involved in procedures which will spell further unconscionable delay in carrying out the most urgent recommendation to rescue 100,000 Jews. The Zionist movement cannot be involved in activity which can only increase the agony of the helpless Jewish survivors in Europe.

We respectfully call upon the President to stand firm on the position which he took in his statement of April 30, 1946, and to direct the Departments of our Government to move with the "greatest dispatch" in the implementation of what is now the accepted policy of the United States.

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U. S. Calls for Prompt Admission of 100,000 Jews Into Palestine

By United Press

Arab nations today were expected to renew their strong opposition, possibly in the form of violence, over the State Department's blunt announcement that the United States fully endorses immediate admission of 100,000 Jewish refugees into the Holy Land.

The Arab Higher Committee announced in Jerusalem that it had called an emergency meeting tomorrow to discuss the Anglo-American recommendation for the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. A committee spokesman, Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, accused President Truman of "deceit and toying" in urging the adoption of the recommendation.

The State Department disclosed last night that President Truman's approval of the immigration plan, recommended by the Anglo-American Palestine Committee, constitutes the U. S. official stand on the matter.

Arab nations previously had objected to Mr. Truman's approval of the committee proposals. Spokesmen for Arab governments said they had been assured they would be consulted before any of the committee's recommendations were approved by either the United States or Great Britain.

In its statement on the Palestine report, the State Department said decisions to consult with both Arab and Jewish groups did not alter its determination to press for speedy transfer of the 100,000 Jews from Europe to Palestine.

In a radio broadcast following the State Department's announcement, former Treasurer Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., said the Jews now confined in camps in Germany and Austria should be sent to Palestine "as there is no other place for them to go."

סילווער און ווייז קאנפערירען מיט דעם סטייט דעפארטמענט

Journal 5-23-46

(פאנציעלע טעלעגראמע פון "מארנינג זשורנאל")

וואשינגטאן, מיטוואך. — דר. אבא הלל סילווער און דר. סטיפען ס. ווייז, ווי די־פאראיינטע־שטעטלעכע פון דעם ציוניסטישן עמיגרעדיקענטן קאנגרעס, האבען היינט באזוכט דעם סטייט דעפארטמענט אין תאכען געהאט א לאנגען גאנץ־טאג מיט אנדער סעקרעטערי דין אכעסאן אין דעם גאנצן אינהאלט פון דער אינטערנאציאנאלער דערקלאר. די קאנפערענץ האט זיך באזיצן אויף דער טעלעגראמע וואס די ציוניסטישע האבען געשיקט צום סטייט דעפארטמענט, וועגן מרדי מאי'ס בריוו, אין שיכות מיט דעם רעפארט פון דער ארץ ישראל־אמיסיע.

די ציוניסטישע האבען אנגעוויזען, אז לויט דעם פרעזידענטס שטעלונג וועט די פראגע וועגן אריינלאזען די הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין ארץ ישראל, נאך אין דער קאמיסיע, אפגעטיילט פון אלע איבעריגע רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער קאמיסיע'ס רעפארט. די רעקאמענדאציע וועגן אריינלאזען הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין ארץ ישראל, האבען הונדערטן טויזנט אידען אין דער אלגעמיינער אינטערעס פון אלע איבעריגע רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער קאמיסיע'ס רעפארט. די רעקאמענדאציע וועגן אריינלאזען הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין ארץ ישראל, האבען הונדערטן וועגן א וועלכעס־שטעריגע, אך צו וואס מען דארף ניט האבען די צושטימונג פון די אראבער.

דאס איז באשאפן געווארען ברי צו ווייזען דעם קאנטראסט פון דעם פרעזידענטס שטעלונג צו דער שטעלונג פון סטייט דעפארטמענט וועלכער האט אין זיין נעכטיגען סטאטעמענט געזאגט דעם רעפארט פון דער קאמיסיע ווי אין זאך אין וויל האבען די מיינונג פון די אראבער אפילו וואס איז נגע די רעקאמענדאציע ארויסצולאזען הונדערט טויזנט אידען אין ארץ ישראל.

א באראטונג אין היינט דא אפגעהאלטען געווארען פון דרי בן גוריון, דר. סילווער, דר. ווייז, דר. עמנואל ניומאן און נחום גאלדמאן וועגן דער מאכטקרעטע וואס דארף דא באנעמען אפגעהאלטען ווערען פון ציון מיטערער פון איבער'ן גאנצען לאנד.

רעזאלט אין "הדסה" צוליב סעפאראטען ציון וואהל־קאמפען

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אין הדסה, דער גרויסער אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישער פרויען ארגאניזאציע, קומט איצט פאר, צום ערשטן מאל אין די רייסיג יאהר פון הדסה'ס עקזיסטענץ, א בייפשטענדיגע "אפוזיציע" וויגען פרעג עפנטלעכער טשאפטערס און גרופען פון דער אמעריקאנישער אינטערן לאנד נעגען הדסה'ס נאציאנאלער מיטערעשאפט.

מען גיט איבער אז הדסה אין ניו יארק ווערט ממש פארטייטש מיט טעלעגראפישע פראטעסטען פון איבערן גאנצען לאנד. דאס דאס צו טאן מיט דעם באשלוס פון דער מיטערעשאפט נים צו נעהן צוזאמען מיט דער ציוניסטישער ארגאניזאציע אין די וואהלען צום נעמען ציון קאנגרעס, וואס וועט פארקומען דעם 16טען און 17טען יוני, נאך ארויסשטעלען א באזונדערען טיקעט פון פרויען. די מיטגלידערשאפט פארלאנגט פון נאציאנאלען אפיס זיך צוריקצוהאלטען אין דאס פון דער ציוניסטישער ארגאניזאציע פון אמעריקא און ארויסשטעלען א אייגענע טיקעט ביי די קונגרעס וואהלען.

עס איז נעגען צו דערמאנען עטלעכע נרויסע שטערט וואס באטייליגען זיך אין דער דעזאלוציע: פאן פראנציסקא, סט. לואיס, פיטסבורג, דענווער, לאס־אנזעל, דרעזעקסאנוויל, (פלאריד), נעשוויל (טענעסי), אוילאנד, וקאליפארניע), און פיל אנדערע שטערט.

א קאמיטעט פון הדסה טויערינס פון איבערן גאנצען לאנד, אין וועלכן עס באטייליגען זיך וויבסיגע מיטגלידער פון ניו יארק, פילאדעלפיע, סט. לואיס, דעטרויט, סאכי, באלטימאר, פיטסבורג און אנדערע שטערט, האט לעצטנס ארויסגעשיקט א טעלעגראמע איבערן גאנצען לאנד, אין וועלכער עס ווערט כעזאגט דאס פאלגענדע:

"אלס מיטגלידער פון הדסה באדערפן מיר דאס פארשטעלען פון די ציאנאלע הדסה מיטערעשאפט צו קומען צו דעם מיט דער ציוניסטישער ארגאניזאציע פון אמעריקא און באצוגלעכן א נעמיינזאמען טיקעט פאר דעם אמעריקאנישן ציוניסטישן קאנגרעס. די ציוניסטישע ארגאניזאציע דאס צוגעשיקט צו אלע פארשיידענע פון הדסה, אריינרעכענענדיג גליק פאר מיטגלידערשאפט אויף טעם אין דער פארטיעטשאפט אין אלע לאנדסטעטן און קאמיטעס פון לאנדעס, א פלאן פאר הדסה אין

אידישע אגענטור צופרידען פון אמעריקעס דערקל

The Day 5-24-46

אראבער מאכען סטראשונקעס

ירושלים, מאי 23 (איטא). א פאר־שטייער פון דער אידישער אגענטור האט רש היינט אויסגערייסט גרויס צופרידענקייט מיט דער נעכטיגער מעלדונג פון דעם אמעריקאנע סטייט דעפארטמענט, אז די אמעריקאנער רע־גירונג האט אפיציעל אינארדירט די רעקאמענדאציע פון דער ענגלישאמע־ריקאנער קאמיסיע באלד אריינצולאזען 100.000 היטלערישע אידען פון אייראפע קיין ארץ־ישראל.

עס איז א פארגעניגען צו הערען, אז דאס איז די אנזיכט פון דער אמעריקאנער רעגירונג. האט דער פארזיצער פון דער אידישער אגענטור, דעוויד בן־גוריון, אז די אר־דרשע שטעלונג צו דער אנטיסעמי־טישער פאליטיק פון דער אמעריקאנער רעגי־רונג איז אפהענגיג דערפון אויב די פאליטיק וועט בשעת באלד דורכגעפירט ווערען.

רושאמאל הוסיין, פארזיצער פון פאלעסטינער אראבישען העכסטן קאמיטעט האט ערקלערט, אז אלס רעזולטאט פון דער אמעריקאנער ערקלערונג וועלען די אראבער ווי אנגעזאגט צו באטייליגען אין וועלכעס־אראב וויי־טערדיגע באראטונגען. ווערטאלנע־ריג, אז די אראבער „וועלען יעמעס־בין צום לעמעסן מאל", האט בוסיע־נעסטראשעם, אז אין „אנטערדרישע ארמיי" ווערט אויפגעוויזט אין סוריע און לבנון גרייט אריבערצוגיין די גרענץ קיין פאלעסטינע צו וועלען די פאלעסטינער אראבער.

אבי אבדול הארי, אן אראבישער פירער, האט געזאגט שאפען אויסדרוק קען קעגען פרוסאל'ען.

פון לאנדאן איז היינט באריכט געווארען. אז דער אראבישער פינאנצמיניסטער האט ערקלערט אין פארלאמענט, אז אויראפ האט באר־טייט 800.000 דאלאר „צו באשיר־צען די ערד פון פאלעסטינע קעגען ציוניזם". ער האט אויך ערקלערט, אז ער האט פארגעדענט אויסצוצאלען 200.000 דאלאר אלס אראב'ס ביי־טראג פאר דער טעטיגקייט פון די אראב־ישע אמטסטעלן אין לאנדאן און אין וואשינגטאן.

ארגענטינע לייקענט באריכטן וועגן פארשטרעקען צו העלפען אראבער

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באריכט, אז 2,000 עסטרייכישע אידען ווילען צוריקקערען אהיים

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דער באריכט זאגט, אז די דאזיגע אינאפרעסאציע איז אנגעהויבן געווארען אין וויען פון עסטרייכישען אינערלי־כן־מיניסטער אפטאר העלמער. וועלכער האט ערקלערט, אז די עסטרייכישע רעגירונג קאן ניט אנקומען די אפלי־קאציעס בין דער אויאיר־טער דאס דעם ניט גוטהייסען א פאסאר־טעריגקייט.

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א סך פון די אפליקאנטען זיינען דאס טרייבן, לערער און טעכניקער, וועלכע זיינען גוטשע פאר דעם ווידעראויפבאו פון עסטרייך. האט דערקלערט דער מי־נסטער.

לאנדאן, מאי 23 (י.ט.א.־פאלמאר). — די לאנדאנער „טאימס" דרוקט היינט א בריוו, אונטערגעשריבען פון א פראמינענטע ענגלענדער, וואס פאר־דינט, אז די רעגירונג זאל ניט דורכ־פירן די רעקאמענדאציע פון דער אנגלו־אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע, אריינצו־לאזען תיכף הונדערט טויזענט אידישע פליטלינגע אין ארץ־ישראל.

דער בריוו איז געטייטשט געווארען אלס עטפעס צום בריוו, וואס איז דערשינען אין „טאימס" דעם 21טען מאי (וועלכען פאלמאר האט באריכ־טעט). אין וועלכען 9 באריטישע ענד־לישע שטאטסלייט פארדערן, אז די דע־גירונג זאל אתן שום תנאים דורכפירן די רעקאמענדאציע פון דער קאמיסיע, אריינצולאזען די הונדערט טויזענט.

די „אנטערנעתתפעסט אויף דעם פראראבישען בריוו זיינען: ראלף בונטאנט, קאנטערבעריער מעטראפ־אלט פארלאמענט; פרעדעריק דרייט־ווער, ס. דושי, אייזיידים, דושאו האוס סיטסאמ, געוועזענער מישליד פון דער שאר קאמיסיע, וועלכע האט געטאגט אז אויפארשונג נאך די אומרוהען אין 1930; דענעראל עדי וואלד פארדס, ראנאלד מסאיס, ערשט מעער מיליטערישער גאווערנאר פון ירושלים; מרעדעריק סייקס און דער דושינאלד וויינגעיט.

דער בריוו באהויפטעט, אז אויבער לאזען די הונדערט טויזענט אידען וואלט געמייגט ברעקען דאס וואס איז געגעבען געווארען די אראב־ער. און אלס די בעסטע תרופה צו לייזען די פראגע פון די דעשטלער לע־גערן אין אייראפע בעזייטיגען אידען אין אייראפע איז, אז די פארשיידענע לענדער פון דער וועלט זאלען אויפנעמען א חלק פון זיי, יעדער לאנד לויט זיין אויס־נאמען־מעגליכקייט.

דער צוזאמענקונפט פון אראבישע קעניגען וועט שאפען בלאק קעגען אויסלענדישע איינמישונען

פלאנען האבען דערגרייכט לאנדאן פון קייוען אין קאירא, אז דער קונפ־טיגער צוזאמענקונפט פון די אראבער שיף הערשער וועט זיך שטעלען גרעס־סערע פרעגען: ווי צו אנטשיידען ווער שטעלונג צו דער ארץ־ישראל פראגע נאכ'ן באריכט פון דער קאמיסיע, און אז דער אמתער ציל פון דער ווענונג וועט זיין צו שאפען א שטארקען בלאק קעגען אויסלענדישען איינמישונען.

לויט די קייוען אין קאירא וועלען „צוויי שנרערע אנגעס אויפ'ן טאג" אריבערגעגעבען ווערען די קראנ־שנאכטן פאנטערקע צווישען די צווי אראבישע דיפלאמאטיס פון די וואכ־ביטען אין ראשעמיטען פון מאורי אראביע און ערזושאם: ווי צו הערען די בעשוביליגע פון לבנון באקומען דעם רוטישע איינגלום: אלשאנטען מיט נישארבישע לענדער אין מי־טעלען מזרח אזו א נעמיינזאמע פאלד־מיט קעגען איינגעע ארגאניזאציעס. וואס זיינען אונטער'ן איינפלוס פון אויסלענדישע מאכטען. עס ווערט אויך דערוואוסט אז ארגעמיינע שטע־לונג בעגען ארץ־ישראל.

די איינפלוסריכע אר־טונג אין קאירא „אל אה־ראם" אין פאליטישע קרייזען אז די הערשער וועלען מוסטעלישורה'דיגע מאכט־טערן בליק ווי פאלגנדס־ציטונג דריקט אויך אויס אז די הערשער וועלען הע־לען לאנדזאם און מעסר־שע פאליטיקער, וועלכע שע פון רוסלאנד.

JTA Daily News Bulletin

Friday, May 24, 1946

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

100 EAST 41st STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

U.S. GOVT. WILL ACT ON PALESTINE ONLY AFTER COMPLETING CONSULTATIONS WITH JEWS AND ARABS

WASHINGTON, May 23. (JTA) -- The Department of State today reiterated that no decisions will be made on the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, in whole or in part, until after completion of the consultations with Jews and Arabs.

Michael J. McDermott, special assistant to the Secretary of State on press relations, responding to a question at a news conference as to whether yesterday's statement denying conflict between Presidential and State Department views on the recommendation to admit 100,000 Jews to Palestine meant rejection of Arab protests against the report, said that the whole subject is under discussion with Jewish and Arab groups, and that pending conclusion of the consultations, nothing has been rejected or any action taken.

The State Department's denial yesterday of any conflict in policy on Palestine between the President and itself was prompted by recent articles in the press alleging a divergence of views, and was submitted for Presidential approval before publication, it is learned. The statement reads as follows:

"The Department of State has been asked the question whether the statement of May 10 of the then Acting Secretary of State regarding the initiation of consultation with Jews and Arabs on the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine represents a withdrawal from the statement issued by the President on April 30.

"In reply the Department said today that there is no conflict and can be no conflict in the two statements. It must be clear that the President's statements are controlling upon all the departments of government. In his statement of April 30 the President reaffirmed the urgency of the transference of the 100,000 Jews as recommended by the Committee and previously by him.

"It is precisely because of the urgency of this problem that under the direction of the President the State Department has agreed to and inaugurated immediate consultations with Jews and Arabs as well as with the British Government as to the best and quickest means of reaching an effective solution of the problems dealt with in the report."

State Dept. Says It Favors Admission of Maximum Number of Jews

Today, the State Department explained that the United States policy has consistently been based on the principle that as many as possible of the displaced Jews of Europe should go to Palestine. It was pointed out that the figure of 100,000 persons to be admitted to Palestine originated a year ago with the Jewish Agency, was reiterated by Earl Harrison in his survey last summer of conditions in the DP camps, and accepted by President Truman.

"When the report of the Anglo-American Committee was submitted," the explanation continues, "the President expressed his pleasure at the Committee's endorsement of his proposal concerning the 100,000 and then authorized the State Department to institute consultations on the report, this Government having always been bound to consult with Jewish and Arab leaders. It was decided to use the report as a basis for the consultations."

In stressing the identity of Presidential and State Department policy, it was pointed out that the memorandum outlining this Government's position on Palestine, which the Department sent on May 20 to Jewish and Arab groups asking for their views by June 20, was approved by the President.

AMERICAN ZIONIST LEADERS OPPOSE CONSULTATIONS DELAYING TRANSFER OF 100,000 JEWS

5-24-46

WASHINGTON, May 23. (JTA) -- A declaration suggesting to the Jewish Agency and the American Zionist Emergency Council "the advisability of refusing to become involved in procedures which will spell further unconscionable delay in carrying out the most urgent recommendation to rescue 100,000 Jews," was issued here today by 400 Zionist leaders from all parts of the country attending a special conference convened by the Zionist Emergency Council to discuss the report of the Anglo-American inquiry committee.

Expressing pleasure at that part of the statement issued yesterday by the State Department assuring that the President's position on the immediate transfer of 100,000 Jews to Palestine "is now the fixed policy of our Government," the declaration said that the State Department "is nevertheless continuing in practice a procedure of 'consultations,' which may delay indefinitely the attainment of the immediate objective to which our Government is already fully committed."

The declaration further said that "the Zionist movement cannot be involved in activity which can only increase the agony of the helpless Jewish survivors in Europe." It called on President Truman "to stand firm" on the position he took April 30, stating his pleasure at the unanimous endorsement by the Anglo-American inquiry committee of his request for admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine and asking for their earliest transfer.

"We call upon the President to direct the departments of our Government to move with the greatest despatch in the implementing of what is now the accepted policy of the United States," the declaration urged.

Charge State Dept. With Delaying Action on Moving Jewish DP's to Palestine

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, joint chairman of the Zionist Emergency Council and president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Emanuel Neuman, vice-president of the ZOA, reviewed recent developments concerning Palestine and reported they indicated that a forceful program of public pressure is being organized to insist on dropping of the consultations and on early action by the State Department to carry out American policy regarding the immigration of the 100,000.

Delegations of Zionist leaders called this afternoon on their Congressmen and Senators, to express the urgency of the views voiced in the declaration. Copies of the declaration will be sent to American officials concerned with the question of Palestine.

"The Zionists of America, representing the overwhelming sentiment of American Jewry, are outraged by the announcements that the immediate admission of 100,000 homeless European Jews into Palestine is to be delayed while another time-consuming series of consultations is launched by the British Government and our own Department of State," the declaration points out. "In the meantime, these 100,000 harassed men, women and children--a fraction of the European Jews who must emigrate to Palestine or be doomed--are consigned to further misery and mental torture."

Emphasizing that President Truman, in his statement of April 30, clearly distinguished between the Anglo-American committee's recommendations for action upon the immediate objectives of the report, and the recommendations for long-range policies, the declaration continued: "In view of this forthright declaration of American policy, we were confused by the statements issued by the Department of State, which seemed to indicate a sharp divergence from the President's position. The State Department seemed to have adopted the delaying tactics of British Prime Minister Attlee with regard to the Anglo-American committee's recommendation concerning 100,000 displaced Jews."

The declaration charged Great Britain's original motives in launching the committee of inquiry lacked sincerity, and said that "when our Department of State becomes an accomplice in Britain's procrastination, it becomes our solemn obligation to bring these facts to the attention of the American public."

ATTITUDE OF U.S. GOVERNMENT TOWARDS TRANSFER OF 100,000 JEWS IS STUDIED IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, May 23. (JTA) -- Both Jewish and Arab leaders here are studying the statements made today and yesterday by State Department spokesmen in Washington concerning the admission to Palestine of 100,000 displaced Jews from Europe.

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency issued the following statement: "The test of the Jewish attitude to the policy of the United States Government is whether or not the Anglo-American committee's recommendation for 100,000 Jews to be permitted to go to Palestine immediately will in fact be implemented and without delay. It is gratifying to learn that this is apparently the intention of the United States Government."

Jamal Husseini, chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, declared that the U.S. stand on the 100,000 Jews was "one good reason why the Arabs will refuse to participate in any further consultations. So long as the United States declares its policy first and asks Arabs to talk it over afterwards, it is obvious that no useful purpose can be served by further discussions," Husseini added.

FOR A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE

5-29-41
New Palestine

VOTE THE ZOA SLATE

IN THE ELECTIONS—JUNE 16–17

(IN SMALLER COMMUNITIES ON SUNDAY, JUNE 16th ONLY)

Every Jewish man and woman who believes that Palestine should be a Jewish Commonwealth and who wants to do something more than just wish for it — has that opportunity now!

The first post-war World Zionist Congress, which is destined to shape the future of Jewish Palestine, convenes this summer in Jerusalem.

If you want to have a voice in this Congress, and if you want your voice to register more effectively —

Vote for the ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA (ZOA) slate of delegates.

The Zionist Organization of America (ZOA) asks your vote because:

1 The ZOA is the foremost Zionist organization in this country. Its leaders have militantly represented American Zionism to the world and have consistently championed the maximal Zionist program.

2 Your vote upholds the hands of the leaders of the Zionist movement of America at the World Zionist Congress. Your vote of confidence is needed to strengthen the influence of American Zionist leadership in the councils of the world.

3 The ZOA has waged a powerful and successful campaign to win American public opinion for Zionism. Give your vote to the leadership which has so ably represented the movement these many years.

4 The ZOA has one unswerving objective—the establishment of a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth. It is equipped in its numbers, its leadership and its program to lead the Zionist movement to victory.

5 The ZOA stands above parties and is the only body which can unite the movement outwardly and inwardly for the best interest of our common cause.

6 The ZOA has given its unstinted support to every measure and agency designed to alleviate and protect the status of Jewish labor in Palestine.

7 The United States with 5,000,000 Jews is the largest Jewish community in the world. As such, it should assume its rightful place of leadership in the formulation of policies and decisions at the World Zionist Congress.

8 The Zionist Organization of America is the largest Zionist body in this country, and is supported by the overwhelming majority of enrolled Zionists. Its membership, including that of its youth groups, has grown from 25,000 to almost 200,000 in the past seven years.

9 General Zionists through the ZOA have shouldered the major portion of the fund-raising program for the development of Palestine during the past 45 years. They have carried the major burden of the movement in general.

10 Help to bring 100,000 Jews into Palestine. Above all, help in the attainment of the ultimate objective—a Jewish Commonwealth—the only solution to the problem of Jewish homelessness.

Go to the Polls — Bring every Adult Member of your Family — Man and Woman — with you.

VOTE THE ZOA SLATE FOR A JEWISH STATE!

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Who Will Speak for American Jewry?

ON JUNE 16 (and in the metropolitan areas on June 17th as well) many hundreds of thousands of American Jews, holders of the traditional Zionist shekel, will go to the polls and select the American delegates to the first World Zionist Congress to be held since 1939. The events of the intervening years, and the tragic disappearance of European Jewry, invest the American delegation with an authority and a responsibility unprecedented in scope and transcendent in import.

* * *

In truth the Congress will be confronted with problems and with a need for decisions more momentous than any in modern Zionist history. Into this setting the American delegation will step, equipped with the prestige, influence and strength drawn from our numbers and resources in this country, as well as from the new and decisive role increasingly being played by the United States Government in Middle Eastern affairs. It is a sad truth that the only remaining bulwark of support for the Yishuv is in this country.

* * *

Who will represent American Jews, and best express the American Jewish viewpoint in the crucial sessions of the Zionist Congress? The democratic processes of a fair election constitute the best means yet devised for ascertaining the will of the people, yet even this process, if not surrounded by adequate safeguards, and administered with sufficient zeal, may be utilized to thwart the popular will.

* * *

What is at stake? If the majority group in American Zionism fails to take its responsibilities seriously, fails to exercise the franchise, fails to urge friends, neighbors and associates to vote, it is a possibility not outside fulfillment, that any aggressive MINORITY can, through legitimate means, corral a vote far out of proportion to its size and influence, and send to the Zionist Congress a delegation which by no means is truly representative of American Jewry.

* * *

The Zionist Organization of America, by virtue of its primary role in the Zionist movement today, and because of its position as the foremost spokesman of the American Jew in Zionist affairs, is entitled to an overwhelming majority of the American delegation. From the non-partisan point of view of the greater good of the movement it is IMPERATIVE that men like ABBA HILLEL SILVER, STEPHEN S. WISE, LOUIS LIPSKY, EMANUEL NEUMANN and others who are bearing the brunt of our political activity go to the Zionist Congress as our spokesmen. Overshadowing of these outstanding leaders of American Jewry due to simple neglect at the polls would constitute a serious setback to the World Zionist Congress in the role and functions which it is called upon to fill in the days and months ahead.

* * *

One point must be made eminently clear. Under the voting system employed, ballots are marked, not for individual candidates, but for the entire slate presented by a group or party. A vote for the ZOA is a vote of confidence in AMERICA'S MILITANT LEADERSHIP!

* * *

On the eve of implementation of the report of the Anglo-American Committee — when 100,000 European Jews may be the fortunate recipients of the precious immigration certificates — when hundreds of thousands more of our wretched and unhappy people wait and worry and wonder — these are the times to support a program that stands above parties. Under sheer weight of realities, we must subordinate all brands and all labels to the supreme needs of the movement. At this moment we cannot indulge in the luxury of partisan slogans and partisan considerations. TODAY THERE CAN BE ONLY ONE KIND OF ZIONISM — the kind that is interested, first and foremost, in the establishment of Palestine as the Jewish Commonwealth. THAT IS THE ZOA PLATFORM.

* * *

Another perspective may furnish an even clearer view of the situation and the issues involved. From the point of view of the American public — Congress, the clergy, the press, the man in the street — WHO IS AMERICAN ZIONISM? Our inner differences of opinion, our luxurious partisan disagreements are completely unknown to the non-Jewish world. To public opinion THE ZOA IS AMERICAN ZIONISM! Results at the polls must substantiate that evaluation, lest the effective power of our organization be impaired. The reputation of the ZOA — the strength of American Zionism, are at stake.

* * *

There attaches to the Shekel an importance and a dignity far transcending its apparent intrinsic value as a mere slip of paper. Whether obtained by virtue of membership in the Zionist Organization, or purchased for the first time by a friend of the movement, it represents a personal and non-negotiable certificate of Jewish pride and self-assertion. It documents an individual's faith and confidence in the ultimate Jewish future, and indicates his sturdy belief in Jewish survival. BUT IT MUST BE IMPLEMENTED: THE SHEKEL MUST BE VOTED!

* * *

Each Shekel holder will shortly receive his precious certificate of faith. Announcements will be issued in each section and community indicating the location of the polling places and there remains only the fulfillment of the immediate Zionist task. Without belaboring the point further, it should be clear to every member of the organization that our loyalty to the best interest of the Zionist movement dictate two steps:

1. Unremitting and persistent effort to ensure that all Shekel holders — men and women — go to the polls and vote.

2. Clear understanding that every possible vote for a Jewish State — every vote above party or group interest — be cast for the ZOA list of nominees.

* * *

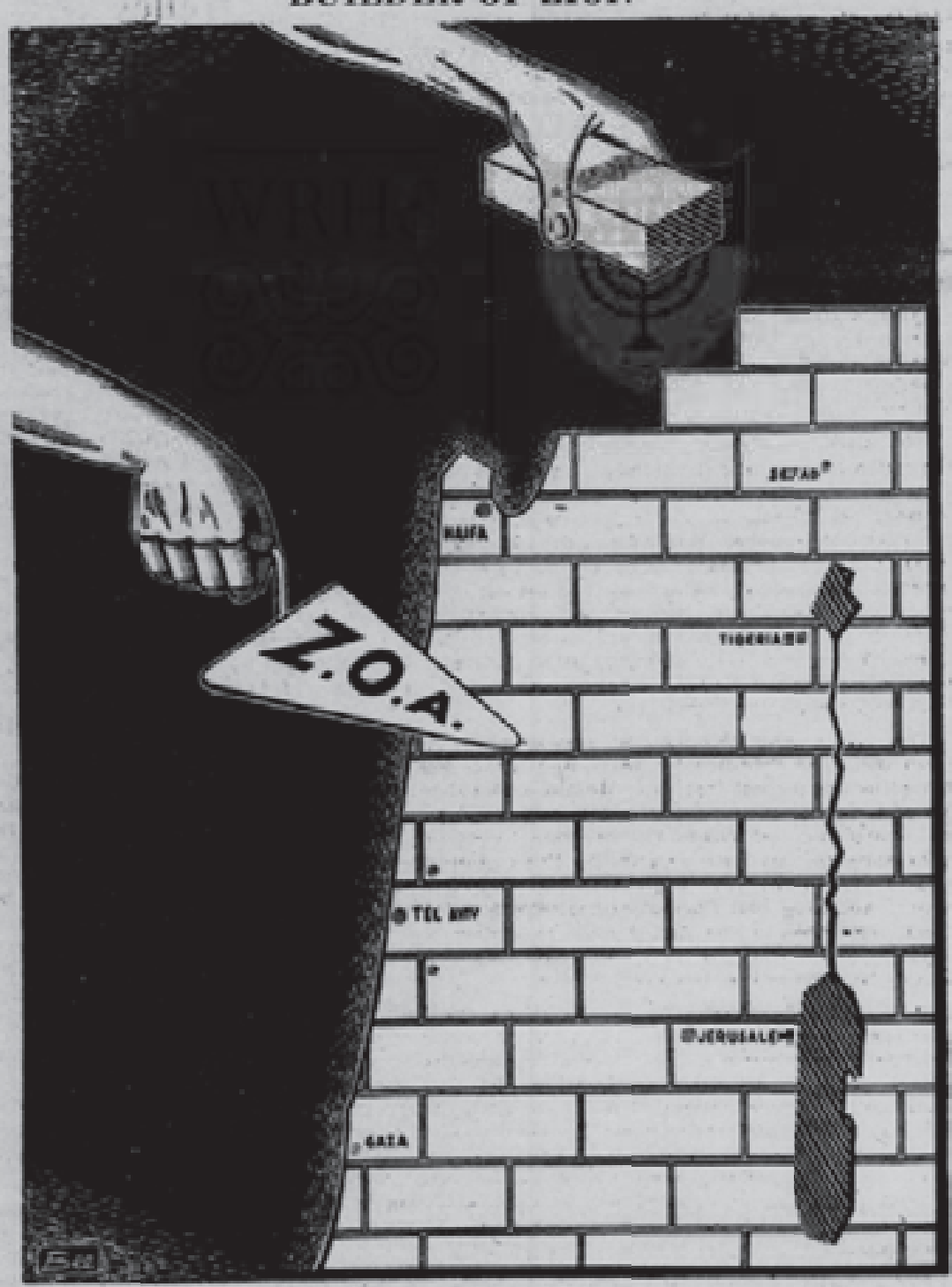
THESE ARE OUR IMMEDIATE ZIONIST TASKS!

Zionists in the know will smile when somehow from nowhere in particular, word is being spread that the ZOA lacks sympathy for the Labor program. This kind of charge reminds us of the lawyer's question, "when did you stop beating your wife?"

The ZOA leadership and membership have been the strongest supporters of Palestine labor and we are glad that in the propaganda releases of the parties, this fact is acknowledged. However, in an election campaign, misguided individuals in the heat of group controversy may unwittingly permit themselves to be carried away by their enthusiasm. The ZOA record as a staunch champion of the principles of social justice, of the rights of labor and human rights as fundamental concepts of the Jewish State, speaks for itself. It is unblemished. In this election campaign, a reminder of this record is in order.

For a Jewish State
Vote the ZOA Slate

BUILDER OF ZION



Drawn especially for the News Reporter by Noah Bee

THE NEW PALESTINE

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News Reporter Issue
ERNEST E. BARBARASH, Editor

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Arabs Called To Discuss U. S. View of Report

Jerusalem, May 23 (U.P.).—A spokesman for the Palestine Arab Higher Committee said today the committee has called an emergency session for tomorrow to discuss the official American approval of the Palestine inquiry report recommending 100,000 additional Jewish immigration.

As a result of the American approval yesterday it was believed the Higher Committee would reject the Anglo-American invitation to submit its views on the Palestine report.

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, Arab committee spokesman, accused President Truman of "deceit and toying" in urging adoption of the recommendation without disclosing that this would be the official United States attitude.

He said that an extraordinary conference of the Arab League, originally scheduled for Damascus on May 18, now had been set for Bloudan, near Damascus, on June 5.

Meanwhile the terrorist Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, distributed pamphlets at Tel Aviv announcing that "in the future our boys will carry hand grenades when they go out at night to plaster our bulletins on walls.

"This precaution is necessary because the police recently started shooting our men on sight when they found them hanging up pamphlets," the announcement said.

דער טאָג

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Friday, May 24, 1946. Vol. XXXII. No. 11,449

אונזער זיג און ווייטערע פאַראַנטוואָרטליכקייט

• • •

די דערקלערונג פון סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט, אַז די פאָרדערונג, וואָס פרץ ידענט טרומאַן האָט אַרויסגעשטעלט, נאָך מיט מאַנאַטן צוריק צו גרעסער עטלי, אַז די טויערן פון ארץ ישראל זאָלן געעפנט ווערן אין דער אָפּציעלע „פאַליסי" פון דער רעגירונג, דאַרף באַטראַכט ווערן וואָס אונזער קרשטער זיג אין דעם הראָאישן פאַרוך, וואָס ווערט געמאַכט צו דאַשטיקן זיי ווייס מעגליך די פאַרלאַנגען אידן אין אייראָפּע פון אַרגטערונג.

ווען דער געהייל־סעקרעטאַר פון סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט עטשעסאָן האָט מיט אַ מאָנ פריער געהאַט דערקלערט, אַז די דעקאַנדאַצירונג פון דער בריטיש־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע וועגן ארץ ישראל זענען נים בינדענד פאַר די רעגירונגען, האָט עס אַרויסגערופן זאָרג אין אידישע קרייזן. עס איז געווען שווער צו פאַרשטיין וואָס אַט די דערקלערונג האָט באַדייט. וואָרים מען האָט דאָך געוואוסט, אַז פרעזידענט טרומאַן איז געווען דער ערשטער וואָס האָט זיך אַרויסגעזאָגט פאַר דעם, אַז ענגלאַנד זאָל באַלד אַריינלאָזן הונדערט טויזנט אידן אין ארץ ישראל. די שטעלונג פון אונזער פרעזידענט האָט רעפּרעזענטירט מיט זיך די רעגירונג, און דאָס האָט דערפאַר נים געלאָזן קיין צווייפל ווי אַזוי די רעגירונג וועט אויפנעמען די פאָרשלאָגן וואָס די בריטיש־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע האָט אויסגעשטיצט אָנגענומען. עס הייסט אויך, אַז דר. וויז און דאָבי סילווער האָבן טאַקע אָנגעזייגן דעם סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט אויף דעם. די צוויי ציוניסטישע פירער זאָלן האָבן פּראָטעסטירט קעגן דעם וואָס דער סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט האָט זיך געווענדט מיט אַנפראַגעס צו די וויכטיגע אידישע אָרגאַניזאַציעס, אַז זיי זאָלן זיך אַריינזאָגן וואָס זיי דענקען וועגן די פאָרשלאָגן פון דער קאָמיסיע. די הודעה פון סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט האָט געשאַפן דעם אייגדרוק, אַז די רעגירונג אין וואַשינגטאָן קוימענקלעך זיך וועגן דער שטעלונג ווי אַזוי צו האַנדלען בנוגע די פאָרשלאָגן. אָדער אַז מען קלייבט זיך צו פאָרשלעגן דעם נאָענטן ענין מיט דיסקוסיעס און באַראַטונגען.

די דערקלערונג, וואָס איז אָבער געקומען איצטער פון אונזער סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט, שטעלט פעסט, אַז אונזער רעגירונג וועט זיך נים רעכענען מיט לין פראָטעסטן פון אַראַבער אָדער פון וועלכען עס איז אַנדער צד, און אויך מיט די פאָרזאַגן וואָס ווערן געמאַכט אין ענגלאַנד צו באַראַבן די פאָרשלאָגן פון דער קאָמיסיע. דאָס מיינט, אין אַנדערע ווערטער, אַז אונזער רעגירונג באַשטייט אויף דער פאָרדערונג ווי זי איז פאָרמולירט געוואָרן נאָך מיט הדשים צוריק פון פרעזידענט טרומאַן. אין דאָס איז, אַז הונדערט טויזנט אידן זאָלן אַריינגלאָזן ווערן אין ארץ ישראל. נאָך מער, פון דער דערקלערונג פון סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט איז צו זעהן, אַז אונזער רעגירונג איז פאַראַנטוואָרטלעך פון די פאָרשלאָגן פון דער קאָמיסיע, ווי זאָלן הורכגעפירט ווערן וואָס גיכער. און אַז מען קאָן אַריבערפירן די הונדערט טויזנט אידן אין אַ קורצער צייט ווייסן מיר פון דער דערקלערונג וואָס די פאָרשטייער פון דער אַמעריקאַנער מיליטערישער מאַכט אין אייראָפּע האָבן געמאַכט נאָך מיט אַ פאָר מאָנאַטן צוריק. ווי די אַמעריקאַנער מיליטערישע פאָרשטייער האָבן פאָרזיכטיק קאָן מען די הונדערט טויזנט אידן אַריבערפירן אין עטלעכע חדשים.

Zionists Protest Delay in Entry Of 100,000 Jews

NYHT May 24 1946

U. S. Leaders Critical of State Department for Approving Consultations

WASHINGTON, May 23.—American Zionists are "outraged" that immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine is to be delayed, an emergency meeting of Zionist leaders declared here tonight.

The group objected vigorously to such delay "while another time-consuming series of consultations is launched" by the British government and the State Department. It suggested that the Zionist Emergency Council and the Jewish Agency for Palestine refuse to "become involved in procedures which will spell further unconscionable delay" in admitting the 100,000.

Meanwhile, a State Department spokesman, when asked to clarify a statement issued by the department on the subject last night, said that Arab protests against proposed admission of the Jews had not been rejected. He said that no decision would be made until pending consultations with both Arabs and Jews have been completed. On May 21 the department announced it had asked comment from both Jews and Arabs within thirty days.

The Zionist leaders who met at the Hotel Statler under the auspices of the American Zionist Emergency Council, represented 400 communities, the council said. They heard reports from Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, joint chairman of the council and president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Emmanuel Neumann, vice-president of the organization.

Call Admission U. S. Policy

Their declaration noted that President Truman had urged admission of 100,000 Jews last summer, that the joint Anglo-American committee of inquiry had unanimously urged this move, that the President had indorsed this part of the report, and that the State Department last night said the President's statement was controlling on all departments.

"Therefore, the President's position on the immediate transfer of 100,000 Jews to Palestine is now the fixed policy of our government," the declaration said. "However, while accepting this position, the Department of State is nevertheless continuing in practice a procedure of consultations, which may delay indefinitely the attainment of the immediate objective to which our government is already fully committed."

Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State, had announced previously that recommendations of the committee cannot be put into effect until views of both Arabs and Jews are obtained under commitments of both the United States and British governments.

HARTFORD JEWISH LEDGER

MAY 24, 1946

Dr. Silver Coming To Hartford To Give Major Zionist Address On Battle To Rescue Survivors

Hartford — Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver will speak in Hartford, Tuesday evening, May 28, at an extraordinary meeting of the Hartford Zionist District, largest in New England, and one of the outstanding in the country. This will be one of Rabbi Silver's rare visits to Connecticut and he will speak here on a most pertinent question facing the Jewish people today, the situation in Palestine and the forthcoming election of delegates to the World Zionist Congress.

Dr. Silver is president of the Zionist Organization of America, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Committee, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, which represents the spiritual leadership of reform synagogues in this country, and he is spiritual leader of the temple in Cleveland, Ohio, and is recognized as one of the militant leaders in the struggle for Jewish rights throughout the world.

As spokesman for the ZOA, Dr. Silver represents the great majority of American Jews. The ZOA's membership is nearing the 200,000 mark and together with the women's and youth's organizations that support the program of the general Zionists, Rabbi Silver represents the sentiment of more than 400,000 American Jews.

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Open to All Zionists

The meeting in Hartford, while under the sponsorship of the local district, is open to all members of Hadassah and the youth groups and will probably be the only appearance that Rabbi Silver will make in the Connecticut Valley, which also includes Western Massachusetts, prior to the June 16 election for American delegates to the World Zionist Congress.

Leaders throughout the area will meet with Rabbi Silver prior to his appearance at the Emanuel Synagogue, Tuesday, at 8:30 p. m. Judge Joseph Klau, president of the Hartford Zionist District, has arranged to make use of the main auditorium, as well as the vestry of the synagogue, which means that more than 1,500 persons can be accommodated to hear Rabbi Silver. Plans are also being made for a reception for Dr. Silver after his address and from every indication, his visit to Hartford next Tuesday should be one of the great events of the year for this part of the country and is a tribute to the splendid record set by the Hartford Zionist District in bringing in 2,000 new members this year.

Follows Special Session

It was felt at ZOA headquarters that Dr. Silver's Hartford address will reach most of the Jewish people in Southern New England. This is the first public address that Dr. Silver has made since yesterday's emergency meeting held in Washington, D. C., where Zionists representing more than 400 communities gathered at the Statler Hotel in a program of action for Committee of Inquiry's unanimous recommendation that 100,000 homeless European Jews should be admitted to Palestine at once. Prime Minister Attlee has attached conditions to the carrying out of this recommendation which, he says, must be met before action is taken on this matter of elemental humanity—this despite the fact that those very conditions had been discussed and rejected by the Joint Committee. The British Government also proposes to begin a long series of consultations with Arabs and Jews before acting on the recommendation, even though fullest consultation was carried on over a period of four months by the Committee.

Old British Policy

"This is the same technique of evasion which has characterized British policy on Palestine for years, and which was vigorously denounced by the present leaders of Britain before they assumed office. After President Truman's humanitarian request of almost a year ago that immigration certificates for Palestine be issued to 100,000 displaced European Jews was rejected by Prime Minister Attlee—who proposed instead that the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry be set up—and after that Committee has recommended what President Truman requested in the first place, the British Government now promotes further delay. In the present circumstances Britain's action can only be described as morally offensive.

"Particularly shocking are the indications that our own State Department seems to be a party to this British policy of procrastination. The State Department, too, now, announces that it is about to begin a series of discussions with Arabs and Jews on the Joint Committee's recommendations. This is in direct opposition to the clear statement made by President Truman upon the issuance of the Committee's report: 'I am very happy that the request which I made for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine has been unanimously endorsed by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch.'

Delaying Tactics

"The President further stated that 'in addition to these immediate objectives, the report deals with many other questions of long-range political policies and questions of international law which require careful study and which I will take under advisement.' The State Department, on the other hand, in making public its position, drew no distinction between the recommendation for immediate action to admit 100,000 homeless Jews into Palestine and the long-range political questions dealt with in the report.

"The tactics of those who would substitute further time-consuming procedures for the action requested by the President will be fought with every means at our disposal.

"We call on the Zionists of America to stand ready for an all-out struggle which must be carried forward unrelentingly until the harassed Jews of Europe are rescued; until the national rights of the Jewish people, internationally guaranteed after the first World War, have been firmly established."

The Day. 5-25-46

[illegible]

ZIONIST BODY INVITED

World Congress Receives Bid to Convene in U. S.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 24—The National Zionist Administrative Council, ruling body of the American Zionist Organization, at its meeting today extended an invitation to the forthcoming World Zionist Congress to convene in the United States.

The council nominated 200 American Zionist leaders, headed by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, president of the American Zionist Organization, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York, as candidates for election to the congress. Elections will take place June 16 and 17.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann of New York, who has just returned from a visit to Palestine, reported that the Palestinian Jews were hopefully awaiting the response of American Zionists to the major issues that will confront the World Zionist Congress.

MAY 25 1946

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דר. הלל סילווער פאדערט, אז ציוני קאנגרעס זאל זיין אין אמעריקע

The Day 5-26-46

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אידיש-פּאָליטישער אינפלוס אין אמעריקע אויפ'ן וואָגשאָל

ווי אזוי דער אינפלוס האט געווירקט ביז אהער און ווי ער וואלט געדארפט ווירקען ווייטער. — דער באנקראט פון אסימילאציאנישן שטאנדפונקט וועגן ריין־אידישע אקציעס. — די אמעריקאנער רעגירונג און ארץ ישראל

פון דוד אידעלסבערג

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THE JEWISH TIMES 27.5.1946

די ציוניסטישע באוועגונג

אין די פאראייניגטע שטאאטען

(ברוף פון אמעריקא)

פון דר. לעאָן מערקין (ספּעציעל פאר די "צייט")

אז מען פרואווט צו באשרייבן דאס לעבן פון א פאלק, איז עס, ווי צו באשרייבן א מאוואיק בילד. קוקט מען פון דערווייטן, יעהם מען אן אנגהייטלעך בילד. קוקט מען פון דער נאענט, יעהם מען א סך איינצעלהייטן, יעדעס שטיקעל פון דער מאוואיק איז איינגעלעך א בילד פאר זיך, און מען מוז עס אין איינצעל באשרייבן. אויב איז עס אזוי מיט די אנדערע לענדער, דאס נרעסטן אמריקא, דאס אנדרישן קיבוץ אין דער וועלט, אין יעדן ברוף קען איך באשרייבן נאר אזן שטיקעל מאוואיק, און איך האב, אז דער לעזער וועט קענען צוגעפּשטעלן די אינגעלעך שטיקלעך אין זיך מאכן א געשלאסענעם בילד פון דאס נאנצן.

אין מיין לעצטן ברוף האב איך אנגערקעלעכט דאס אלגעמיינעם אנדרוק פון דער אנדישער נאס. באשרייבונג די איינצעלנע טייל פון דער ראונגער אנדישער נאס, יעל מיר ערלויבט זיין אלס ציוניסט צו באשרייבן צוערשט דאס ציוניסטישן טייל פון דער אנדישער נאס. בערט, דאס ציוניסטישע איז דאס נישט נאר די ברייטע אנדישע אלקס-מייניג, נאר אויך צוליב דאס אנגלא-אמעריקאנער באריכטן און זינע אריסטוקראטן, איז די לאנד און ציוניזם און די שטעלונג פון אמעריקאנער ציוניזם פון אנגעהייריגער וויכטיגקייט, מיט אין דער פראגע פון דאס נישט באריכטן, מיר בנוגע דאס קומענדיגע ציוניזם.

אז אלגעמיין איז די ציוניסטישע פארשי-ברויטונג דא די זעלבע ווי אין מזרח אין דער וועלט. ס'איז דא אלגעמיינע ציוניסטן, דאכטע פולי ציון און לינקע פולי ציון, ס'זיינען פארן די אנדע פאראייניגטע שטאאטס-פארטיי - רעוויזיאניסטן מיט ווייטער פירער מאיר גראסמאן, ס'איז דא דער השומר הצעיר, ס'איז דא דער מזרחי. ס'זיינען אבער פארשי גרויטע אונטערשיידן מיט קוואלטשמיין, מיט קומענטאריזם. לטשל די פולי ציון האבען דא צו זיין מיט א גרויסער, שטארק ארגאניזירטער אנדישער ארבעטערשאפט, וועלכע כאטש זי נעהערט נישט צו די פולי ציון (יענע דאס וועלט נעווען, ווען די פולי ציון נעווען א געוואלטיגע מאסען-פארטיי) איז זי דאך זעהר שטארק ציוניסטיש געווען, און מסולא האט די אנדישע ארבעטערשאפט, וועלכע איז זעהר שטארק קלאסען-באוואוסט דא, זעהר שטארקע מיטמאכט פאר דער הסתדרות, און אזר בקסו אנגעם, די פולי ציון פארטיי.

די ציוניסטישע ארגאניזאציע פון אמעריקא איז, אין נעגעניזאן צו קענעלאנד נישט קיין מערהייטלעך פארנאנד, און נעמט ארום נאר די אלגעמיינע ציוניסטן. ווענען אזר קען מען דאס זאגען, ווי ווענען די שוכבעמערשאפט. יא דאס איך נישט קיין סוליאנען מיטגלידער, אבער יא

אין דער ציוניסטישער בעקפאנגענס פון אנדישן מיטגלישטאנד און קען דערגענען און אזר אקטיוויזם מיט א פולער אינטערעסירונג פון דאס מתם אנדען, פון דאס פאלטיש נישט דיפערענצירטען אנדישן מעשען און אמעריקא. די ציוניסטישע ארגאניזאציע דאס דאס אין דאס דאס דאס צו דאס דען און נאסען פון דאס אמעריקאנער אינדענטום. דער מורחי נעמט ארום די פרא-ציוניסטישע דאלעגאציע אנדען. דאס איז שייך די סטאטוס פארטיי און די רעוויזיאניסטן, שפולען זיי אין פארגלייך מיט די אנדערע ציוניסטישע פארטייען, נישט קיין גרויסע דאלע. איך בין געווען אויף ווייטער פאראייניגונגס קאנווענשען אין אפילו בי דער דאזיגער פונדערלעכער געלעגענהייט איז דער נישט זעהר גרויסער זאל נישט געווען פול. און ווייטער בקסו ברעמיום האבען זיי נאר די ערה, ווען

[illegible] נישטישע ארגאניזאציע, האט מען דא אן אולטרא-ראדיקאלע גרופע, דאס "העברעאישען קאמונעם פאר א פרייעם ארץ ישראל". זיי רופען זיך נישט אנדען, נאר העברעער, העברעיאישע דעקלארירט זיך אלס העברעאישע אומה און נעגענען פון אנדען, וועלכע זיינען לוים ווייטער שיטה אמעריקאנער, אויב זיי וואוינען און אמעריקא, און ווייטער קאמף איז פאר א העברעאישע מלוכה אין ארץ ישראל. די דאזיגע ארגאניזאציע אונטער דער פירונג פון בן-גוריאן, א פאלקסטינער אד, און אזרערע, האט פארשפאנען צו נעפינען ברויסע נעלד-נעבער און א פאר בא-אבסע אינטעלעקטועלע, צווישען יזיי בען העכע, א בעקאנטע פערזענליכקייט אויף דאס דראמאטישען געבעם, אויך ארטהור שוק, דער פאלקר, זיף דער שרייבער, און נאך אנדערע. זיי פירען ווייטער ארט פון ציוניסטישער פראפאגאנדע אומפאר-הענגיג פון אלע פארטייען און גרופען און אויף א נאר פארגרעסערטע אמעריקאנער שטיינער. נאנץ-ווייניג אנאנ-מען אין די פולגערע אמעריקאנער עכטונגען, דזונגע דעמאקראטיע אויף וועלכע פ'ארען באריכטע סטאטיסטיקען אין קאנגרעסלעכע אדער גי-בערנאטאריע (גיב, נישט אנדען), גרייסע הוסארישע לעבענדיגע בול-דער פון העדערשער שרייבער, און אויב מען טאכט א אל סלא רחמים, איז עס פון נישט הייניגער ווי 300 הונדערט אויף אמאל. אין דער עולם קומט, הערט זיך צו און עולם אפילו אנגעריס-נעלד. פאלטיש ווענען זיי שארף אנטי-אנגליש און אין ראדי-קאל, אז ווייטער ס'איז אקסרעסיוו פון דאנען פון דער דעמאקראטישע פארטייען. פארשטייט זיך, אז דאס נאנצע האט א שטארק מעסאנדלישע באראקטער און זעהר ווענג צו פון מיט ראדיקאלע פאלטיק. מען מיז אבער מיט ראדיקאלע, אז מיט ווערק מעמאדען דערגרייכען זיי נישט נאר אויבלעכע פאר זיך, נאר אויך א אפט ווערקאמע

EMANCIPATION 27.5.1946

פרעסאנאלערע פאר דאס ציוניזם, באמת און אן אנטשטעלטער פארם.

אין אלגעמיין איז הייניגע בנוגע ציוניסטישע צוקען און קאמף-מעטאדען, ראדיקאליזם געווארען א מאסען-אר-טיקעל. אין מיין פריערדיגען ברוף האב

אויך אנגעוויזען, אז דער אמעריקאנער אד, וועלכער האט פריער נאר נעלד, געוואלטיגע מיטען נעלד געגעבען פאר אנדישע צוועקען, איז הייניגע נישט מער בלייבנדיגע צו דאס, וואס ווערט נע-מען מיט זיין ערקה און אר האט אינגע א פארשארפטען חוש פאר דאס, וואס עס מיט זיך אין אייראפא, ווי מען נא-האנדעלט די אנדען דארט, און ווי ווערט נעלייזט די ארץ ישראל פראגע. אר האט, אויך וועלט זאגען, א שלכ-מען געוויסען און פולט זיך געוויסער-מאסען פארגנטווארטלעך פאר דער שחיטה פון יעקס מיליאן אנדען. אפשר צו ווענג נעמען, אפשר צו ווענג נא-אינפליסס רווזעלט'ן און דאס סטי"ם-דאפארטמענט, אפשר האט מען אויף וועלכען ס'איז אזען נעקאנגען מער דא-מעזיען. און אנצם, נאך דער קאמפ-פראפע, ווייל מען כאפט זעהן מען אלין וואס מען קען פאר די וואס ווענען גע-בליבען און מען ווייסט נאנץ נעגען, אז נאר מיט דאלארס און מיט אפיזיי-ציעלע בי דער שטארק באשרענקטער קוואטע, ווען מען די שארית הפליטה נישט ראטעווען. דערפון נעמט זיך דער שטארקער ציוניסטישער ראדי-קאליזם, וועלכען מען מאסערקט און אלע ציוניסטישע גרופען און פאר-טייען, און דערפון שטאמט אויך א שטארקע פארטמערונג נעגען זינג-לאנד און אלע אנדישע קרייזען, ווייל אנגלאנד אליין האלט מען פאראנט-ווארטלעך פאר דאס פאקט, אז מען לאזט די אנדען, פון די קאמפס אדער פון אייראפא בכלל, נישט פארען קיין ארץ ישראל. האט דאך פרעזידענט טרומאן שוין מיט א סך חדשים צוריק נעבעטען, אז אנגלאנד זאל ארלעלא-זען 100 טויזענד פליטים קיין ארץ ישראל. דער אנגלישער אביזאנ האט נישט נאר פארבוטערט די אמעריקא-נער אנדען, נאר אויך האלטען זיי, אז מען האט מיינע בכבוד געווען ווייטער פרעזידענט.

ס'איז אינטערעסאנט צו באמערק-מען, ווי די נעשעהענישען און דער קאנפליקט מיט די אנדען און ארץ ישראל און מיט די אנדען און אייראפא, פארוואנדעלט מענשען אין אנשיי-נען. מען דארף נישט פארגעסען, אז ס'קומען אהער מענשען פון ארץ ישראל און מען נעם אב בארוכטען ווענען דער לאנד דארט. כארעקטע-לענטעס פון פארשיעדענע ארגאנ-יזאציעס, פארטייען און עמיגרנטן ווענען נייען און אייראפא און נעבען אב באריכטען און ווערט און שריפט. מען האט א נישט פארשטאנענע דער לאנד פון דיזאנ-חורבן און ווענען דער לאנד פון דיזאנ-דען און אייראפא. און דאס פארם צו א ראדיקאליזירונג פון די אמעריקאנער בנוגע די אנד-צוקען פון ציוניזם, אפילו, ווען אליין האט מען נישט ברעה צו פארען, אדער נאר אזיי אויף א וויל.

און ווי ס'איז געווען דער פאל, געפינט דאס נעפיל פון א פאלק און אינטערעס און א ווארם-פארער, אן א רעפערענדום. אזא ווארם-פארער איז הייניגע נייערען רב' הלל ז"ל בא מיליאנער. מיליאנער איז נישט נאר א דינאמישע פערזענליכקייט, א נעשע-נענדער ארטאר מיט לאנגשע נע-

דאנקען און א פאהנגעקומען אינגזאמיזיר-קען אויף דאס פובליקום, נאר וואס ווייטער איז, עס מעגלעך ווערטער אב-דערקלאנען פון די אנדישע פאלקס-מאסען. ס'איז נישט קיין וואונדער דע-ריבער, אז ווען השפעה וואקסט אין פונקט אזוי ווי נאר האט געשפילט א גרויסע דאלע אויף דער ציון וועלט-קאנפערענץ, וועט מיליונער ווען איך איינע פון די ווייטערגעקומענע פערזענליכ-קייטען אויף דאס קומענדיגע ציוניסטי-שען קאנגרעס. נעמען אום פארבלא-מען די אנדערע אמעריקאנער ציוניס-טישע פירער, אפילו מסתפען ווייל, וועלכער מעלם נעטער די דאלע פון דאס "פלעטערען שטאאטסמאן" איי-דער אלס בקסאנגעם פון דער אמע-ריקאנער-אנדישער פאלקס-אנדעם.

דאס שפירט זיך ביי ארץ ישראל, וואו מען דערט שוין הייניגע פון מיל-ווערים און וואו אויף געגענטליכע פארזאמלונגען האט מען געוואנדעלט פאר די אמעריקאנער ציוניסטען אין מיליאנ'ן. פארשטייט זיך, אז דער אמעריקאנער ציוניזם וויל קומען אויף'ן קאנגרעס במחנה גדול און ער האט דאס דעכט אויף א שטארקע השפעה. נישט נאר פארטרעטען די אמעריקאנער ציוניסטען דאס נישט-מען אנדישע סומעס פאר די פאנ-דען אין די אנגען, נאר אויך אין אמעריקא הייניגע דער אנגעגיגער גרוי-סער מענטשן-רעזערוואאיר, פון וואס-נען עס מיינען קומען חלוצים אין בעסער פון אנדישען לאנד. ס'באשטייט אבער נישט קיין נעגנזאץ צווישען דאס ישוב און דאס אמעריקאנער ציו-ניזם: שיין צוליב דער בעגליכער פארטייאישער טיכטונג, איז דער נע-נעגנזאץ נישט מעגליך. מעגליך און אפילו ווייטער איז, אז פרישע נעראנ-קען, א פרישער ווענג, נייע פאלי-טישע קאנצעפציעס און דער מעב-מינער אמעריקאנער אומפעם, וועלכען ברינגען א פרישע לופט אייפ'ן ציון-קאנגרעס און וועלכען באפריכטערען די ציוניסטישע ארגאנס לטובת בלל ישראל.

DR. WISE DECLINES TO ACCEPT NOMINATION ON ZOA LIST OF DELEGATES TO ZIONIST CONGRESS

1946

NEW YORK, May 28. (JTA) -- Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, and a member of the executive of the Jewish Agency, announced today that he would not accept nomination on the Zionist Organization of America slate for the election of delegates to the coming World Zionist Congress.

"I have notified the administrative council of the Zionist Organization of America that I would not be a candidate for election on its slate or list," Dr. Wise said in a statement issued today.

"I cannot help regretting the acrimony which has developed prior to the election," he continued. "Every one of the four Zionist organizations within the Council embodies elements of strength within the Zionist movement. I see no reason for the sharp and bitter electioneering which is taking place. We are dividing and morally disarming ourselves in advance of the Congress, to which the largest body of world Zionists--the American--should go not in partisan spirit, but united to achieve the Zionist purpose, which is the establishment at the earliest possible moment of the free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth of Palestine."

5/29/46

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE DECLINES INVITATION OF STATE DEPT. TO DISCUSS PALESTINE

NEW YORK, May 28. (JTA) -- Stating that a discussion of the long-term recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry would be "premature and harmful" and would delay the transfer of the homeless Jews of Europe to Palestine, the American Jewish Conference today declined the invitation of the Department of State to submit its views on the report of the committee.

The Conference sent a letter to Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson calling his attention to the fact that its view on the Palestine question were presented to the Anglo-American inquiry committee during the latter's hearings in Washington. The letter, signed by Henry Monsky, chairman of the interim committee of the Conference, read:

"While we appreciate your courtesy, we beg to call your attention to the fact that our views on the Palestine question were presented to the Committee of Inquiry during its hearings in Washington in January. We enclose herewith the statement of the Conference to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, and in addition, the comment of its executive committee issued after the publication of the Anglo-American committee's report.

"In our view it is premature and harmful at this time to enter into a discussion of the long-term recommendations of the committee. This would only serve to delay the implementation of the affirmative recommendations of the report which have been accepted by President Truman.

"We are in full accord with the position taken by President Truman, that the recommendation calling for the transfer of 100,000 Jews to Palestine should be put into effect immediately. It would do irreparable injury to the Jews of Europe if the long proposed action to relieve their suffering and distress, delayed now for months, were again postponed to permit an extended discussion which has no prospect of an immediate solution of the problem involved.

"We therefore strongly urge that the Department of State undertake immediately to make the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the homeless Jews in Europe to Palestine, in accordance with the views of the President."

During the hearings at Washington the Conference urged the immediate abolition of all existing restrictions and limitations on free Jewish immigration into Palestine and on the right of Jews to purchase and settle on the land there, and the immediate announcement of the determination by the responsible powers to reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth.

FOR A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE

VOTE THE ZOA SLATE

IN THE ELECTIONS—JUNE ~~16-17~~ 30th

~~(IN CHICAGO: COMMENCING ON SUNDAY, JUNE 18TH ONLY)~~

TICKET #1

Every Jewish man and woman who believes that Palestine should be a Jewish Commonwealth and who wants to do something more than just wish for it — has that opportunity now!

The first post-war World Zionist Congress, which is destined to shape the future of Jewish Palestine, convenes this summer in Jerusalem.

If you want to have a voice in this Congress, and if you want your voice to register more effectively —

Vote for the ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA (ZOA) slate of delegates.

The Zionist Organization of America (ZOA) asks your vote because:

1 The ZOA is the foremost Zionist organization in this country. Its leaders have militantly represented American Zionism to the world and have consistently championed the maximal Zionist program.

2 Your vote upholds the hands of the leaders of the Zionist movement of America at the World Zionist Congress. Your vote of confidence is needed to strengthen the influence of American Zionist leadership in the councils of the world.

3 The ZOA has waged a powerful and successful campaign to win American public opinion for Zionism. Give your vote to the leadership which has so ably represented the movement these many years.

4 The ZOA has one unswerving objective—the establishment of a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth. It is equipped in its numbers, its leadership and its program to lead the Zionist movement to victory.

5 The ZOA stands above parties and is the only body which can unite the movement outwardly and inwardly for the best interest of our common cause.

6 The ZOA has given its unstinted support to every measure and agency designed to alleviate and protect the status of Jewish labor in Palestine.

7 The United States with 5,000,000 Jews is the largest Jewish community in the world. As such, it should assume its rightful place of leadership in the formulation of policies and decisions at the World Zionist Congress.

8 The Zionist Organization of America is the largest Zionist body in this country, and is supported by the overwhelming majority of enrolled Zionists. Its membership, including that of its youth groups, has grown from 25,000 to almost 200,000 in the past seven years.

9 General Zionists through the ZOA have shouldered the major portion of the fund-raising program for the development of Palestine during the past 45 years. They have carried the major burden of the movement in general.

10 Help to bring 100,000 Jews into Palestine. Above all, help in the attainment of the ultimate objective—a Jewish Commonwealth—the only solution to the problem of Jewish homelessness.

Go to the Polls — Bring every Adult Member of your Family — Man and Woman — with you.

VOTE THE ZOA SLATE FOR A JEWISH STATE!

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

ZIONIST RALLY TOMORROW

Dr. Silver to Speak in Brooklyn Academy of Music

A Zionist rally will be held tomorrow at 7:30 P. M. in the Academy of Music at 30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America, will speak. Rabbi Harry Halpern, president of the Brooklyn Zionist region, will preside.

Rabbi Halpern said the rally would voice the common determination of Brooklyn Zionists to fight the delaying tactics being pursued to block the granting of 100,000 certificates of immigration recommended by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine."

JEWISH GROUPS ASK SPEEDON PALESTINE

Judaism Council Urges Entire Report Be Adopted—Stalling Charged by Zionists

The American Council for Judaism urged yesterday adoption of the entire report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine and its early implementation as essential in a policy guide by the United States that would act as "a restraint upon partisan interpretations."

At the same time the American Zionist Emergency Council assailed "the unconscionable procrastination" of Britain and the United States Department of State in carrying out the report's recommendations for the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

In a communication to Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State, whose department had sought its views, the Judaism Council, through Leasing J. Rosenwald, president, declared that partial acceptance "will lead unquestionably to unsettled conditions within and outside Palestine."

Adoption of the report as a whole, the Judaism Council said, is imperative to maintain "the realistic balance between contending forces that is provided for in the report."

Effect on World Jews Cited

The Judaism Council pointed out that the subjects covered in the report were of importance "not only to the Jews and Arabs of Palestine and Jews among the displaced persons in Europe, but also to the Jews of the world, including those who regard themselves as members of the Jewish faith only and whose status may be very drastically affected by the decisions."

Endorsing the recommendation for the immigration of 100,000 Jews, the Judaism Council urged that every precaution be taken that "such certificates are not diverted from the displaced refugees."

It expressed its support of the report's recommendation that Palestine shall not be a Jewish or Arab State and asked that every effort be made to have the Jewish Agency, the Arab League and their constituent organizations accept this declaration and that it receive wide circulation for the benefit of the Jews of Europe.

Commenting on other recommendations, the Judaism Council called on the United States and Britain "on their own behalf and in consultation with others of the United Nations," to implement objectives of finding new homes for displaced persons and provisions of the United Nations Charter for individual rights.

For Conditions on Loans

The Council also urged the adoption by this country of a policy whereby financial assistance to other countries by loans or credits be conditioned on their acceptance of the principle of equality of all their nationals and the removal of discriminatory practices it said existed in Palestine.

The views of the Zionist Emergency Council were contained in a statement by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the executive committee.

"Unless the doors of Palestine are thrown open immediately to admit the remnants of European Jewry, an unprecedented catastrophe is inevitable in the displaced persons camps, where they still languish," Dr. Silver warned.

"These in Great Britain and the United States who have been playing a game of power politics with the lives of these unfortunates should consider well before continuing their present course of action. The British Government and the United States Department of State should understand that if there is mass suicide in the displaced persons camps—as observers have predicted—the blood of these tragic people will be on their hands."

Dr. Silver attacked the "conditions" of United States military aid set up by Prime Minister Attlee declared that the inquiry committee obtained ample evidence that this aid would not be required to implement the immigration decision and asserted that the Jewish community of Palestine "is quite capable of protecting itself against Arab attacks which are extremely unlikely."

At the meeting, it was announced, will be held Wednesday night in Madison Square Garden.

This Is the Menace Against Which the 'Arab World' Is Plotting 'Holy War'

Arab politicians and their British bosses are desperate. That is why a new jihad—"holy War"—is being manufactured in Damascus, in Cairo, wherever British-subsidized Arab "leaders" can meet and plot.

We saw the technique before—in 1921 in 1929, in 1936. Hired gangs are drilled in the countries bordering Palestine. Efforts are made to arouse the Palestine Arabs to the "injustices" being done them by the Hebrew repatriates. It is difficult to do this successfully when the Palestine Arabs see their economic and social level raised many times above that of their kinfolk in Saudi Arabia and Syria. But the incitement is kept up in the hope that when the terrorist bands strike from across the border some local hoodlums with join in the attack and turn it into a pogrom.

The same pattern is being followed now. The same Arab politicians who fomented the attacks before have been brought back and forced on the unwilling Arab populace as their "leaders." Only the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem is lacking. His collaboration with Hitler was so notorious that no one has had the gall to bring him back—yet—though they have tried. But his cousin, Jamal al Husseini, who was exiled to Rhodesia for his share in the 1936 raids and for his collaboration with Hitler and Mussolini, was brought back and made—against the will even of its members—head of the Arab Higher Committee. (This week some of them bolted as a result, and formed their own "Arab Higher Front.")*

Jamal has been fulminating ever since President Truman asked the British Administration to admit to Palestine the 100,000 Hebrews then (August 1945) still alive in Austria and Germany. When the Anglo-American Committee made its report and President Truman again repeated his request, the splutterings from Jamal's headquarters reached a high point. Arab politicians met in Damascus; Arab potentates met in Cairo. They could not, they hysterically proclaimed, be responsible for order in Palestine if the 100,000 Hebrews were admitted.

And the British Government, charged under international law with the responsibility for keeping order in the Holy Land and for facilitating repatriation and resettlement of Hebrews in their own country, meekly "submits" to this blackmail and offers a gratuitous insult to President Truman by ignoring his second demand, even more cavalierly than they rejected his first.
Not a single Hebrew has been evacuated from Europe to Palestine in response to President Truman's request. While it is being stalled, Britain's puppets in the Arab League are setting up lines of attack on the peace of Palestine.

The delay is not accidental. British Agents are careful planners. It takes time to lay a fuse and light it. It won't begin with an attack by armies. In 1936, three years of marauding took place with no more than 2000 Arab bandits participating at any time. Any incident, even a trivial one, will be magnified into front-page headlines in London, Washington, and New York when the time is deemed right. And that time will be when no other means will suffice to stall the President's request.

THERE IS ANOTHER WAY TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM—SOLVE IT

The solution of the "problem" of the Hebrew people and Palestine is not nearly so complicated as the elaborate devices employed to frustrate a solution. The first step is to extend to the Hebrew people of Europe and to the inhabitants of Palestine the universal right of self-determination. These are the only people involved. The Hebrews of Europe and Palestine fought as a nation against the common Axis foe. They were Nazism's first victim; they suffered more casualties than any other of the United Nations. Now they must be given the right to say whether they want to go back and be again fellow nationals of the Germans and the Poles and Rumanians who killed 6,000,000 of their kin; or whether they want to be reconstituted as a nation with spokesmen in the councils of the United Nations.

WHAT ABOUT THE ARABS IN PALESTINE?

Every unbiased reporter in Palestine has testified that Hebrews and non-Hebrews get along well together, and that, if left alone, they could develop a democratic state in perfect amity. Arabs came to Palestine because they preferred conditions there to conditions under their own despotic rulers. Does anyone think they want another Arab autocrat ruling them in Palestine?

The Solution—In Three Steps

*1. Recognize the Hebrew nation as a sovereign entity.** Give the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, the Hebrew nation's temporary spokesmen, the right to sit in the councils of the United Nations on matters affecting the Hebrew nation. (As soon as democratic processes can obtain, the Hebrew Liberation Committee will make way for a democratically elected provisional regime.)*

2. Repatriate immediately, under United Nations auspices, all displaced Hebrews in Europe to Palestine.

3. Finally, establish Palestine as a free and democratic republic, with full equality and participation for all citizens, regardless of creed or descent.

These three points are the political program of the American League for a Free Palestine. They mean the difference between endless strife and lasting peace. In two years this program can become an accomplished fact, eliminating a threat to world peace and unity. Adopt it as yours. Join the League and add your voice to the 100,000 other American voices that are moving the American Government—their government—to the side of justice and peace.

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*Regarding the Mufti and his henchmen, Mr. Bartley Crum, American member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry said, May 8th: "The Mufti is one of about twenty-five Moslem troublemakers who constitute the so-called 'Arab World.' Their threats to wage a 'holy war' against Jewish immigration are a colossal bluff. The poverty-stricken Arab peasants are much more sympathetic toward the democratic Jew than they are toward the proud feudal princes of their own faith who rind them down."

**The term "Jew" refers to an adherent of the Jewish religion and has nothing to do with one's political or national allegiance. Hebrews are those who, being descended from the ancient Hebrew nation, now freely renounce allegiance to any other national sovereignty and choose to adhere to the Hebrew nation. American Jews are American citizens of Hebrew descent.

American League for a Free Palestine, Inc.

25 WEST 45th ST. • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • BR. 9-4600

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I am for action now. Here is my help. I am enclosing my contribution in the amount of $_____

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דר. סילווער באשולדיגט, אז ענגלאנד און סטעיט-דעפארטמענט פארציען די הילף

The Day June 4/46

סילווער ווארענט מיט קאטאסטראפע אין לאגערן; רופט אידען, קריסטען צו מאסמיטינג אין גארדען

אין א רוף וואס דר. אבא הלל סילווער, פארזיצער פון דעם עקזעקוטיוו-קאמיטעט פון אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישען עמוירדזשענסי קאונסיל, האט ארויסגעגעבען צו די אידען פון ניו יארק און צו די „אויפריכטיגע קריסטליכע פריינט און שטיצער", באשולדיגט ער די בריטישע רעגירונג און אונזער סטעיט-דעפארטמענט אין אבזיכטליכער פארשלעפונג פון דער אויספירונג פון איינשטימיגען פארשלאג פון דער אנגלא-אמעריקאנער אונטערזוכונגס קאמיטע אריינצולאזען הונדערט טויזענט איראפעאישע אידען קיין ארץ-ישראל תיכף ומיד.

דר. סילווער זעהט פאראויס א שרעקליכע קאטאסטראפע פון מאסען-[illegible] אין די אינטערנירלאגערן פון איראפע, אויב די 100,000 אידען וועלען באלד ניט איבערגעפירט ווערען קיין ארץ-ישראל און די האפנונג פון די אויסגעמוטשעטע אידען אין איראפע וועלען אויסגעלאשען ווערען. דער ציוניסטישער פירער ווארענט די בריטישע רעגירונג און דעם סטעיט-דעפארטמענט, אז דאס בלוט פון די אומשולדיגע אידען וועט זיין אויף זייערע הענט.

דער רוף זאגט צווישען אנדערעס: „אויב די טויערן פון ארץ-ישראל וועלען תיכף ניט געעפענט ווערען, כדי דער שארית הפליטה אין איראפע זאל קענען אהין אריינקומען, איז א קאטאסטראפע פון די אויסגעמוטשעטע אידען אין די אינטערנירלאגערן, וואו זיי שמאכטען, אומבאמערקט [illegible] — א קאטאסטראפע, וואס האט נאך ניט געהאט איהר גלייכען. די רעגירונג אין ענגלאנד און אין די פאראייניגטע שטאטען, וואס שפילען אין „מאכט פאליטיק" מיט די לעבענס פון די אומגליקליכע אידען, דארפען [illegible] ניט א [illegible] געבען, אידען זיי [illegible] נאך ווייטער זיין איינגעשפארט [illegible] קומען. די בריטישע רעגירונג און דער סטעיט-דעפארטמענט פון די פאראייניגטע שטאטען דארפען פארשטיין, אז אויב עס וועט זיין א מאסען-זעלבסטמארד אין די לאגערן פון די אויסגעמוטשעטע אידען — ווי [illegible] זאגען עס פאראויס — וועט דאס בלוט פון די דאזיגע קרבנות זיין אויף זייערע הענט.

„אמעריקאנער ציוניסטען קענען מער ניט בלייבען גלייכגילטיג און אנקוקען פון דער אבזיכטליכער פארשלעפונג, וואס די בריטישע רעגירונג און אונזער סטעיט-דעפארטמענט פירט. עס איז קלאר, אז די פראצעדור פון ווייטערדיגער „באראטונג" מיט די אראבער און די אידען איז בלויז [illegible] אויף צו אפצושטעלען די אויספירונג פון דעם פארשלאג פון דער אנגלא-אמעריקאנער אונטערזוכונגס-קאמיסיע, אז 100,000 איראפעאישע אידען זאלען באלד אריינגעלאזט ווערען קיין ארץ-ישראל.

„פרעזידענט טרומאן האט [illegible] צוגעזאגט „באראטונגען" צו דער אויספירונג פון דעם דאזיגען פארשלאג. טראץ דעם, וואס די דאזיגע „באראטונגען" זיינען דיסקוטירט געווארן אין דער אנגלא-אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע און פארווארפן געווארן. מר. אטליס פארלאנג פאר אמעריקאנער מיליטערישע הילף איז [illegible] ענגלאנד [illegible] צו [illegible] דער קאמיטע'ס פארשלאג, און איצט [illegible] באשטעטיגט [illegible], אז די קאמיטע האט געגעבן נאך [illegible] פארשלעפונג, אז עס וועט ניט נייטיג זיין קיין אמעריקאנער מיליטערישע מאכט, כדי אויסצופירן דעם פארשלאג און אז דער ישוב אין ארץ-ישראל איז גענוג שטארק צו באשיצן זיך קעגען אראבישע אטאקעס, וואס זיינען [illegible]

„דער סטעיט-דעפארטמענט פון די פאראייניגטע שטאטען — האט ער געזאגט אז אלע די אמעריקאנער [illegible] טרומאן'ס דערקלערונג פון 30טען אפריל, וואס פארלאנגט דרינגליך, אז 100,000 אידען זאלען איבערגעפירט ווערען קיין ארץ-ישראל מיט דער „גרעסטער שנעלקייט" און מאכט קלאר, אז די רעטונג פון די דאזיגע הילפלאזע מענשען [illegible] זיך ניט אין ווייטערדיגער באראטונג — [illegible] פאר דעם נעבעך פון [illegible] טאקטיק, וואס די בריטישע רעגירונג האט אנגעפאנגען.

„מיר ווייסן זייער גוט, אז דאס אמעריקאנער פאלק, ווען עס וואלט איינגעווירט געווען וועגן די [illegible], וואלט געווען ענטרוסטעט פון דער אויפפירונג פון ענגלאנד און פון אונזער סטעיט-דעפארטמענט. כדי צו מאכען די דאזיגע פאקטען צוגענגליך צום פובליקום און צו געבען אויסדרוק צו די געפילען פון ענטריסטונג פון די אמעריקאנער אידען, רופען מיר א פראטעסט-דעמאנסטראציע אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען אין ניו יארק, וואס וועט אפגעהאלטען ווערען מיטוואך, דעם 12טען יוני, אין אווענט.

„מיר רופען די אידען פון גרויס ניו יארק, ווי אויך אונזערע אויפריכטיגע קריסטליכע פריינד און שטיצער, זיי זאלען זיך אנשליסען אין דער פארדערונג, אז די 100,000 אויסגעמוטשעטע אידען, וועמעס באלדיגע דערלויבעניש אריינצוקומען קיין ארץ-ישראל איז פארלאנגט געווארן פון פרעזידענט טרומאן און איינשטימיג רעקאמענדירט געווארן פון דער אנגלא-אמעריקאנער אונטערזוכונגס-קאמיסיע, זאלען איבערגעפירט ווערען אהן צעגערונג.

„מיר וועלען ניט רוהען ביז דער [illegible] אקט פון עלעמענטארער מענשליכקייט וועט דערפילט ווערען."

דר. אבא הלל סילווער,
„פארזיצער, עקזעקוטיוו-קאמיטעט
אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישער
עמוירדזשענסי קאונסיל.

ראבאי הלל סילווער

וואס באשולדיגט ענגלישע רעגירונג און סטעיט-דעפארטמענט אין פארשלעפן די ארץ-ישראל - פראגע.

סילווער באשולדיגט ענגלאנד און סטייט דעפארטמענט אין פארשלעפען הילף צו די 100,000 היימלאזע אידען

Journal 6-4-46

ZIONISTS CRITICIZE PALESTINE DELAYS

11D954

The American Zionist Emergency Council declared yesterday in reply to a request by the Department of State for comment on the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, that "further consultations and comments appear meaningless, except to produce delay where immediate action is called for, and to confuse where the issue has long been altogether clear."

In a letter to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes that was signed by the organization's joint chairmen—Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise—the body also urged that "action be taken without further postponement of any kind to implement, in accordance with the President's statement, the recommendation of the committee" regarding the admission of "100,000 survivors of Nazi persecution" into Palestine. The council said it spoke on behalf of the "entire Zionist movement in the United States."

The council announced that the "current Palestine situation will be dealt with thoroughly" at a mass meeting next Wednesday in Madison Square Garden.

יז-עס האָט ניט קיין אינפאָרמאַציע, אַז עטלי האָט צוריקגעצוי
וועגן 100,000 אידן; ציון-קאָונסיל וואַרפט אָפּ סטייט דעפּט.

The Day 6-5-46

ביירנס האָט ניט קיין אינפאָרמאַציע, אַז עטלי האָט ניט צוריקגעצויגן באַדינגונג וועגן „הגנה"

ציון־קאָונסיל גיט אויפקלערונג

וואַשינגטאָן, יוני 4 (אײַטאַ). — סעקרעטאַר אָף סטייט דזשיימס פ. ביירנס האָט דאָ היינט דערקלערט אויף זײַן פּרעסקאָנפערענץ, אַז ער האָט ניט קיין שום אינפאָרמאַציע וועגן דעם באַריכט, וואָס איז היינט דערשינען אין דער ניו יאָרקער „טײַמס", אַז די ענגלישע רעגירונג איז גרייט צוצושטימען צו דער באַלדיגער אײַנוואַנדערונג פון 100,000 אידן קיין ארץ־ישראל און צוריקציִען פּרעמיער עטלי'ס „באַדינגונג", אַז די „הגנה" זאָל זיך אָנטוואָפענען.

מר. ביירנס איז געווען שטאַרק איבעראַשט, ווען ער האָט געהערט וועגן דעם באַריכט, און האָט געפרעגט די צײַטונגסלײַט, אין וועלכער צײַטונג איז דער באַריכט דערשינען.

מישעל ראָס, דעם פּרעזידענט'ס סעקרעטאַר, האָט אויך דערקלערט, אַז ער האָט ניט קיין שום אינפאָרמאַציע וועגן דעם באַריכט.

(אין דער זעלבער צײַט האָט דער ציוניסטישער עמוירדזשענסי־קאָונסיל אין אַמעריקע אָפּגעוואָרפן די אײַנלאַדונג פון סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט צו קאָמענטירן וועגן דעם באַריכט פון דער ארץ־ישראל קאָמיסיע.)

לאָנדאָן, יוני 4 (אײַטאַ). — אין פּאַרלאַמענטאַרישע קרייזן איז דאָ היינט דערקלערט געוואָרן, אַז ס'האָט ניט קיין אינפאָרמאַציע וועגן דעם באַריכט פון דער ניו יאָרקער „טײַמס", אַז די ענגלישע רעגירונג האָט צוריקגעצויגן עטלי'ס „באַדינגונג" פאַר דער באַלדיגער אײַנוואַנדערונג פון 100 טויזנט אידן קיין ארץ־ישראל, ווי רעקאָמענדירט פון דער ענגליש־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע.

דער „טײַמס" באַריכט, וואָס איז געקומען פון לאָנדאָן, האָט אויך געזאָגט, אַז די ענגלישע רעגירונג וועט אַלס רעזולטאַט פון פאַרהאַנדלונגען צווישן לאָנדאָן און וואַשינגטאָן אַרויסגעבן אַ סטייטמענט בנוגע איר פּאָליסי אין ארץ־ישראל אַזוי שנעל ווי זי וועט האָבן דורכגעקוקט די ענטפערס פון די ציוניסטן און פון די אַראַבער וועגן זייער שטעלונג צום רעפּאָרט פון דער ענגליש־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע. די ענטפערס דאַרפן אָנקומען ניט שפּעטער פון דעם 20סטן יוני.

אויסערן־מיניסטער ערנעסט בעווין האָט היינט דערקלערט אין פּאַרלאַמענט, אַז די רעגירונג וואַרט אויף די ענטפערס פון אידן און אַראַבער וועגן דעם רעפּאָרט פון דער קאָמיסיע.

[illegible] אַז די ענטפערס [illegible]

[illegible] פון ציוניסטישן
עמוירדזשענסי־קאָמיטעט

דער אַמעריקאַנער ציוניסטישער עמוירדזשענסי־קאָונסיל, דורך זײַנע [illegible] דר. אַבאַ הלל סילווער און דר. סטיפען ס. ווייז, האָט אין אַ [illegible] צום סעקרעטאַר אָף סטייט [illegible] די אײַנלאַדונג פון סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט צו [illegible] ניט קאָמענטירן און [illegible] וועגן דעם באַריכט פון דער [illegible] אַמעריקאַנער אויספאָרשונגס־[illegible] וועגן ארץ־ישראל.

[illegible] ציוניסטישער פּאָליטיק, אַז [illegible] זאָל געמאַכט ווערן [illegible] די באַלדיגע [illegible] פון די פּאָליטיק, וואָס [illegible] באַמערקט ווערן. [illegible] אייראָפּעאישע אידן [illegible] קיין ארץ־ישראל [illegible] ציוניסטישער קאָונסיל דערקלערט [illegible] זײַנען שוין געווען [illegible] די קאָמיטע אין באַ[illegible] און די אַלע אַפּיי[illegible] ניט אונטער[illegible] אין באַטראַכטונג.

[illegible]

צום סעקרעטאַר אָף סטייט
סטייט דעפּאַרטמענט
וואַשינגטאָן, די. סי.
געערטער הער!

מיר האָבן דעם כבוד, אין נאָמען פון דעם אַמעריקאַנער ציוניסטישן עמוירדזשענסי קאָונסיל צו באַשטעטיגן די קבלה פון אייער בריוו פון דעם 20סטן מאַי, 1946, אין וועלכן איר פאַרבעט אויף אונזער קאָונסיל צו געבן קאָמענטאַר אָדער פאָרשלאָגן אין באַצוג צו די פאַרשידענע פראַגעס, וואָס זײַנען דיסקוטירט געוואָרן אין באַריכט פון דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער אונטערזוכונגס־קאָמיטע.

איר וועט זיך דערמאָנען, אַז די באַשטימונג פון דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער אונטערזוכונגס־קאָמיטע איז אַרויסגעקומען פון פּרעזידענט טרומאַנ'ס פאָדערונג לעצטן דעצעמבער צום פּרעמיער־מיניסטער עטלי פאַר דער באַלדיגער אײַנוואַנדערונג קיין ארץ־ישראל הונדערט טויזנט לעבנגעבליבענע אייראָפּעאישע אידן. אין דער צײַט, ווען די קאָמיטע איז באַשטימט געוואָרן, האָט אונזער קאָונסיל געמאַכט שטאַרקע אײַנווענדונגען אין מעמאָראַנדומס, וואָס זײַנען געווען אַדרעסירט צום פּרעזידענט, קאָפּיעס פון וועלכע מיר האָבן געשיקט צום סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט, קעגן אַ פּראָצעדור, וואָס וועט נויטיקערווײַז פאַרלאַנגען אַ באַדײַטנדע פאַרשפּעטיקונג אין די שריט צו רעאַליזירן די בקשה פאַר דער באַלדיגער איבערפירונג קיין ארץ ישראל די דאָזיקע 100,000 אידן.

די באַגרענעצונג פון 120 טעג, וואָס איז געמאַכט געוואָרן, אין וועלכער צײַט די קאָמיטע דאַרף געבן איר באַריכט, איז אָן צווייפל טיילווײַז געווען אַ דאַנק דער קריטיק, וואָס איז אַלגעמיין אויסגעדריקט געוואָרן קעגן דער פאַרצעגערונג.

די אויספאָרשונגס־קאָמיטע האָט פאַרענדיקט איר באַריכט אין אַפּריל, 1946. אין אַ סטייטמענט, וואָס איז אַרויסגעגעבן געוואָרן דעם 30סטן אַפּריל, האָט דער פּרעזידענט געגעבן זײַן הייסע צושטימונג צו די דאָזיקע פאָרשלאָגן פון דער קאָמיטע, וועלכע האָבן פאַרלאַנגט באַלדיגע שריט, און אויסגעדריקט צום פאָרשלאָג, וואָס האָט באַשטימט זײַן פאָדערונג פאַר דער באַלדיגער איבערפירונג הונדערט טויזנט אידן קיין ארץ־ישראל. דער פּרעזידענט האָט דערקלערט, אַז די איבערפירונג פון די דאָזיקע אומגליקלעכע מענטשן דאַרף איצט אויסגעפירט ווערן מיט דער גרעסטער שנעלקייט". מיר פאַרצייכענען דערבײַ מיט באַדויערונג, אַז אַנשטאָט „באַלדיגע שריט", וואָס דאַרפן אײַנגעפירט ווערן אַלס רעזולטאַט פון דעם פּרעזידענט'ס דערקלערונג, האָט מען דערלויבט, עס זאָלן אַריבערגיין עטלעכע וואָכן, און צום סוף פון די וואָכן געמאַכט אַן אויפפאָדערונג פאַר נײַע באַראַטונגען און קאָמענטאַרן. נאָך 30 טעג זײַנען אָנגעגעבן געוואָרן אַלס דער דאַטום, ווען די קאָמענטאַרן און פאָרשלאָגן זאָלן צוגעשטעלט ווערן. עס איז גיטאָ קיין אָנדײַטונג וועגן דעם דאַטום, ווען מען קאָן דערוואַרטן אַ באַשלוס וועגן די קאָמענטאַרן און פאָרשלאָגן.

עס זײַנען שוין אַריבער צוויי חדשים זינט פּרעזידענט טרומאַן האָט אָנגעגעבן זײַן ערשטע בקשה צו פּרעמיער עטלי פאַר דער דערלויבעניש פון די פאַרפאָלגטע אייראָפּעאישע אידן צו גיין קיין ארץ־ישראל. מער ווי 8 חדשים זײַנען פאַרבײַ זינט דער פּרעזידענט, אין זײַן בריוו צום פּרעמיער, האָט דרינגענד פאָרגעשלאָגן צו געבן 100,000 אימיגראַציע־סערטיפיקאַטן פאַר דעם צוועק. דער פּרעזידענט האָט דעמאָלט דערקלערט, אַז „קיין אַנדער אָנגעלעגנהייט איז ניט אַזוי וויכטיג פאַר די, וואָס זײַנען דורכגעגאַנגען שרעקלעכע איבערלעבונגען אין די קאָנצענטראַציע־לאַגערן אין משך פון איבער צען יאָר, ווי ס'איז די צולאָזונג פון די אײַנוואַנדערונגס־מעגלעכקייטן קיין ארץ־ישראל".

דער באַריכט פון דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער אויספאָרשונגס־קאָמיטע, באַשטעטיגנדיג דעם פּרעזידענט'ס שטאַנדפּונקט, האָט בלויז נאָכאַמאָל אונטערשטראָכן די פאַקטן, וואָס זײַנען אויסגעפונען געוואָרן פון אוויל ג. העריסאָן און פון פיל אַנדערע אָפיציעלע אונטערזוכער. אין דער הינזיכט האָט דער באַריכט גאָר ניט צוגעגעבן צו די פאַקטן, וואָס זײַנען שוין געווען גענוג באַקאַנט אין דער צײַט, ווען די קאָמיטע איז באַשטימט געוואָרן. אין די דאָזיקע אומשטענדן שײַנען ווײַטערדיגע באַראַטונגען און קאָמענטאַרן באַדײַטונגסלאָז, אַז זיי שאַפן בלויז פאַרצעגערונגען דאָרט, וואו באַלדיגע שריט זײַנען נויטיק, און פאַרווירן פראַגן, וואָס זײַנען שוין לאַנג קלאָר געווען. דערבײַ דערלויבן מיר זיך אָנצוווײַזן, אַז וואָס אָנבאַלאַנגט די פאָרשלאָגן פון דער קאָמיטע פאַר שפּעטערדיגער באַטראַכטונג, איז דער שטאַנדפּונקט פון דעם אַמעריקאַנער ציוניסטישן עמוירדזשענסי קאָונסיל אויסגעשטעלט געוואָרן אין איינצלהייטן צו דער קאָמיטע בעת דעם פאַרהער אין וואַשינגטאָן, און דורך דער רעדנער פון אונזער שטאַנדפּונקט אין קאַהיר; אָבער דער פּרעזידענט אַליין האָט אָנגעוויזן דעם אונטערשייד, וואָס מען דאַרף ציִען צווישן די באַלדיגע צילן פון דער קאָמיטע'ס באַריכט און די אַנדערע פראַגן פון לאַנגע פּאָליטישע פּאָליסי. און מיר מוזן דרינגענד און מיט רעספּעקט פאַרלאַנגען, אַז שריט זאָלן אונטערגענומען ווערן אָן ווײַטערדיגע אָפּלייגונג, כדי אויסצופירן, אין אײַנקלאַנג מיט'ן פּרעזידענט'ס סטייטמענט, די רעקאָמענדאַציע פון דער קאָמיטע אין באַצוג צו דער באַלדיגער אײַנוואַנדערונג פון די 100,000 אייראָפּעאישע אידן, וואָס זײַנען לעבנגעבליבן פון די נאַצי־פאַרפאָלגונגען.

אויפריכטיג אײַערע,
דר. אַבאַ הלל סילווער,
דר. סטיפען ס. ווייז
מיט־פאָרזיצער
אַמעריקאַנער ציוניסטישער
עמוירדזשענסי קאָונסיל.

נײַער „אַראַבישער פראָנט" פאָדערט א"י פראַגע זאָל גיין צו יו־ען

ירושלים, יוני 4 (אײַטאַ). — דער נײַגעגרינדעטער „אַראַבישער העכסטער פראָנט", וואָס האָט זיך דעם 29סטן מאַי אָפּגעבראָכן פון דעם פּאַלעסטינער אַראַבישן העכסטן קאָמיטעט, איז איצט אַרויסגעקומען מיט אַ פאָדערונג, אַז די פראַגע פון ארץ־ישראל זאָל איבערגעגעבן ווערן פאַר אַן אַנטשיידונג צו די פאַראייניגטע פעלקער.

דער נײַער „אַראַבישער העכסטער פראָנט" איז אַ קאָנקורענט־פּאַרטיי צום אַראַבישן העכסטן קאָמיטעט, וועלכן פירט דזשאַמאַל הוסייני, און קענען איבערגעבן די פראַגע פון ארץ־ישראל צו די פאַראייניגטע פעלקער.

אין אַ דעקלאַראַציע, וואָס דער „אַראַבישער העכסטער פראָנט" האָט אַרויסגעגעבן, ווערן געשטעלט די פאָלגנדע פאָדערונגען:

1) מען זאָל גרינדן אַן אַראַבישע דעמאָקראַטישע מלוכה אין א"י.
2) מען זאָל אַרויסשיקן פון ארץ־ישראל אַלע אויסלענדישע סאָלדאַטן.
3) מען זאָל אָפּשטעלן די אידישע אײַנוואַנדערונג.
4) מען זאָל אָפּשטעלן דעם פאַרקויף פון אַראַבישע ערד צו אידן.
5) מען זאָל שטרענג דורכפירן דעם אַראַבישן באָיקאָט אויף אידן.

דר. הוסיין כאַלידי, געוועזענער מעיאָר פון ירושלים, וועלכער איז אַ מיטגליד פון דער עקזעקוטיווע פון דעם „פראָנט", האָט דאָ געמאַכט דערקלערונג, אַז די גרינדונג פון דער נײַער אַראַבישער קערפּערשאַפט דאַרף ניט אויסגעטײַטשט ווערן אַלס אַ שפּאַלטונג אין די רייען פון די אַראַבער. די נײַע גרופּע האָט געקייבלט צום סעקרעטאַר פון דער „אַראַבישער ליגע", אַז מען זאָל זי אײַנלאַדן צו דער פאַרזאַמלונג פון דעם ראַט פון דער ליגע, וואָס איז פאַררופן געוואָרן אין דמשק אויף שבת, דעם 8טן יוני.

באַריכט לבנון פאָדערט חולה־טעריטאָריע

ירושלים, יוני 4 (אײַטאַ). — עס איז דאָ היינט באַריכטעט געוואָרן, אַז די פּאַלעסטינער רעגירונג האָט דערהאַלטן אַ נאָטע פון לבנון, וועלכע פאָדערט, אַז די חולה־טעריטאָריע זאָל איבערגעגעבן ווערן צו לבנון. דער באַריכט זאָגט, אַז לבנון פאָדערט די טעריטאָריע אויפ'ן גרונט פון דעם, וואָס חולה איז אין דער צײַט פון דער טערקישער הערשאַפט געווען אַ טייל פון לבנון.

פּלאַנען צו גרינדן מיליטערישן קאָלעדזש פאַר אַראַבישע לעגיאָנער

ירושלים, יוני 4 (אײַטאַ). — אַ פּלאַן צו גרינדן אַ נאַציאָנאַל־ליבעראַלן מיליטערישן קאָלעדזש פאַר אַראַבישע לעגיאָנער ווערט איצט דיסקוטירט צווישן אייניגע אַראַבישע רעגירונגען, איז דאָ היינט באַריכטעט געוואָרן. די איינציגע שטערונג אין דעם פּלאַן, וואָס [illegible] זיך אָפּ פון אָנטייל אין דער אונטערנעמונג.

Furthermore, I think it will be found that Members of Congress themselves are likely to take a summer vacation away from their States between the proposed date of adjournment in June and the 1st of October. It seems to me to be an unnecessary provision, one which does not necessarily increase the efficiency of Congress. I would think the adjournment date might be something Congress itself could decide. Of course, we have been in continuous session, but that, I think, is because of the war. I know the majority leader thinks it possible, and I hope we may adjourn by the 15th of July sine die until the 1st of next January. Such a procedure would be prevented by the provisions of section 123.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct, and it is a proposal upon which men are going to differ. But I simply wanted the Senator to know the reasons which led the committee to make this recommendation, and I sum them up again by saying that we feel it would be a spur upon Congress to regularize the transaction of its business and to assure at least a definite and specific period when Members of the House and Senate could return to their States and their districts. I believe this is a very important part of the efficient and proper functioning of a representative system of government. I think it is unfortunate when Members of Congress are compelled by continuous sessions to remain so out of touch with their constituents. I am not speaking of this in any political sense, but in the sense of their being in a position properly to represent the States or the districts they have been chosen to represent. I know what the contemplated program is. When it eventuates I shall be very much surprised, even though a sine die adjournment is taken, if we are not called back by some emergency or other before next January. However, I shall be very happy if I prove to be wrong in that apprehension.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I very highly commend the work of the committee headed by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin. I thoroughly approve of the bill and intend to vote for it. I believe that we must begin on a complete reorganization of Congress if Congress is to operate efficiently under modern conditions. I may disagree with one or two provisions. No Members of Congress having intimate contact with the matters which are related here can possibly agree on every detail, and I think it is perfectly proper to offer amendments on any such details. However, I feel very strongly that the bill as a whole is an important step forward, and I certainly intend to vote for it.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I congratulate the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin for the admirable presentation he has made of the pending bill. While I may have one or two suggestions to make, I shall certainly vote for it.

ADMISSION OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I am deeply distressed that the necessity has arisen for Senators to speak today on the subject of the admission into Palestine of the 100,000 refugees whose migration there is such a tragic necessity.

For many years, I have been deeply concerned to find a fair and just solution of the problem of Jewish homelessness in Europe. This is a century-old condition which has been aggravated by the World War. I long ago concluded that economic, political, and social conditions throughout the world are such that only in Palestine can the homeless Jews be assured of safety and a chance as decent men and women, free of persecution and assured of the opportunity to earn an honest livelihood in fair competition with their fellow men and women. Because of this, I have long championed the proposed Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

As a member of the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic National Convention, I strongly supported the platform plank which committed the Democratic Party to a solution of this problem. As a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and a subcommittee thereof, I helped to report the Wagner-Taft joint resolution which was passed by Congress last December by an overwhelming vote.

In the joint resolution passed by it last December, the Congress strongly approved the splendid efforts of President Truman to have admitted into Palestine 100,000 of these homeless, helpless people. Our resolution declared that the interest shown by the President in the solution of this problem is hereby commended. Six weeks ago, the joint Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry unanimously endorsed the admission of these 100,000 people, and President Truman, as Senators all know, expressed his great joy that this had been done.

Since then, I am distressed to say, the British Government has seen fit to obstruct the immediate execution of this plan. Following publication of the report, Prime Minister Attlee gave a number of reasons as to why the 100,000 refugees should not be admitted. These alleged reasons have occasioned terrible delays, during which time many of these people could have been moved from the concentration camps of Europe and into Palestine.

If there is a sincere will to admit the 100,000 Jews to Palestine, a way will and must be found immediately, and Great Britain then should cease to obstruct their entry into Palestine.

On November 2, 1917, the following statement of policy which is known as the Balfour Declaration was issued by the British Government:

> His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

This resolution was also approved by the American Congress. The spirit of the resolution was approved by President John Adams long before its passage, and after its passage by Presidents Wilson and Harding.

At this time, there is not only the fact that both Great Britain and the Government of the United States have long endorsed this plan. There is the pressing need for the admission of 100,000 homeless European Jews into Palestine, without more delays or consultations. Men, women, and children are dying while these delays are taking place. The President of the United States does not favor delays or delaying consultations.

Nowhere in the President's statement of April 30, which so warmly endorsed the admission of the 100,000 refugees, is there any mention of any consultations with Jews and Arabs such as is now proposed. The Commission itself warned against such wasteful effort and delay. The President, evidently realizing the futility of further discussion about the admission of 100,000, which would only result in intolerable delay, called for the immediate transference of the 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

There is no vagueness in President Truman's position. His is the attitude of a man who is deeply moved by human suffering.

Great Britain has the power to help alleviate this terrific suffering. If there is no intention on the part of Great Britain to permit these 100,000 Jewish people to enter Palestine, a clear-cut statement on the part of that government should be issued at once, so that false hopes might not be aroused and promises impossible of fulfillment made. The historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and the eternal justice of their demand for a homeland in this land of their fathers can no longer be ignored, nor remain the subject of procrastination. If, because of its Arab interests, it cannot do justice to the Jewish people, it should surrender its mandate. It can scarcely be contended that the delaying tactics of the British Government are in accord with the splendid humanitarian objectives of the President of the United States, or of the Congress of the United States. Nor is it in accord with the desires of millions of our fellow citizens.

The time has come for these dilatory tactics to cease. Every day of delay means the additional sacrifice of lives. It is my prayer that the State Department will convey to the British Government the deep feeling which we in America have in this humanitarian attempt of a persecuted people to survive.

And now, Mr. President, I ask permission to insert in the RECORD at this point in my remarks the following papers pertaining to this subject:

First. The exact language of the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee of Inquiry pertaining to the immediate admission of these 100,000 refugees, and the official comment thereon by the committee.

Second. Also, I think the record should show the text of the Democratic platform plank on the subject of Palestine, approved unanimously by the same convention which nominated Mr. Roosevelt for President and our present President for Vice President.

Third, Also, the text of the Wagner-Taft joint resolution which I had the honor to help to report from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which resolution was passed by the Senate by almost unanimous vote.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REFUGEE IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend (a) that 100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution; (b) that these certificates be awarded as far as possible in 1946 and that actual immigration be pushed forward as rapidly as conditions will permit.

SUMMARY

The number of Jewish survivors of Nazi and Fascist persecution with whom we have to deal far exceeds 100,000; indeed, there are more than that number in Germany, Austria, and Italy alone. Although nearly a year has passed since their liberation, the majority of those in Germany and Austria are still living in assembly centers, the so-called camps, island communities in the midst of those at whose hands they suffered so much.

In their interests and in the interests of Europe, the centers should be closed and their camp life ended. Most of them have cogent reasons for wishing to leave Europe. Many are the sole survivors of their families and few have any ties binding them to the countries in which they used to live.

Since the end of hostilities, little has been done to provide for their resettlement elsewhere. Immigration laws and restrictions bar their entry to most countries and much time must pass before such laws and restrictions can be altered and effort given to the situation. Some can go to countries where they have relatives; others may secure admission in certain quotas. Their number is comparatively small.

We know of no country to which the great majority can go in the immediate future other than Palestine. Furthermore this is where almost all of them want to go. There they are sure that they will receive a welcome denied them elsewhere. There they hope to enjoy peace and rebuild their lives.

We believe it is essential that they should be given an opportunity to do so at the earliest possible time. Furthermore we have the assurances of the leaders of the Jewish Agency that they will be supported and cared for.

We recommend the authorization and issue of 100,000 certificates for these reasons and because we feel that their immediate issue will have a most salutary effect upon the whole situation.

In the awarding of these certificates priority should as far as possible be given to those in the centers, and to those liberated in Germany and Austria who are no longer in the centers but remain in these countries. We do not desire that other Jewish victims who wish or will be impelled by their circumstances to leave the countries where they now are, or that those who fled from persecution before the outbreak of war, should be excluded. We appreciate that there will be difficulty in deciding questions of priority, but none the less we hope that so far as possible such a system should be adhered to, and that, in applying it, primary consideration should be given to the aged and infirm, to the very young, and also to skilled workmen whose services will be needed for many months on work rendered necessary by the large influx.

It should be made clear that no advantage in the obtaining of a certificate is to be gained by migrating from one country to another, or by entering Palestine illegally. Providing so large a number will be a heavy burden on Palestine. We feel sure that the authorities will shoulder it and that they will have the full cooperation of the Jewish Agency.

Difficult problems will confront those responsible for organizing and carrying out the movement. The many organizations—public and private—working in Europe will certainly render all the aid they can; we mention UNRRA especially. Cooperation by all throughout is necessary.

We are sure that the Government of the United States, which has shown such keen interest in this matter, will participate vigorously and generously with the Government of Great Britain in its fulfillment. There are many ways in which help can be given.

Those who have opposed the admission of these unfortunate people into Palestine should know that we have fully considered all the facts they have put before us. We hope that they will look upon the situation, again, that they will appreciate the considerations which have led us to our conclusion; and that, where all, if they cannot see their way to help, at least they will not make the position of these sufferers more difficult.

The declaration of the Democratic platform relative to Palestine follows:

"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."

Senate Joint Resolution 112

Joint resolution favoring action by the United States looking to the reclamation of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry of 100,000 Jewish refugees; Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that they may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall enjoy equal rights.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to review briefly the actions of this Government and the British Government with regard to the admission of a hundred thousand Jewish refugees into Palestine, or the failure to admit such Jews into Palestine. I hardly need to call attention to the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, pledging the support of the British Government to the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. Whatever else it implied, it certainly implied a home to which Jews could go without immigration restriction. A mandate for Palestine granted to the British after the World War, provided expressly that the British Government would be responsible for putting into effect the Balfour Declaration. In April 1922, Congress passed a resolution pledging the support of our Government to the same policy.

Gradually, after that, the British Government steadily restricted the immigration of Jews into Palestine. During the World War they restricted it to such an extent that practically no certificates were granted, and many Jews who might have been evacuated from enemy countries, where they subsequently died or were persecuted, were excluded from Palestine and the opportunity for life and future happiness.

In the later part of 1943, President Truman wrote a letter to the British Prime Minister, suggesting that a hundred thousand Jews be immediately admitted into Palestine. He called attention to the terrible condition of these displaced persons, who were then and are still held in concentration camps in the occupied areas at the expense of the Allied Governments. In December 1943, this Congress adopted a concurrent resolution, commending the President for that action, and declaring that the United States should use its good offices with the mandatory power "to the end that Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development."

I have deliberately omitted reference to the establishment of Palestine as a democratic commonwealth or Jewish national home, which has been the subject of much debate, and difference of opinion, because I wish to emphasize the immigration question. Whatever difference there has been on the commonwealth and Jewish national home problems, there has been an absolutely unanimous support for Jewish immigration into Palestine to relieve the present disgraceful situation regarding the war refugees.

In reply to President Truman's letter, the British Prime Minister suggested a joint committee, American and British, to study Palestine problems with special reference to immigration. Our Government reluctantly agreed, realizing that this would involve a serious delay. It did involve at least 2 months' delay while the concentration camps continued.

Then the committee reported and made the following definite recommendation among others:

We recommend (A) that 100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution; (B) that these certificates be awarded as far as possible in 1946, and that actual immigration be pushed forward as rapidly as conditions will permit.

The committee also recommended that the restrictions on the purchase of land by the Jews be largely removed so that such land might be available for the immigrants.

One would think that upon this report both Governments would have pro-

ceeded rapidly to relieve the present situation. President Truman issued a statement on April 30 giving his strong approval to these recommendations.

That statement reads as follows:

I am very happy that the request which I made for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine has been unanimously endorsed by the Anglo-American committee of inquiry. The transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch. The protection and safeguarding of the holy places in Palestine sacred to Moslem, Christian, and Jew is adequately provided in the report. One of the significant features in the report is that it aims to insure complete protection to the Arab population of Palestine by guaranteeing their civil and religious rights, and by recommending measures for the constant improvement in their cultural, educational, and economic position.

I am also pleased that the committee recommends in effect the abrogation of the white paper of 1939, including existing restrictions on immigration and land acquisition to permit the further development of the Jewish national home. It is also gratifying that the report envisages the carrying out of large-scale economic development projects in Palestine which would facilitate further immigration and be of benefit to the entire population.

In addition to these immediate objectives the report deals with many other questions of long-range political policies and questions of international law which require careful study and which I will take under advisement.

But the British Government delayed again. They claimed that this action would require troops, and that the United States should furnish some part of such troops. The fact apparently is that the British have many thousands of troops in Palestine, and that no military problem whatever is involved in this particular phase of the Jewish situation and this immigration of 100,000 Jews. Then our own State Department stepped in and promoted further delay, instead of acting immediately on the recommendation of the committee and the President's statement. The State Department, after some weeks, invited parties interested to present further arguments for or against the Commission's report. Why any further argument is needed, in view of the report and the President's approval, is not clear. Obviously, the Near East Division of the State Department is not in sympathy with prompt action or with the President's position, and in spite of his position in not carrying through the policy which he has indicated.

Mr. President, every arm of our Government, and especially the State Department, should be pressing actively to secure the immediate execution of the committee's recommendation. The ultimate responsibility is on the British Government. It is said in the press that we are ready to supply the transports. The British Government should announce at once that it will execute the report of the committee and admit these unfortunate persons to a happy and proper life in Palestine.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter appearing in the New York Times, addressed to the Secretary of State by the joint chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

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

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor, on behalf of the American Zionist Emergency Council, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 20, 1946, inviting comments or suggestions by our council with regard to the various matters discussed in the report of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry.

It will be recalled that the appointment of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry arose from the request of President Truman last September to Prime Minister Attlee for the immediate immigration into Palestine of 100,000 survivors of European Jewry. At the time of the appointment of the committee strong exception was taken by our council, in telegrams addressed to the President, copies of which were sent to the Department, to a procedure which would necessarily involve considerable delay in obtaining action on his request for the immediate transfer to Palestine of these 100,000 Jews. It was indeed no doubt in part due to the criticism very generally expressed at that time that a limitation of 120 days was placed upon the period within which the committee was expected to make its report.

The committee of inquiry completed its report in April 1946. In a statement issued April 30 the President gave his warm approval to those recommendations of the committee which concerned immediate action and conspicuously to that recommendation which confirmed his request for the admission forthwith of 100,000 Jews into Palestine. The President stated that "the transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch."

It is with astonishment that we note that instead of immediate action being taken pursuant to the President's statement, several weeks were allowed to elapse, at the end of which the request is made for observations and comments. A further 30 days has been indicated as the date by which these comments or suggestions should be submitted. There is no indication as to the date within which a decision on the comments or suggestions may be expected.

LAPSE OF 10 MONTHS NOTED

It is now over 10 months since at Potsdam President Truman made his initial request to Prime Minister Attlee for the admission to Palestine of persecuted Jews from Europe. More than 8 months have passed since the President, in his letter to the Prime Minister, urged the grant of 100,000 immigration certificates for this purpose. As the President then stated "no other single matter is so important for those who have known the horrors of concentration camps for over a decade as is the future of immigration possibilities into Palestine."

The report of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry, in confirming the view of the President, has merely reaffirmed the findings of Mr. Earl G. Harrison and of numerous other official investigators. It has in this respect added nothing to facts already well know at the time of its appointment. In the circumstances further consultations and comments appear meaningless except to produce delay where immediate action is called for, and to confuse where the issue has long been altogether clear.

So far as the committee's long-term recommendations are concerned, we beg to point out that the views of the American Zionist Emergency Council were fully presented to the committee at its hearings in Washington and are a matter of record. The President himself, however, indicated the distinction to be drawn between the immediate objectives of the committee's report and the other questions of long-range political policies, and we must strongly and respectfully urge that action be taken without further postponement of any kind to implement, in accordance with the President's statement, the recommendations of the committee with regard to the immediate transference of these 100,000 survivors of Nazi persecution.

Sincerely yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER,
STEPHEN S. WISE,
Joint Chairmen, American Zionist Emergency Council.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, one of the truly fine results of the investigation by the recent Anglo-American committee of inquiry into the conditions of Jews in Europe was the unanimous recommendation that 100,000 of these unfortunate people be admitted into Palestine immediately. This recommendation followed the magnificent initiative taken by President Truman more than 9 months ago, when he urged this very plan upon Prime Minister Attlee. Mr. Truman's recommendation was based upon a startling report made by Dean Earl Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, whom the President had sent to Europe to investigate the status of the homeless Jews and other unfortunate people. Subsequently the War Department appointed a distinguished jurist, Judge Simon H. Rifkind, of the United States district court in New York, to supervise relief activities in behalf of these people.

Judge Rifkind has recently returned to the United States. The information he has given me personally and his official reports on the condition of these people emphasize the urgent necessity for the relief of these tragic remnants of European Jewry—the few who remain after the slaughter of 6,000,000 by the Nazis. Judge Rifkind has reported a state of affairs in central Europe which is literally beyond human belief.

For this reason, I join the many other Senators and the multitude of men of good will in welcoming this recommendation of the committee of inquiry.

But, Mr. President, the British Government, which asked for our cooperation in launching this investigation, has not been cooperating with the United States Government in taking immediate steps to facilitate the carrying out of the committee's recommendation. I am distressed to say that Britain has been stalling by a succession of devices, consultations, conditions, and all sorts of arguments which are patently meant to insure delay and more delay. The time for delay has long since passed. Every day of delay means more deaths. What we need is action, prompt action, action to save lives.

I am sorry to say that some of our our Government officials did not pursue this matter with the forthrightness and full cooperation which might have been expected. The President has time and again reiterated his urgent desire that 100,000 among the most suffering Jewish survivors of Europe be brought to Palestine immediately, and I am certain that the Secretary of State is in full accord with the President. I also understand that our military authorities in Europe are most anxious to cooperate in the

Third. Also, the text of the Wagner-Taft joint resolution which I had the honor to help to report from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which resolution was passed by the Senate by almost unanimous vote.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REFUGEE IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend (a) that 100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution; (b) that these certificates be awarded as far as possible in 1946 and that actual immigration be pushed forward as rapidly as conditions will permit.

COMMENT

The number of Jewish survivors of Nazi and Fascist persecution with whom we have to deal far exceeds 100,000; indeed, there are more than that number in Germany, Austria, and Italy alone. Although nearly a year has passed since their liberation, the majority of those in Germany and Austria are still living in assembly centers, the so-called camps, island communities in the midst of those at whose hands they suffered so much.

In their interests and in the interests of Europe, the centers should be closed and their camp life ended. Most of them have cogent reasons for wishing to leave Europe. Many are the sole survivors of their families and few have any ties binding them to the countries in which they used to live.

Since the end of hostilities, little has been done to provide for their resettlement elsewhere. Immigration laws and restrictions bar their entry to most countries and much time must pass before such laws and restrictions can be altered and effect given to the alterations. Some can go to countries where they have relatives; others may secure inclusion in certain quotas. Their number is comparatively small.

We know of on country to which the great majority can go in the immediate future other than Palestine. Furthermore that is where almost all of them want to go. There they are sure that they will receive a welcome denied them elsewhere. There they hope to enjoy peace and rebuild their lives.

We believe it is essential that they should be given an opportunity to do so at the earliest possible time. Furthermore we have the assurances of the leaders of the Jewish Agency that they will be supported and cared for.

We recommend the authorization and issue of 100,000 certificates for these reasons and because we feel that their immediate issue will have a most salutary effect upon the whole situation.

In the awarding of these certificates priority should as far as possible be given to those in the centers, and to those liberated in Germany and Austria who are no longer in the centers but remain in those countries. We do not desire that other Jewish victims who wish or will be impelled by their circumstances to leave the countries where they now are, or that those who fled from persecution before the outbreak of war, should be excluded. We appreciate that there will be difficulty in deciding questions of priority, but none the less we urge that so far as possible such a system should be adhered to, and that, in applying it, primary consideration should be given to the aged and infirm, to the very young, and also to skilled workmen whose services will be needed for many months on work rendered necessary by the large influx.

It should be made clear that no advantage in the obtaining of a certificate is to be gained by migrating from one country to another, or by entering Palestine illegally.

Receiving so large a number will be a heavy burden on Palestine. We feel sure that the authorities will shoulder it and that they will have the full cooperation of the Jewish Agency.

Difficult problems will confront those responsible for organizing and carrying out the movement. The many organizations—public and private—working in Europe will certainly render all the aid they can; we mention UNRRA especially. Cooperation by all throughout is necessary.

We are sure that the Government of the United States, which has shown such keen interest in this matter, will participate vigorously and generously with the Government of Great Britain in its fulfillment. There are many ways in which help can be given.

Those who have opposed the admission of these unfortunate people into Palestine should know that we have fully considered all that they have put before us. We hope that they will look upon the situation, again; that they will appreciate the considerations which have led us to our conclusion; and that above all, if they cannot see their way to help, at least they will not make the position of these sufferers more difficult.

The declaration of the Democratic platform relative to Palestine follows:

"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."

Senate Joint Resolution 112

Joint resolution favoring action by the United States looking to the restoration of Palestine as a homeland for the Jewish people

Whereas the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States on June 30, 1922, unanimously resolved "that the United States of America favors the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of Christian and all other non-Jewish communities in Palestine, and that the holy places and religious buildings and sites in Palestine shall be adequately protected"; and

Whereas the ruthless persecution of the Jewish people in Europe has clearly demonstrated the need for a Jewish homeland as a haven for the large numbers who have become homeless as a result of this persecution; and

Whereas these urgent necessities are evidenced by the President's request for the immediate right of entry of 100,000 Jewish refugees: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that they may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall enjoy equal rights.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to review briefly the actions of this Government and the British Government with regard to the admission of a hundred thousand Jewish refugees into Palestine, or the failure to admit such Jews into Palestine. I hardly need to call attention to the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, pledging the support of the British Government to the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. Whatever else it implied, it certainly implied a home to which Jews could go without immigration restriction. A mandate for Palestine granted to the British after the World War, provided expressly that the British Government would be responsible for putting into effect the Balfour Declaration. In April 1922, Congress passed a resolution pledging the support of our Government to the same policy.

Gradually, after that, the British Government steadily restricted the immigration of Jews into Palestine. During the World War they restricted it to such an extent that practically no certificates were granted, and many Jews who might have been evacuated from enemy countries, where they subsequently died or were persecuted, were excluded from Palestine and the opportunity for life and future happiness.

In the later part of 1945, President Truman wrote a letter to the British Prime Minister, suggesting that a hundred thousand Jews be immediately admitted into Palestine. He called attention to the terrible condition of these displaced persons, who were then and are still held in concentration camps in the occupied areas at the expense of the Allied Governments. In December 1945, this Congress adopted a concurrent resolution, commending the President for that action, and declaring that the United States should use its good offices with the mandatory power "to the end that Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development."

I have deliberately omitted reference to the establishment of Palestine as a democratic commonwealth or Jewish national home, which has been the subject of much debate and difference of opinion, because I wish to emphasize the immigration question. Whatever difference there has been on the commonwealth and Jewish national home problems, there has been an absolutely unanimous support for Jewish immigration into Palestine to relieve the present disgraceful situation regarding the war refugees.

In reply to President Truman's letter, the British Prime Minister suggested a joint committee, American and British, to study Palestine problems with special reference to immigration. Our Government reluctantly agreed, realizing that this would involve a serious delay. It did involve at least 3 months' delay while the concentration camps continued.

Then the committee reported and made the following definite recommendation among others:

We recommend (A) that 100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution; (B) that these certificates be awarded as far as possible in 1946, and that actual immigration be pushed forward as rapidly as conditions will permit.

The committee also recommended that the restrictions on the purchase of land by the Jews be largely removed so that such land might be available for the immigrants.

One would think that upon this report both Governments would have pro-

ceeded rapidly to relieve the present situation. President Truman issued a statement on April 30 giving his strong approval to these recommendations.

That statement reads as follows:

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I am also pleased that the committee recommends in effect the abrogation of the white paper of 1939, including existing restrictions on immigration and land acquisition to permit the further development of the Jewish national home. It is also gratifying that the report envisages the carrying out of large-scale economic development projects in Palestine which would facilitate further immigration and be of benefit to the entire population.

In addition to these immediate objectives the report deals with many other questions of long-range political policies and questions of international law which require careful study and which I will take under advisement.

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Mr. President, every arm of our Government, and especially the State Department, should be pressing actively to secure the immediate execution of the committee's recommendation. The ultimate responsibility is on the British Government. It is said in the press that we are ready to supply the transports. The British Government should announce at once that it will execute the report of the committee and admit these unfortunate persons to a happy and proper life in Palestine.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter appearing in the New York Times, addressed to the Secretary of State by the Joint chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

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Department of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor, on behalf of the American Zionist Emergency Council, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 20, 1946, inviting comments or suggestions by your council with regard to the various matters discussed in the report of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry.

It will be recalled that the appointment of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry arose from the request of President Truman last September to Prime Minister Attlee for the immediate immigration into Palestine of 100,000 survivors of European Jewry. At the time of the appointment of the committee strong exception was taken by our council, in telegrams addressed to the President, copies of which were sent to the Department, to a procedure which would necessarily involve considerable delay in obtaining action on his request for the immediate transfer to Palestine of these 100,000 Jews. It was indeed no doubt in part due to the criticism very generally expressed at that time that a limitation of 120 days was placed upon the period within which the committee was expected to make its report.

The committee of inquiry completed its report in April 1946. In a statement issued April 30 the President gave his warm approval to those recommendations of the committee which concerned immediate action and conspicuously to that recommendation which confirmed his request for the admission forthwith of 100,000 Jews into Palestine. The President stated that "the transference of these unfortunate people should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch."

It is with astonishment that we note that instead of immediate action being taken pursuant to the President's statement, several weeks were allowed to elapse, at the end of which the request is made for observations and comments. A further 30 days has been indicated as the date by which these comments or suggestions should be submitted. There is no indication as to the date within which a decision on the comments or suggestions may be expected.

LAPSE OF 10 MONTHS NOTED

It is now over 10 months since at Potsdam President Truman made his initial request to Prime Minister Attlee for the admission to Palestine of persecuted Jews from Europe. More than 8 months have passed since the President, in his letter to the Prime Minister, urged the grant of 100,000 immigration certificates for this purpose. As the President then stated "no other single matter is so important for those who have known the horrors of concentration camps for over a decade as is the future of immigration possibilities into Palestine."

The report of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry, in confirming the view of the President, has merely reaffirmed the findings of Mr. Earl G. Harrison and of numerous other official investigators. It has in this respect added nothing to facts already well know at the time of its appointment. In the circumstances further consultations and comments appear meaningless except to produce delay where immediate action is called for, and to confuse where the issue has long been altogether clear.

So far as the committee's long-term recommendations are concerned, we beg to point out that the views of the American Zionist Emergency Council were fully presented to the committee at its hearings in Washington and are a matter of record. The President himself, however, indicated the distinction to be drawn between the immediate objectives of the committee's report and the other questions of long-range political policies, and we must strongly and respectfully urge that action be taken without further postponement of any kind to implement, in accordance with the President's statement, the recommendations of the committee with regard to the immediate transference of these 100,000 survivors of Nazi persecution.

Sincerely yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER,
STEPHEN S. WISE,
Joint Chairmen, American Zionist Emergency Council.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, one of the truly fine results of the investigation by the recent Anglo-American committee of inquiry into the conditions of Jews in Europe was the unanimous recommendation that 100,000 of these unfortunate people be admitted into Palestine immediately. This recommendation followed the magnificent initiative taken by President Truman more than 9 months ago, when he urged this very plan upon Prime Minister Attlee. Mr. Truman's recommendation was based upon a startling report made by Dean Earl Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, whom the President had sent to Europe to investigate the status of the homeless Jews and other unfortunate people. Subsequently the War Department appointed a distinguished jurist, Judge Simon H. Rifkind, of the United States district court in New York, to supervise relief activities in behalf of these people.

Judge Rifkind has recently returned to the United States. The information he has given me personally and his official reports on the condition of these people emphasize the urgent necessity for the relief of these tragic remnants of European Jewry—the few who remain after the slaughter of 6,000,000 by the Nazis. Judge Rifkind has reported a state of affairs in central Europe which is literally beyond human belief.

For this reason, I join the many other Senators and the multitude of men of good will in welcoming this recommendation of the committee of inquiry.

But, Mr. President, the British Government, which asked for our cooperation in launching this investigation, has not been cooperating with the United States Government in taking immediate steps to facilitate the carrying out of the committee's recommendation. I am distressed to say that Britain has been stalling by a succession of devices, consultations, conditions, and all sorts of arguments which are patently meant to insure delay and more delay. The time for delay has long since passed. Every day of delay means more deaths. What we need is action, prompt action, action to save lives.

I am sorry to say that some of our own Government officials did not pursue this matter with the forthrightness and full cooperation which might have been expected. The President has time and again reiterated his urgent desire that 100,000 among the most suffering Jewish survivors of Europe be brought to Palestine immediately, and I am certain that the Secretary of State is in full accord with the President. I also understand that our military authorities in Europe are most anxious to cooperate in the

Palestine, which can be achieved very speedily, in a few months.

But somewhere along the line there was lack of cooperation. As a result, our Government, instead of insisting on immediate action last fall, agreed to postpone the action until after an investigation was made by an entirely unnecessary Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. After that committee finished its labors and unanimously endorsed the President's position, the State Department again accepted a procedure which would make the admission of the 100,000 subject to further consultations, although last fall the Secretary of State had made it clear that the admission of these refugees is an urgent humanitarian matter which does not change the basic situation in Palestine and, therefore, does not have to be made subject to such consultations.

A few weeks ago, the State Department issued a new statement in which no distinction whatever was made between the urgent recommendation that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine now, and the long-range recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee's report, thereby departing substantially from the stand taken by President Truman, who very emphatically did make such a distinction. When attention was called to this discrepancy, the State Department, presumably under pressure, issued a new statement, awkwardly attempting to justify its position. But in view of this record, I cannot but feel most concerned about whatever future attempts will be made somewhere along the line in our Department of State again to minimize and to whittle down the import of President Truman's stand, and thus to postpone the actual entry of the 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. On the particular point the Senator has just covered in his remarks, does not he believe that the attitude of the State Department in having a new investigation made—which the present step amounts to—will simply delay action on the problem, rather than solve it? I refer to the admission of the 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Mr. WAGNER. I agree with the Senator. That is what I have been trying to explain.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. But if the present stand is maintained and if there is unanimity between the views of the President and the Secretary of State that the 100,000 Jews should be admitted to Palestine, then we should get somewhere in regard to the solution of the problem.

Mr. WAGNER. If that were done, I think the whole matter would be solved within 2 months. That is my opinion.

Mr. FERGUSON. But if another study is to be made, after the Commission has already studied the problem, there will just be delay after delay, and probably nothing at all will happen. Of course, we hope that will not be the case. There should be no more delay.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, my many years of loyal friendship with both President Truman and Secretary Byrnes give me the right to call upon them to see to it that the policy announced by the President of the United States is not sidetracked or evaded by a group of subordinate officials in Washington and abroad who may be out of sympathy with that policy.

It must be clear that our Government is in no position to foster effectively a course of policy enunciated by the President, supported by the Congress of the United States, and endorsed in the official platform of the Democratic Party, if the officials whose responsibility it is to carry out that policy do not do so wholeheartedly. Moreover, we cannot well insist that the British Government and the other foreign governments involved take seriously the pronouncements made by the President on this score, so long as these foreign governments have the feeling that these views are not even fully shared by the diplomatic officials of our Government.

I hope that the President and the Secretary of State will take the necessary steps to insure the full cooperation of all officials of this Government with the policy announced by the President. I am certain Mr. President, that if this is done, it will lead to the speedy carrying out of that policy—a matter which for reasons of elementary humanity should have been done a long time ago.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to join my colleagues, the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT), and the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. WAGNER), in asking the President and the State Department to get together, if possible, on a program which will carry out the aims set forth in the Wagner-Taft resolution, and the provisions set out in the recent letter of May 17, 1946, which was sent to the President of the United States by the distinguished Senator from New York and the others who signed it. I urge with all the force at my command that the State Department or those who direct the policies under the Secretary of State come to complete agreement with the President of the United States, if possible, so that the provisions of that letter can be carried out with the least possible delay.

Certainly no one could more forcefully present the case than the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. WAGNER) has done today. I concur in the request he has made, not only on the floor of the Senate at this time, but in other statements which have been made from time to time in the Senate in behalf of these people.

I feel that there is certainly an issue of humanity involved within the provisions set out in the letter and in the resolution which has been under consideration for a long period. I believe that time is of the essence in this matter, for the people of this race already have suffered beyond human endurance, and the pitiful remnants left in Europe today, largely confined to displaced-person but those of us in the United States, upon whose shoulders fall this acute problem.

It is in their behalf, as well as on behalf of the peaceful solution of the very grave problems of the Middle East, for which I bespeak my plea today. I am asking for the immediate carrying out of a unified program in which the United States can work in harmony with Great Britain in carrying out the objectives set forth in the recent letter sent to the President of the United States by the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. WAGNER).

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to speak a little later at some greater length on this matter, but at the present time I shall say several things.

When I visited Palestine last year, I became completely convinced that the argument that there is not economic room in Palestine for the 100,000 immigrants recommended by the committee, or for even a considerably larger number than that, is totally unfounded in fact.

For one thing, for a long time the Jewish agency has been carrying out a very effective program, first, to bring into cultivation a large area of land which heretofore has not been subject to cultivation because of its being arid land. The Jewish agency is now making it subject to cultivation by irrigation. So a vast area of land is now being made tillable and available for the support of the population.

In the second place, I visited the Weisman Laboratory for experimental purposes located between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. The gentleman who was the director of that station told me of the progress which had been made by it in making more productive land which was subject to cultivation. They have done such a marvelous job, Mr. President, that I have now been assured that a family can be supported on only 5 acres of land. Heretofore, that was not possible.

They first brought into cultivation by irrigation a large area not theretofore tillable; and secondly, by skilled methods of cultivation and by the use of machinery, they have made the land far more productive than it was in the past. Therefore, there is a great potential in the country for support of the people, where heretofore such potential did not exist.

Moreover, Mr. President, in Palestine a worth-while industrial economy is being developed. In the city of Tel Aviv I visited a great industrial exhibit and saw many contributions which had been made by the genius of the Jewish people in Palestine to the winning of the war. There were vast show cases of articles which they had made during the war in order to help win it. So, instead of the economy of Palestine being only an agricultural economy, as it formerly was it is becoming a very important industrial economy as well.

The people who are going there as Jewish emigrants are, in many instances, people of phenomenal skill and great ingenuity. They were the kind of people who made early contributions to the

development of the atomic bomb. They consisted of professors and scientists of repute in the countries in which they once lived before they were hounded out of their homelands by the unspeakable persecution of the Nazis. In seeking sanctuary in Palestine they brought with them their genius and skill.

I wish again to refer to the Weisman laboratory which I visited between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. I was told that the men and women of genius there had, during the war, developed atabrine, the well known substitute for quinine, without any cooperation at all on the part of others who were working along the same line in other parts of the world.

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

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. WALSH. I have been informed that it has been established by impartial authorities that Palestine can at this time sustain more than four times its present population. It is not a question of ousting the Arabs from Palestine, for there is room within historic Palestine for millions of additional settlers. Is there any doubt about Palestine being able to absorb 100,000 Jewish immigrants?

Mr. PEPPER. In my opinion, none whatever.

Mr. WALSH. I wish the Senator would inform us as to what is the present status of the situation in reference to migration there?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, it seems that at the present time perhaps 1,500 immigrants a month are being admitted to Palestine under a relaxation of the prohibition contained in the British white paper. But under the recommendation of the British-American committee by which there was to be an immediate admission of 100,000 immigrants into Palestine, the situation in that respect is at a standstill because of what I assert to be a type of international politics.

Mr. WALSH. What are the real reasons for the standstill to which the Senator refers? For not carrying out the recommendation of the British-American Committee, of which there was to be an immediate admission of 100,000 immigrants to Palestine?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, those reasons go deeply into the entire problem itself. I cannot escape the belief that there is involved more international politics than humanitarianism. I believe that the British Government is still not putting the recommendation of President Truman and the British-American Committee into effect because of insisting upon, as a condition of putting any part of the recommendation in effect, the assumption by the United States of joint military responsibility over the mandated territory in Palestine.

Mr. President, the British well know that the United States Government is not going to spill American blood, or risk spilling it, in order to bring about the execution of a mandate which was placed upon Great Britain, by her permission and at her request, by the League of Nations.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, the Senator is familiar with the resolution which was agreed to by the Senate on this subject some time ago. Is there anything further which the Senator could suggest being done?

Mr. PEPPER. I do not have any detailed suggestions to make, except that I believe the stronger the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House of Representatives assert their views on the subject, the stronger will be the policy of our country. I think the stronger public opinion emphasizes the necessity of saving these wretched souls, the stronger will be our national policy in that regard.

Mr. WALSH. Some of us have done what the Senator has suggested. However, we do not seem to be making much progress.

Mr. PEPPER. I regret that we have made so little progress. I regret that we do not seem to be making very much progress in the solution of many other international political questions. If we would get out of international affairs to the extent of considering more completely some of the humanitarian problems which confront the world, we would do a greater service to mankind than we have been able to do thus far.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator believes, then, that the difficulty to a large extent lies in what he has called power politics.

Mr. PEPPER. In my opinion, yes.

Mr. WALSH. I think the Senator is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for saying so, and I am sure that both he and I regret the necessity of saying it.

As I have already said, I believe that there is no reason for believing that Palestine cannot accommodate the wretched people who are seeking sanctuary there. They will receive assistance from Jewish agencies in Great Britain and in the United States, as well as in other parts of the world, so they will not be so dependent upon the economy of Palestine as they would be if they could not count on receiving assistance from people in the United States and in other countries who sympathize with their plight.

Mr. President, with the exception of Trans-Jordan, I visited all the Arabian countries in the Middle East. The great impediment to solving the problem is the fear that the migration of Jews to Palestine will result in a Jewish majority eventually developing over the Arab population.

Mr. President, I do not believe that question is involved in the problem of giving refuge to 100,000 emigrants, because there are 1,200,000 Arabs to about 600,000 Jews. Therefore another 100,000 Jews would not result in a Jewish majority over the present Arab population.

Moreover, Mr. President, if every Jew in Europe who wished to go to Palestine were immediately admitted into that country, I do not believe enough would migrate there to increase the present Jewish population by six or seven hundred thousand which would be necessary in order to cause a Jewish majority.

Mr. WALSH. My opinion is in accord with what the Senator says, that if the 100,000 were admitted, it would not materially change the relationship of the population.

Mr. PEPPER. It would not.

Mr. WALSH. It would take some time even for 100,000 to get there and be absorbed.

Mr. PEPPER. Certainly.

Mr. WALSH. It seems to me that the fears expressed by those who are taking the side of the Arabs are very greatly exaggerated.

Mr. PEPPER. I think so, and I shall speak again in a moment of another influence which I think is tending to excite the Arabs more.

My reason for saying that if all the Jews who wanted to go to Palestine, and were not able to go, were permitted to go, there would not be enough in the immediate future to tip the total population in favor of the Jews against the Arabs, is that some of those people will have to disengage themselves from homes where they still live, although there are pitifully few who are still permitted to live in their homes in European countries. But if they knew they could go, then they would remain a little longer to wind up their affairs, and save what they could in the way of possessions of a lifetime which they might have acquired.

So I say that in considering the 100,000 recommendation of the President, and as recommended by the British-American committee, even in permitting all to go who presently would want to go, I do not believe there would be in the immediate future any serious threat that any large portion of the area would become Jewish.

Mr. WALSH. If they knew they could go, it would diminish to a degree their suffering, and improve their morale. While I have this opportunity, with the Senator from Florida's permission, I should like to make a few general observations similar to those I have made in the past on this subject.

Mr. President, in my opinion, there can be no genuine peace in the world without solving the Jewish problem. All the people of the world desiring peace are sad as they look out over Europe and see not only liberty-loving peoples of small nations deprived of their freedom but the uprooted Jews of Europe being herded about as if they were inhuman. They have no homes. All they seek is little indeed—a place granting them a chance to live, some hope of advancement for them and their children, and, above all, some sense of security.

They cannot go back to their old homes. They are nothing but breeding places of anti-Semitism. In my opinion, the immediate remedy is the opening of the gates of Palestine for the repatriation of these people and, further, the recognition by the United Nations of European and Palestinian Jewry as an ethnopolitical entity, whose national territory is Palestine and who consequently are entitled to establish their own commonwealth within the historic boundaries of Palestine.

Americans believe in a people's right of self-determination, and I know of no clearer example where that principle should prevail than the case of European and Palestinian Jews. Pending the establishment of their own commonwealth, every human instinct prompts

the immediate admission of the 100,000 displaced Jews into Palestine.

Mr. PEPPER. Undoubtedly so. As we know, there are 100,000 or 200,000 who are in the most desperate straits. They are in the displaced persons camps, living in many cases like hunted animals, and living that way even in Germany itself.

Mr. President, I wish to ask why we let Germans, who made this war upon us and killed our sons, live in homes, in apartment houses, and in hotels, while these wretched people, whom they butchered and maimed and massacred, are required to live in concentration camps? If there are any concentration camps in Germany at all, they should be the concentration camps housing the Germans, who would have to give up their residences to the Jews, who would live in them until they could find sanctuary in Palestine, or in some other part of the world. But after this wretched group of people have been victimized and made the subject of atrocities by the Germans, to see the Jews living in concentration camps, and many of the Germans still living in great apartment houses and great homes and great hotels, although we won the war, seems to me to be an incongruous result.

I do not desire to vent any spleen or to be vindictive toward individual Germans, but when these Jews have been robbed of their property, have been driven out of their homes, have been denied the right to practice their business of their profession, when the members of their families have been slaughtered before their eyes, and when families have been broken up until they are like hunted, wretched beasts over the face of a country which was once theirs, Mr. President, I cannot believe that we will let the population which shares responsibility for those atrocities escape its responsibility. The Jews have not gotten their homes back in most of these countries, in spite of the fact that the war is over, and the people in government who persecuted them have been ousted, and new governments have come into being.

All over the Balkans and all over central Europe I found that in only a few cases have the Jews even gotten their homes or property back, because through some technicality the Government had confiscated it, then the Government sold it, then the purchaser sold it to someone else, and now, when the Jew is permitted to return home, with one or two left out of a big family, perhaps, and he goes back to get his own home, some fellow says, "No, I bought this, and you cannot get it back."

Mr. President, we know such a purchase is not bona fide, and such occupation should not be protected by the Government.

I have wondered why the United Nations have not insisted that these countries which persecuted the Jews pay them some kind of reparation for their deprivation. Why do we not include that in the reparations claims? The idea of allowing a group of people, just because they happen to be Jews, or anybody else, being victimized en masse, yet not requiring some retribution on the part of those who were guilty of the most heinous wrong that world history has ever seen. Nearly 6,000,000 Jews have been killed, not because of offenses they committed but because they were Jews. Such barbarity is a crime against mankind which should not go unpunished.

The last thing I wish to say on the subject is that, in my opinion, the mandate of Great Britain over Palestine should be revoked, and the mandate, if it is to be exercised at all, should be exercised by the United Nations—the international organization—and by no particular country, because if one country has the mandate it is going to be considered by the Arabs in the Middle East that it is simply a part of power political penetration, and if one country gets Palestine now it will have Trans-Jordan. The King of Trans-Jordan, who has been put on the throne, went to London and entered into a mutual assistance pact between the British Empire and Trans-Jordan. Anyone who is fearful about the security of the British Empire may have his fears allayed because Trans-Jordan has entered into a mutual assistance pact with Great Britain; Great Britain has Iraq; the British are still in Egypt in one way or another; they are in many countries in the Middle East; and it makes the Arabs wonder whether we are really trying to save the Jews or are really furthering the imperial interests of Great Britain. If the United Nations had the mandate, it would speak for the collective conscience and will and judgment of the decent nations of the world, and there would not be a justification for the feeling of the Arabs.

Moreover, the Arab states themselves are members of the United Nations, so they would have a voice in the administration of the area, in such a way as would give them a feeling that it was not the design of the great powers to push them out of their homeland, but only to give fair sanctuary to the Jews, whose ancient home was Palestine.

Mr. President, I hope that, somehow or other, political considerations and other obstructions to the solution of this problem will be resolved or forgotten, and that these wretched people may be able to find sanctuary in the land of their fathers—on the sacred soil of Palestine.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I should like to speak briefly concerning President Truman's humanitarian efforts to locate 100,000 displaced Jews in Palestine, and I should like to indicate my approval of the very splendid comments which the Senate has listened to this afternoon from my colleagues, the senior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], among others.

Mr. President, in my opinion this problem is one of enormous moral interest to the Christian people of America. If it were left to the Christian people of this country, I think they would overwhelmingly indicate their desire that the recommendations of the Anglo-American commission and the pronouncements of the President of the United States to the effect that 100,000 displaced Jewish refugees be immediately transported, without delay, to Palestine, be carried out at once.

On a number of occasions during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the Congress of the United States has indicated its sympathy with and has taken a firm position in behalf of persecuted peoples. We can recall the attitude of the Congress and of the country in behalf of the persecuted German democrats back in 1848. We can recall the sympathetic and positive attitude of our people in behalf of the persecuted people of Ireland when they were the victims of political tyranny and persecution. We can recall our successful attempt to rescue the Greeks at Smyrna with our own warships, and our efforts in behalf of the stricken Armenians, when their annihilation at the hands of the Turks was a possibility at that time.

Mr. President, not only have we in the past expressed our sympathy by affirmative and positive action, but on numerous occasions we have taken a firm position on the question which has been discussed here this afternoon, namely, the immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. This matter was brought to the attention of the American people at the time when it was covered by the Balfour Declaration. Although we have always felt that historically and morally and legally Palestine belongs to the Jews and that by right it should be made their homeland, the legal question which now confronts us stems from the Balfour Declaration, through which the British Nation informed the world that they believed that a commonwealth should be set up in Palestine for the Jewish people. That declaration was augmented and reenforced and legalized, as it were, by the mandate of the League of Nations, in which 54 nations, at San Remo, agreed to give Great Britain a mandate for Palestine, and by the same token Great Britain agreed to carry out the terms of that mandate.

The Balfour Declaration and the mandate itself were further strengthened and given further legal authority by a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which received the approval of the Senate of the United States. By the terms of that treaty, Great Britain promised that the mandate would be carried out, and that there would be no change, no modification, no lessening of the authority contained in the mandate, without notification to the United States and without approval by the United States.

Mr. President, the right of the Jew to a home in Palestine has received further sanction as a result of the investigation conducted at the instance of the President of the United States by Mr. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania. Since that time the Anglo-American Commission, representing Great Britain and the United States, after hearing all the facts, came forth with a recommendation that 100,000 displaced Jews be admitted to Palestine—and now.

The reason for the delay in carrying out the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission can be found in the utterances of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee. Although the 6 British representatives on the Commission agreed unanimously with the 6 Ameri-

can representatives that no condition be attached to the location of 100,000 Jews in Palestine, nevertheless, after the report was issued, after it unanimously recommended that 100,000 displaced persons be admitted to Palestine, the Prime Minister of Great Britain applied to the recommendation a series of conditions with which all of us are familiar. By so doing, he has prevented the progress which otherwise would have been made. He has held up again, as has been the case in previous attempts, the transporting of Jewish people to Palestine. He has temporarily set aside, as it were, the carrying out of the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission.

Mr. President, like my able colleague, the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], I, too, have visited Palestine. To me, it was the one great constructive effort in the Middle East. While all others seemed to be bent on death and destruction, there in Palestine was an attempt at construction and at life. It was not only the garden spot of the great Middle Eastern area, but in my judgment it was one of the finest enterprises to which man has put his hand during the last decade.

I, too, visited Tel Aviv, Mr. President, and to me it was a sort of combination of Atlantic City and Venice. It was a most beautiful city and modern in every respect. Our military personnel, together with the military personnel of our allies who were stationed in that part of the world, enjoyed Tel Aviv and its courteous and friendly atmosphere to the same extent, almost, as they would have enjoyed that of their home communities.

Mr. President, I believe that the Jews have made a constructive effort. They have set a great example for the proper development of the Middle East. They have increased the values of that community and have enriched it by adding mightily to its economy. But for the moment, we can forget all of those phases of the situation and deal briefly with the humanitarian aspects. A request has been made to admit 100,000 Jews into Palestine. The request has been approved by the Anglo-American Commission. It has been supported enthusiastically by the President of the United States. It has not been granted, unfortunately, because of the attitude of the head of the labor government of the United Kingdom.

Before the war there were 7,500,000 Jews in Europe. Today approximately only 1,500,000 of them remain. Six million of them were victims of Buchenwald, Dachau, and Belsen, of the horror chambers, of the crematories and the other iniquities and instruments of torture which were adopted by the Nazis in carrying out the philosophy of Hitler. Many who escaped those unspeakable tortures are still held in concentration camps. Although the crematories, the gallows, and the horror chambers may be gone, thousands and thousands of Jews are herded in concentration camps. Not long ago, Mr. President, when they were asked where they would like to live, or where they would like to go, a vote was taken among them, and 99 out of every 100 indicated that they wanted Palestine or death. There was no other opportunity for them. The bigotry, the intolerance, and the hatred which developed throughout the reign of torture and of terror made their liberation the liberation only of a refugee who faced death when liberated.

Mr. President, 100,000 of the Jewish people are now seeking entrance into Palestine. They languish in concentration camps. If England carries out her moral, political, and legal obligation, those 100,000 Jews can be moved to Palestine without delay.

I believe that our President made his position positive and clear on the subject. We must support him by insisting that his recommendation be carried into effect. Moreover, he must continue to insist that his recommendations and the recommendations of the Anglo-American commission be agreed to by the Government of Great Britain, and carried into effect without further delay.

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

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. HUFFMAN. I am greatly interested in the statement which is being made by the Senator from New York, as well as in the statements which have previously been made by my colleagues who have spoken this afternoon on the subject. It is important that favorable action shall be taken in the matter as soon as possible. I hope that the Government of the United States, and the Government of Great Britain will each do its share to alleviate as soon as possible the sufferings of the persons to whom the Senator has referred. I wish to commend the Senator from New York for his remarks, and to associate myself with them.

Mr. MEAD. I commend my able colleague and appreciate the sincerity of his interest in this humanitarian question. I know that all of us applaud his efforts and appreciate his cooperation.

Mr. President, as I said in the beginning of my remarks, I believe that if this question were left to the conscience of the Christian people of America and of the rest of the world, it would be solved without delay. I believe that the recommended immigration quota would be increased to a much larger number as rapidly as those persons could be absorbed. It is my opinion that not only 100,000, not only a million, but perhaps more than that number could find homes in Palestine where, as a result of their constructive work, they would enrich the world.

I hope that the attitude of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who is now, by reason of his power, delaying the placing into effect of this great humanitarian recommendation will change. I hope he will see the error of his ways, recognize the desires of the people of the United States, and hasten to carry out to their fulfillment the recommendations of the Anglo-American Commission. I hope, Mr. President, that this course will be followed before those unfortunate people are required to carry on much longer. I fear that if they are forced to do so, many of them who are alive today will be unable to participate in the opportunity to return to Palestine or to go there and make it their home.

Mr. President, I repeat that it is my opinion that the Jews have a moral, legal, and historical right to establish their homeland in Palestine.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the traditional American policy of humanity, I wish to express my strong personal support for the proposition that 100,000 displaced European Jews—survivors of the greatest massacre in history—be admitted to British-controlled Palestine.

The British tenure in Palestine is in large measure due to the valor of American arms in two World Wars. In two World Wars, the British also had the support of the Jews throughout the world.

The Balfour Declaration, which laid it down that Palestine was to be a national homeland for the Jewish people, was an American as well as a British policy.

England has never claimed that Palestine was British by right of conquest, but was scrupulous to obtain a mandate from the League of Nations and by special treaty with the United States.

There has been much stupid talk of British sacrifice for Palestine, but the fact remains that under the British mandate the priceless chemical resources of the Dead Sea became a British industrial monopoly, that Britain used its Palestine position to block an American oil line from Arabia to the Mediterranean, and that the British strategic control of Palestine was an invaluable aid to British imperial defense in the recent war.

Complaints of the cost of maintaining order in Palestine, under these conditions, look like unwillingness to pay for value received.

In the 1930's, the British Government attempted to appease the Arabs by limiting Jewish immigration. We Americans have no part in this shady transaction.

We respect the life line of the British Empire without reverence for the pipe line of British power politics.

The Arabs tried to stab England in the back during the war, while the Jews, everywhere, aided England.

Surely time and more than enough time has passed since Dean Earl Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, upon the request of President Truman, made his survey of European Jewry, and recommended the admission of 100,000 Hitler-harried Jews to Palestine. Surely more than enough time has passed since President Truman, nearly a year ago, repeated that request to Prime Minister Attlee.

Now, President Truman's policy has been endorsed by the Anglo-American committee of inquiry.

Let us be done with delay and double talk.

The American people, as recorded by the virtually unanimous joint resolution in Congress, supports Jewish aspirations in Palestine.

I say that there is no legal or moral reason—unless we admit the oil politics and power politics are superior to humanity and morality—why there should be any further opposition to the immediate admission of 100,000 oppressed European Jews to the Palestinian home-

land promised them by England and America nearly 30 years ago.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, on several occasions during the past 26 months I have spoken on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere in an effort to help relieve the tragic distress of the surviving Jews of Europe. From time to time during the official life of the so-called white paper, restricting Jewish immigration into Palestine to a pitiable 10,000 refugees a year, I showed how, as a result of the operations of this document, Hitler was enabled to exterminate in Europe more than 10,000 Jews a day, or as many persons every day as were permitted under this British white paper to find an asylum in Palestine in a year.

Hitler turned loose his dogs of revenge on these helpless people, but in so doing he had magnificent assistance from an autocratic, straightlaced British Colonial Office. Unquestionably hundreds of thousands of Jews would have been and could have been saved but for the operations of the white paper. Many of these people could have gotten out of Europe and into Palestine, but Britain said to them, in effect, "You stay right where you are and be slaughtered like rats in a trap." And that is just what occurred. They were slaughtered; they were gassed; they were exterminated, and they were put to death in the most inhuman chapters of all the world's civilization. More than 2 years ago, Senators, I observed in this Chamber that these wretched conditions constituted a "tragic reflection upon our vaunted Christian civilization."

When the war against Germany was brought to a victorious conclusion more than a year ago men of good will everywhere hoped that relief would come speedily to those persons who were the victims of mass extermination.

The maniac Hitler and his stooges did not completely wipe out these unfortunate people. After Hitler destroyed himself and his followers had surrendered, there still were a few hundreds of thousands left. He would have wiped them all out, however, had it not been for the timely arrival of General Eisenhower and his American and British troops.

When the indescribable status of the remaining Jews was disclosed President Truman took immediate steps to alleviate their sufferings. After receiving factual reports on the condition of the remaining Jews he recommended to the British Government that 100,000 of the surviving victims be transported to Palestine. His sympathetic attitude was heralded everywhere as Christian statesmanship of the highest order. The President's humanitarian gesture failed, however, to strike a responsive chord in Britain. As I said to the Senate on October 2, 1945, more than 9 months ago, "Britain immediately began a policy of evasion and political jockeying."

Despite the fact that these displaced persons had no place to go; that they were unable to renew their lives in their old homes; that their families were dead; that their possessions and professions were wiped out; that their plight, in many ways, was even worse than during the days of Hitler, the great British Government continued her policy of vacillation and delay at the expense of Jewish misery.

As she had ever since the promulgation of the Balfour declaration in 1917, Britain was making the Jews a political football, and today, more than a year after the cessation of hostilities in Europe, Britain is continuing to kick these poor people around.

When the British labor government ascertained that the force of American public opinion was so strongly behind the President's recommendation to move 100,000 refugees into Palestine, Mr. Attlee and his associates, fearful that this attitude might react adversely against passage of the British loan agreement then pending in the Senate, in an effort to sidetrack this American opinion, proposed to our State Department that the United States and Britain jointly inquire into the Palestine situation in Europe generally as it applied to homeless Jews.

Most of us realized that this was a stalling device, but all of us were hopeful that something constructive might possibly result.

One worth-while recommendation did come from this committee, and it was a unanimous recommendation. It was to the effect—and I quote the recommendation from the official report:

First, that 100,000 certificates be authorized immediately for the admission into Palestine of Jews who have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution; and

Second, that the certificates be awarded as far as possible in 1946 and that actual immigration be pushed forward as rapidly as conditions will permit.

Immediately upon the promulgation of this report on April 30, the President of the United States, in a statement issued from the White House, declared that he was very happy that the request which he made for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews in Palestine had been unanimously endorsed by the committee of inquiry.

"The transference of these unfortunate people," President Truman said, "should now be accomplished with the greatest dispatch."

Appreciating the great need for haste, and aware that the plight of these poor people becomes more tragic day by day, the President immediately instituted negotiations with Mr. Attlee's government to put into effect, without a moment's delay, the unanimous recommendation of the committee for the admission of these people into Palestine.

Secretary of State Byrnes was in Paris at the time, and Mr. Truman communicated with him to request that he discuss the matter forthwith with British Foreign Minister Bevin. This Mr. Byrnes did.

But to the great disappointment of all, Prime Minister Attlee, on the day following publication of the report, immediately set up alibis and excuses as to why these people should not be admitted.

And this, Senators, is the way the matter stands today. Britain continues to traffic in the misery of these people, and Britain continues to make them a political football.

How long, Mr. President, is the American Government going to permit Britain to continue this policy of deceit and double dealing?

How long, Mr. President, are the American Government and the American people going to permit the callousness of the British Government to the sufferings of the homeless Jews of Europe?

How long, Mr. President, are the American Government and the American people going to permit the British Government to stymie us in our efforts to relieve this tragedy?

Our patience has ceased to be a virtue. Our people are in no mood to have President Truman's recommendation and the unanimous recommendations of the joint Anglo-American Committee, as well as the overwhelming recommendation of Congress, trampled upon and ignored by the British.

Mr. President, I notice in this morning's Washington Times-Herald an article entitled "United States Pledges Aid to Jews," which states that the United States has offered to transport 100,000 Jews to Palestine and to aid in their rehousing and resettlement if the British agree to admit them.

I ask that the whole article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

UNITED STATES PLEDGES AID TO JEWS

The United States has offered to transport 100,000 Jews to Palestine and to aid in their rehousing and resettlement if the British agree to admit them, it was revealed authoritatively last night.

In the absence of a British request for American assistance other than that offered, the American action was interpreted as placing responsibility for the eventual fate of the 100,000 Jews squarely on Britain.

Admission of at least 100,000 of the European Jews now in Allied camps was the main recommendation of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, which reported last April. It is also American Government policy, enunciated by President Truman before the committee submitted its report.

CORRECTION OF ERROR IN ACT APPROVED APRIL 18, 1946

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Naval Affairs I ask unanimous consent to report favorably, without amendment, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 347) to correct a technical error in the act approved April 18, 1946 (Public Law 347, 79th Cong., 2d sess.), and I submit a report (No. 1428) thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the joint report will be received.

Mr. WALSH. The purpose of the joint resolution is to correct a technical error in the act approved April 18, 1946. This was a Navy measure, and a mistake was made in numbering the sections. The purpose of the joint resolution is to correct the section numbers in the act, so that proper references can be made to sections.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

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

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פאָדערן אין סענאַט באַלד אַריינצולאָזן 00,000
קיין ארץ ישראל; ענגלאַנד וויל צוזאָג געגן אידישע מ

Journal 6-7-46

ענגלאַנד און סטייט דעפּאַרטמענט שאַרף אַטאַקירט פון סענאַטאָרן

וואַגנער און טעפט פירן אָן מיט דער אַטאַקע. — זאָגן ענגלאַנד זוכט דורך קונצשטיק זיך אַרויסצודרייען פון רעקאָמענדאַציעס פון דער ארץ ישראל קאָמיסיע. — באַשולדיגן נייער איסט דיוויזיע פון סטייט דעפּאַרטמענט אַז זי העלפט ענגלאַנד. — באַריכט אַז אַמעריקע האָט אָנגעבאָטן צו טראַנספּאָרטירן די הונדערט טויזנט אידן קיין ארץ ישראל און זיי העלפן זיך איינאָרדענען דאָרט.

וואשינגטאן, דאנערשטאג. — די ענגלישע רעגירונג און די נייער איסט דיוויזיע פון אמעריקאנער סטייט דעפּארטמענט זיינען היינט שארף אטאקירט געווארן אין סענאט פאר צוריקהאלטן די איינוואנדערונג פון הונדערט טויזנט היימלאזע אידן קיין ארץ ישראל, וואס די ענגליש־אמעריקאנער קאמיסיע האט רעקאמענדירט.

סענאטאר ראבערט וואגנער פון ניו יארק און סענאטאר ראבערט טעפט פון אהייא האבן אנגעפירט די אטאקע צו וועלכער עס זיינען צוגעשטאנען אנדערע סענאטארן פון ביידע פארטייען.

די סענאטארן האבן געווארפן אויף ענגלאנד די גאנצע פאראנטווארטלעכקייט פאר'ן גורל פון די היימלאזע אידן, און באשולדיגט א צאל אנגעשטעלטע אין סטייט דעפּארטמענט אז זיי האנדלען געגן דעם ווילן פון פרעזידענט טרומאן און העלפן ענגלאנד צו פארציען די דורכפירונג פון דער רעקאמענדאציע.

וואגנער און טעפט האבן זיך אפגעשטעלט באזונדערס אויף דער באלאנגשלעפונג פון געוויסע ביינאכט, אז אמעריקע האט זיך אנגעבאטן אריבערצופירן די הונדערט טויזנט אידן קיין ארץ ישראל און צו העלפן זיי איינארדענען דארט. דאס, האבן זיי אנגעוויזן, לאזט איצט די גאנצע פראגע אין ענגלישע הענט.

די סענאטארן זיינען באזונדערס געווען אויפגעבראכט איבער די ענגליש־אראבישע קאנפערענצן וואס גייען אן זינט דער באריכט איז ארויסגעגעבן געווארן, און וואס וועלן זיך נאר ציען עטליכע וואכן.

ענגלאנד קאאפערירט ניט

"די ענגלישע רעגירונג, וועלכע האט פארלאנגט אונזער קאאפעראציע אין ארגאניזירן די אונטערזוכונג, קאאפערירט ניט מיט דער אמעריקאנער רעגירונג אין נעמען באלדיגע שריט דורכצופירן דער קאמיסיע'ס רעקאמענדאציעס", האט סענאטאר וואגנער באשולדיגט.

"עס טוט מיר לייד צו זאגן אז ענגלאנד זוכט זיך ארויסצודרייען

(פארזעצונג אויף [illegible] זייט) (10C)

דר. יהודה לייב מאַגנעס

[illegible]

ענגלאַנד שטעלט ריי פאָדערונגען צו אַמעריקע וועגן ארץ ישראל

ירושלים, דאנערשטאג (אידא). — די ענגלישע רעגירונג פארלאנגט פון דער רעגירונג פון די פאראייניגטע שטאטן צוזישטימען צו א גאנצע ריי באדינגונגען, איידער וועלכע ענגלאנד וועט זיין גרייט אריינצולאזן די הונדערט טויזנט היימלאזע אידן פון אייראפע קיין ארץ ישראל, איז דא היינט באקאנט געווארן.

די דריי הויפט פאדערונגען זיינען:

1) אז צוזאמען מיט דער איבערגעבן דעם טראנספּארט פון די הונדערט טויזנט אידן זאל די אמעריקאנער רעגירונג [illegible] צו דער [illegible] פון א אידישער מלוכה אין ארץ ישראל.

2) אז נאר דעם, ווי די הונדערט טויזנט אידן וועלן אריינגעלאזט ווערן קיין ארץ ישראל, זאל די אמעריקאנער רעגירונג ניט צושטעלן מיט פאדערונגען פאר ווייטערדיגער אידישער אימיגראציע קיין ארץ ישראל.

3) די אמעריקאנער רעגירונג זאל זיך פארפליכטן צו קאאפערירן מיט ענגלאנד אין דעם קאמף קעגן "אומלעגאלער אימיגראציע" קיין ארץ ישראל.

דער ענגער ציוניסטישער אקציאנס קאמיטעט [illegible]

[illegible]

TRUMAN TIES DELAY ON JEWS TO BRITAIN

NY Times

Answers Senate Clamor for Palestine Action by Citing Settlement, Housing Issues

June 7, 1946

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UP)—President Truman, prodded by an angry Senate clamor for the immediate admission of 100,000 European Jews to Palestine, said today that this government still was trying to get British approval of the immigration plan.

The President told his press conference that housing and resettlement problems were holding up the transfer of the refugees, whose admission to Palestine was one of the main recommendations made by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine last April.

The United States Government already has offered to provide transportation for the Jews and to help in their resettlement, but Mr. Truman acknowledged that Great Britain still had not agreed to go ahead with the scheme.

He said that certain details and obstacles still had to be overcome, chiefly regarding housing and settlement, and that Secretary of State James F. Byrnes was trying to solve them by consultation with British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

The President's statement, which tended to increase the pressure put on Britain for speedy action, came after heated Senate debate in which the British Government was severely criticized for allegedly stalling on the refugee problem.

Heaviest Attack in Senate

The United States State Department's Near East Division also was criticized roundly by Republican and Democratic Senators alike, who accused it of helping the British to delay the admission of the Jews.

Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, chimed in from the House with a written appeal to Mr. Byrnes for immediate measures by the State Department to get the refugees into Palestine.

The heaviest anti-British salvoes were fired in the Senate, however, where speaker after speaker arose to assail Britain for her handling of the problem.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, charged that Adolf Hitler received "magnificent assistance" in his extermination of German Jews from "an autocratic straight-laced British Colonial Office."

Only slightly less vitriolic were the comments of Senators Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, of New York; Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio; James F. Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, and other Senators who clamored for British action.

Senate anger centered on the prolonged Arab-British conferences called after the Palestine report was issued and which are not expected to be finished until June 20.

"The British Government, which asked our cooperation in launching this investigation, has not been cooperating with the United States Government in taking immediate steps to facilitate the committee's recommendations," Mr. Wagner said, and added:

"I am distressed to say that Britain has been stalling by a succession of devices, consultations, conditions and all sorts of arguments which are patently meant to insure delay and more delay."

State Department Accused

Mr. Wagner charged the State Department with failing to cooperate in carrying out the committee's refugee recommendations.

Mr. Wagner's sharp criticism of the State Department was echoed by Mr. Taft, who said pointedly that the Near East Division was promoting further delay by inviting Arab and Jewish leaders to testify on the question.

Senators James Tunnell, Democrat, of Delaware; Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican, of Nebraska, and Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida, also rapped Britain for her lack of action.

ערמוטינט אלע שאטענדע
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The Day
דער טאָג
"THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY"

אומפאַרטייאיש אין נייעס
אומאָפּהענגיג אין מיינונג

Vol. XXXII. No. 1[illegible] Entered as Second Class Matter [illegible] Office, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK — FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1946 יום ו׳, אסרו חג שבועות, תש״ו, פרייטאג, 7טן יוני, 1946 8 PAGES PRICE 4 CENTS

ענגלאַנד פאַרדאַמט אין סענאַט פאַר האַלטען טראַנספּער פון 100,000 אידען קיין ארץ ישראל:

וואַגנער, טאַפט און פּעפּער אַטאַקירן ענגלאַנד׳ס א״י־פּאָליטיק; אַמעריקע לייגט פאַר שיפען פאַר טראַנספּער

אַפּטייל פאַר נאָענטען מזרח אין סטייט־דעפּאַרטמענט קריטיקירט פאַר העלפען ענגלאַנד פאַרציען טראַנספּער פון 100 טויזענט אידען.—רעפּאַראַציעס געפאָדערט פאַר אוועקגערויבט אידיש פאַרמעגען.—אַמעריקע וויל העלפען אַריבערפירען און באַזעצען אידען.

וואשינגטאן, יוני 6 (יונ. פרעס). — די ענגלישע רעגירונג און די אפטייל לונג פאר נאענטען מזרח ביים סטייט דעפּאַרטמענט זיינען היינט שאַרף אנגעקלאגט געווארען אין סענאט, און מען האט זיי באשולדיגט אין פאר האלטען דאס אריבערפירען קיין ארץ ישראל די הונדערטער טויזענט היילאַ מע אידען פון דייטשלאנד, ווי עס איז רעקאמענדירט געווארען לעצטנס אט דייל דורך דער ענגלישאמעריקאנער פאַרשלאַגסטיס.

דעמאָקראַטען און רעפּובליקאַנער

האבען זיך פאראייניגט אין דער שאַר פער באשולדיגונג, וואס איז געמאַכט געווארען אונטער דער אויספיר פון די סענאטאָרען ראבערט א. וואגנער, דעמאָקראַט פון ניו יאָרק, און ראבערט א. טאפט, רעפּובליקאַנער פון אהיאָ.

זיי האבען די נאָטצע פאַראַנטוואָרטליקייט פאַר׳ן גורל פון די אידישע סלבטלינג געווארען אויף ענגלאַנד, אין דעריבער באשולדיגט די סטייטס־דעפּאַרטמענט בעהילפען אין העלפען ענגלאַנד אין איר פאַרציען דעם עניין. האַרלענדער, קענען פרעזידענט טרומאַנס שטעלונג.

וואגנער און טאפט האבען געגעבען די אויסטרעטונגען צו דער באַר קאַנטמענט. נעכטען אונטעם, אין דער דעבאַטע פון די פאַראייניגטע שטאטן האט פאַרלאַנגט אויסגעשטעלט אין אַ איד שיפען קיין ארץ ישראל די הונדערטער טויזענט אידען און העלפען בעזעצען זיי — אַ שריט, דורך וועלכן אמעריקע האט די ראַנצע פאַר אנטוואָרטלעכקייט פאַר׳ן אמתאלס נעזאַמלט אויף אַ ענגלאַנד.

באַזונדערס שטאַרק איז דער צאָרן אין סענאַט ווען דאָנעלאַנד׳ס אין דער פאַרציטונג פון אַ אַנדער דער אנטיזרעדן פון דער אַנדער נאָר דעם. ווי די ענגלישאמעריקאַנער פאַרשלאַגסטיס האט שוין אויסגעגעבען אויף רעקאָמענדאַציעס. די פאַרשיידענע באַרעמונגען ווערען ווי גיט ענדיגען פאַר׳ן סמיתן יוני.

פון אנגעשיס מיט דער דעקאַנט וועגען ארץ ישראל אין סענאַט.

סענאטאר וואגנער האט אונטער נעשטראָכען, אז די „בריטישע רעגירונג, וועלכע האט פאַרלאַנגט אונטער לאַנדאַנצע אין אויספאַרען אין ארץ ישראל פרעמדע, לאַנדערייס נים דער רעגירונג פון די פאַראייניגטע שטאטן בכדי נעמען באַלדיגע שריט צו פאַרווירלעכען דער קאַמף מעס׳ס רעקאָמענדאַציעס. עס מיט מיר ווי, ווען איך דאַרף זאָגען, אז עגנ לאַנד האַלט אין איין פאַרציען דעם עניין דורך אַלערליי מיטלען. כאַראַ מוגנען, באַרענגען און אַרטומענטאַר ציעס. וואס ציילן בלויז צו פאַרשלאַ פען און ווייטער מיר פאַרשלעפען.

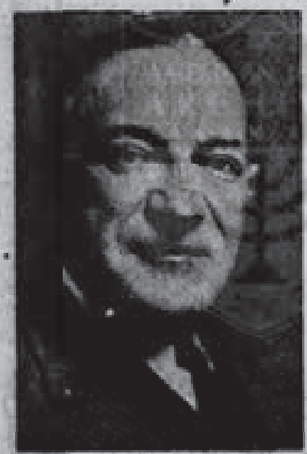
„דער טאַג מיט פאַרציען, האט וואגנער געזאגט, „מיינט פיר פאַנגש ליכע פרכטען. וואס מיר דאַרפען איצט אין האַנדלונג — שנעלע האַנדלונג — האַנדלונג צו ראַטעווען לעבענס.

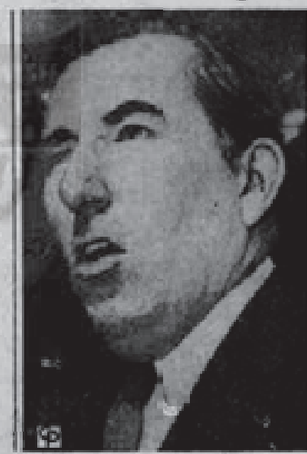
וואגנער באַשולדיגט דעם סטייט דעפּאַרטמענט אין נים קאַמפּרעדיגן הורכצופירען דער קאַמפּיטיס פון לענדרעקאַמענדאַציעס, וועלכע זיינען אויגראַטלעך נעווארען אלס אַמציעלע אַמטע דיקאַנער פאַליסי. ער האט אַפּעלירט

צו סענאַטאָרען אַז סטייט דיפּאַרטמענט בוירנס, אז ער זאָל מאַכען אַ סוף צו די דאַזיגע „אַבסטרוקציעס".

וואגנער׳ס שאַרף קריטיק קען דעם סטייטדעפּאַרטמענט אין נעשטיגס נעווארען פון סענאַטאָר טאַפט, וועלכער האט באַשולדיגט, אז די אַמאַטיגע פון נאַנטען פונט אין סטייטדעפּאַרטמענט העלפט פאַרציען די פּראָבלעמען פון הונדערטער טויזענט אידען דורך איינלאַדען אידישע און אַראַבישע שע בירגער אַריסטאָקראַטען דער רעגען דעם עניין.

„אין וואס ראַרף כען וויטערדיגע אַרגומענטאַציעס נאָר דעם רעזולטאַט און מאַך דעם פרעזידענטס נוטרעלע סטאַנד? אין נים קלאָר", האט סענ. טאַפט געזאגט. „ער האט אויסגעגעבן דעם ענגלאַנד בלייבט צו אַנאַסטרעטן אַז ווי יעמס הורכפירען דעם לאַמיטס׳ס רעקאָמענדאַציעס. „און אַליינלאַנד די אומגליקלעכע פליכטלינגען קיין ארץ ישראל". ער האט דערקלאָרט צוגעזאָגט נעמען דאַס בריטישע באַהאַנדלונג, אַז אַליינלאַנד די הונדערטער טויזענט אידען דען קיין ארץ ישראל וואלט געשאַפען אַן עמסס פּוליטישע פּראָבלעם, אַז אַמעריקאַנער טרופּען וואלטען נעמען





די דריי אַמעריקאַנער סענאַטאָרען: פלאָר פעפּער, ראַבערט וואגנער און ראַבערט טאַפט, וועלכע האבען נעבאַ

מוזן נעבען הילף.

די סענאַטאָרען דרישען טאַנצע, רעפּאַראַציעס פון דעלאַוועיר: קענען פון דער, רעפּובליקאַנער פון נעבראַסקע, און פלאָר ה. פעפּער, דעמאָקראַט פון קענטאַקי, אַז מען זאָל אַנטלאָזן אַ קאַלאָניע פאַר מאַנדאַטן אין ענגלאַנד.

סאָ. פעפּער האט אַנגעוויזן, אַז די ענגלישע פאַרציען די זאַנצע פראַגע, ווייל זיי ווייסען, אַז די רעגירונג פון די פאַראייניגטע שטאַטן „וועט נים פאַרלאָזן קיין אַמעריקאַנער בלוט", כדי ענגלאַנד זאָל קענען אַנהאַלטען אויר פאַנאַטאַלען אויף ארץ ישראל.

סענאַטאָר פעפּער האט אויך בעשולדיגט, אַז מען לאָזט די דייטשען דוראַכ וואוינען אין דייטשלאַנד, וואס מיינען אויסגעגעבענע געווארען ביי אַלדען דורך דער נאַציעדיגונג. אין דער זעלבער צייט, האט פעפּער אויסגעשריגען מיט צאָרן, מיינען די אידען דער וואַלגערען אין נאַציעלאַגערען, אַז האט פאַרגעלייגט, אַז די פאַראייניגטע פעלקער זאָלען צוזאַמען דייטשלאַנד צו צאָלען רעפּאַראַציעס פאַר די הייזער, וואס מען האט אונטער דעם נאַ־צי־רעגיעס קאַנפיסקירט ביי אידען.

בעזונד צוויי סענאַטאָרען האבען נע־
האט נוטש ווערטער פאַר ענגלאַנד. די סענאַטאָרען: וויליאַם לאַנגער, רעפּובליקאַנער פון נאָרט דאַקאָטאַ, און וואַר־ען ג. מאַגנוסאָן, דעמאָקראַט פון וואַשינגטאָן. זייערע נוטש ווערטער האבען דאָך באַצויגען אויף ענגלאַנד׳ס פאַר־שלאָגען צו אינדיע וועגען זעלבסט־שטענדיגקייט.

וואַשינגטאָן, יוני 6 (אינס). — אַמעריקע האט אָנגענאָמען צו טראַנספּ־ערטירען 100,000 היימלאָזע אידען פון לאַגערען אין דייטשלאַנד קיין ארץ ישראל און צו העלפען אין זייער אייגע אַדרעסנונג. אויב ענגלאַנד וועט זיי אַריינלאָזען קיין ארץ־ישראל, אין דאָ היינט דערלאָזט געווארען אין פאַר־לעסלעך קייטען.

דער נאַריכט זאָגט, אַז די אַמעריקאַנער רעגירונג איז גרייט צו נעמען סטאַנדפּונקט אין סיטואַציעלע הילף אין דער דעראַבלעמען פון די היילאַנד אידען. אבער זי באַטראַכט דאָס נים אַלס אַ הויפּט פּראָבלעם.

עס וועלן פאַרשטאַנען, אַז פרעזידענט טרומאַן האט בעת זיינע פאַרהאַנדלונגען מיט דער אַמעריקאַנער רעגירונג קיינ־מאָל נים אויסגעדריקט די מאַנונג וועגען אַנטלאַסענען די ווערטער־שטאַר בוחות אין אַרץ־ישראל. ער איז דעריי בער נים נעקומען צו דער באַרעכטיגטע פאַרשלאָגונג, אַז די באַרענגונג פון אַנטוויאַנדונג זאָל צוריקגעצייגן ווע־דען.

אין די זעלבע צייטען איז אויך רעפּלעקס געווארען, אַז ענגלאַנד האט נים נעפאַרדערט קיין אַמעריקאַנער מי־ליטערישע הילף, אַז מען דערוואַרט אויך נים, אַז אַזאַ פאַרדערונג זאָל נע־שטעלט ווערען.

אין דעם ליכט פון די דאַזיגע אומ־שטענדע, האַלט מען, אַז די אַמעריק־אַנער רעגירונג איז מיט דער מיינונג, אַז די פראַגע וועגען דעם טראַנספּ־ער פון די 100,000 אידען קיין ארץ ישראל איז אַ אַנטגיגע פון ענגלאַנד.

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FIGHT FOR STATEHOOD TO CONTINUE

SHERTOK WARNS U.N. DEPRIVES JEWS OF VOICE

London (JPS-Palcor)—The Jewish people will never give up their claim to statehood, Moshe Shertok, chief of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency, reiterated here and warned that an alternative to statehood was a United Nations trusteeship in which six Arab states would participate in decreeing the fate of the Jewish people, while the Jews would have no voice.

Referring to suggestions that Jewish people relinquish claims to statehood in return for the admission of 100,000 refugees into Palestine, Mr. Shertok, addressing a special conference here of the British Zionist Federation, declared that no nation worthy of its name would barter away its ideals even for the lives of its members.

There are two things the Jewish people cannot surrender, he said, the right of every Jew needing Palestine to enter, and the right of the Jewish people to statehood in Palestine. Statehood is no longer a distant goal, he asserted, but an urgent necessity.

As examples of the disabilities suffered by the Jewish people from lack of statehood, Mr. Shertok mentioned that the Arab Legion and the Jewish Brigade both will be represented in the United Nations Victory Parade here next week, but while the Arab Legion which hardly fought and suffered no losses during the war is assured of its existence, the Jewish Brigade faces disbandment. He cited also the Arab boycott of Jewish Palestine against which no retaliatory measures are being taken.

White Paper Opposed

Retention of the White Paper policy is in opposition to four fundamental forces, Mr. Shertok said. The human needs of the Diaspora; the force of the growth of Palestine; the indomitable Jewish spirit in Diaspora and in Palestine; and justice for the Jewish people; the last being an elemental claim of the Jewish people for equality of status with other nations.

Referring to the delay in implementing the recommendations of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee regarding immediate immigration and abolition of the White Paper, Mr. Shertok declared that we are faced with a feat of procrastination. The ingenuity and resources of this policy of delay are seemingly inexhaustible, he said. The last stage is an invitation to state our views in writing, for which the procedure was fixed in advance of the appointment of the Committee. Therefore, why, he asked, was an entire month wasted before the invitation was issued, and why is another month allowed for the reply? Some of the recommendations, Mr. Shertok continued, must have taken the Government by surprise. Is it playing a game proposing arbitration, appointing arbitrators and then rejecting or ignoring the award when it is contrary to its own views, Mr. Shertok asked.

The Jews, he said, had no reason to regret their appearance before the Anglo-American Committee, the advisability of which was doubted by many, but the Government's tactics have suggested that the whole inquiry has been to no purpose.

Referring to the decision by the Arab rulers now meeting in Cairo, to retaliate if 100,000 Jews are admitted to Palestine, Mr. Shertok asked to what they would retaliate, since not one Arab is displaced and not one Arab's house or job will be taken away, nor will any Arab dislocation occur. Arab leaders, he asserted, must realize fundamentally that what they are up against are not decrees by the British and American Governments but the national will of the Jewish people, and that already Jews are a firmly settled part of Palestine. They must realize also that the Middle East is not the homogenous area the Foreign Office and the Arab League would have it.

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MR. PRESIDENT — WHAT ABOUT IT?

IN his brilliant and forthright address given in Hartford a little over a week ago, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, President of the Zionist Organization of America, indicated that the difficulty with the immediate admittance into Palestine of the 100,000 Displaced Persons for which President Truman asked some time ago, and which is unconditionally and unanimously recommended by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, lies in and emanates from the American State Department, ostensibly operating as the agent of the President. It is this State Department through some of its underlings that is putting the stumbling blocks in the path of fulfillment.

If we understood Dr. Silver correctly, the implication of what he said was that somebody in the State Department is guilty of sabotaging the President of the United States. It may mean that someone in the State Department is going counter to the President and utilizing the President's preoccupation with multifarious affairs, to play Mr. Attlee's game and that of the Arabic office. This, against the wishes of the President. If this be so it is a scandalous situation and it beggars characterization. It is, however, a matter that may easily be investigated and we respectfuly call the matter to the attention of the President. Surely the actions of the State Department run counter to the President's statement last year, his statement made upon the appearance of the Anglo-American Committee's report, contrary to the will of the people of the United States so often and so unmistakably made evident.

Mr. President, will you permit the underlings in your State Department to continue to sabotage your program, to negate your will, to obstruct America's eagerness to save 100,000 more lives? Is it not about time, Mr. President, to make the underlings in the State Department toe the mark which you on your responsibility as President of the United States have set, and carry out the policy which you as the head of our Government have compassionately indicated in this matter of saving 100,000 lives? Very respectfully we ask, Mr. President, what about it?

LABOR GROUP SHOULD VOTE Z.O.A. SLATE

IN recent weeks we had some things to say about the forthcoming elections to the Word Zionist Congress and we addressed ourselves more especially to the announced policy of the political leaders of the Hadassah. We have reason to believe that the rank and file of Hadassah will not follow their misguided and misleading leadership, that Hadassah members will vote, as they should, for the Z.O.A. slate, representing the General Zionist position.

Today we would address ourselves to another group which is drawing a red herring across the trail of the elections to the World Zionist Congress. It is the Labor Group. This group is raising the cry that unless the Labor slate is elected, something untoward might happen to the interests of labor in Palestine. We said this is a red herring. We mean just that. We challenge anyone to prove that there are amongst the leaders of the General Zionist those who are opposed to the Histradrut or to the interests of labor in Palestine! As a matter of fact, it has been the General Zionists' position to lend every support and encouragement to the Laborites in Palestine. We challenge them to name any of the leaders of the Z.O.A. who has been anything but friendly to and cooperative with the Histadrut.

Again, are there any labor problems to come up before the World Zionist Congress? Let it be remembered that before we can have legislation dealing with labor in Palestine we have to have a Jewish Palestine. We must be in a position to legislate. Unfortunately that is not yet our position. That is what all Zionists are striving for.

cont. on next page

cont. from p.44

What, then, is the meaning of a Labor Party at the Congress or of the hue and cry which some have raised with reference to the need to vote against the General Zionist bloc and in favor of a specific labor bloc? When we have a legislative assembly in Eretz Yisroel there are sound to be parties and a Labor Party would be in place. What are the functions of a Labor Party outside of Palestine today? The supreme consideration before us is to achieve Eretz Yisroel! To do that we have to raise funds, large sums, we have to negotiate with statesmen and Governments to achieve our aim. That, in the United States has been the work of the Zionist Organization of America and its leaders and members. The Z.O.A. has been in the forefront of the political action. The years ahead of us will call for more and more of political pressure, negotiation, and activity. Who is there amongst the Labor group who is as competent to do this negotiating, to raise the vast sums that are needed as are the present leaders of the Z.O.A.? We use words cautiously. We repeat, who is there "as" competent as are Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise and their associates?

An attempt is being made by the Labor Group to raise an issue on the score of the economic views which may be held by Zionist leaders vis-a-vis American economic policy. What has that to do with the achievement of Eretz Yisroel which is the immediate item on the Zionist agenda? An attempt is being made to becloud the issue by suggesting that because Dr. Silver has the ear of certain Republican leaders, that therefore Dr. Silver is not qualified to represent the labor interests of Palestine. We fail to understand the relationship of one to the other. Would we rather that Dr. Silver did not have the ear of Republican leaders? Would we rather that he did not have contact with the leaders of the party which in the course of American events may become responsible for the government of the United States? We think we are fortunate in having the kind of leader who had access to the opposition party as well as to the party in power. That is to be counted to the credit of Dr. Silver and his associates who are carrying on negotiations with governments.

No, there will be time enough for partisanship of this kind when there is a Jewish government in Palestine. There will be time enough then for parties and blocs. At present our concentration must be upon the achievement of the prime goal which is, open immigration to Palestine, free land purchases, and the establishment of a free and autonomous Jewish life in Palestine. The spearhead of this goal is Dr. Silver and the Zionist Organization of America under his leadership, and all who are clear-headed about the Zionist goal should support and vote for the General Zionist slate on June 16.

Jewish Review & Observer 6-14-46

Support the Leadership of American Zionism

Men and Women

VOTE THE SLATE

OF THE

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

(Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, President)

Elections: June 16-17

1. The ZOA is the foremost Zionist organization in this country. Its leaders have militantly represented American Zionism to the world and have consistently championed the maximal Zionist program.

2. Your vote will uphold the hands of these leaders of the Zionist movement of America at the World Zionist Congress. Your vote of confidence is needed to strengthen the influence of American Zionist leadership in the councils of the world.

3. The ZOA has waged a powerful and successful campaign to win American public opinion for Zionism.

4. The ZOA has one unswerving objective—the establishment of a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth. It is equipped in its numbers, its leadership and its program to lead the Zionist movement to victory.

5. The ZOA stands above parties and is the only body which can unite the movement outwardly and inwardly for the best interest of our common cause.

6. The ZOA has given its unstinted support to every measure and agency designed to protect the status of Jewish labor in Palestine.

7. General Zionists through the ZOA have shouldered the major portion of the fund-raising program for the development of Palestine during the past 45 years. They have carried the major burden of the movement in general.

GO TO THE POLLS—LET EVERY ADULT MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY—MAN AND WOMAN

VOTE THE ZOA SLATE

The Cleveland Zionist District.
The Cleveland Zionist Society.
The Heights Temple Zionist District.

Country Set for Congress Elections

NEW YORK.—Leaders and key workers of hundreds of ZOA districts and regions throughout the country have voiced confidence in the overwhelming success of the ZOA slate on election day, reports reaching the national headquarters of the ZOA indicate. A tabulation of shekolim sold before the deadline, May 24th, shows that the ZOA in keeping with its tradition as the foremost Zionist organization in the country, has enrolled close to 400,000 shekel-payers—the largest aggregate of shekel-holders of any other party or organization.

Fully cognizant of the fact that the number of delegates which the ZOA can send to the World Zionist Congress will depend entirely on the number of votes actually cast, ZOA district officers and workers are concentrating their entire efforts to bring out the vote on Election day. Every Region throughout the country reports the holding of rallies, the formation of election committees and the organization of automobile and telephone squads.

Thus, enthusiastic reports have been received from New Jersey where an energetic campaign is now being conducted; from Pittsburgh, Pa., Seaboard Region; Norfolk, Va.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Omaha, Nebraska; Atlantic City, N. J.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; the Metropolitan area of New York, Ohio Valley Region, the Southeast, the Midwest and in numerous other communities.

A Vote for the ZOA SLATE Is a Vote for a JEWISH STATE

European Jewish Leaders Urge Large ZOA Vote

NEW YORK.—Some 500 regional and district leaders and key workers of the Metropolitan area of New York, at a special conference held in the Hotel Commodore, heard personal pleas by leaders of European Jewry now visiting this country for the election of a strong and large ZOA delegation to the Zionist Congress as a bulwark of General Zionism. Dr. Emanuel Neumann, chairman of the ZOA Inner Committee, presided.

The meeting featured an address by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver who heads the ZOA slate. (Text of Dr. Silver's statement on the ZOA position toward Palestine Labor published elsewhere in this issue.)

The speakers included Dr. Emil Sommerstein, leader of Polish Jewish delegation, Itzik Gerson, leader of General Zionist youth of Poland, and Samuel Segal, general secretary of the Zionist Organization of France. Other guests included Dr. I. Schwartzbart of Poland, David Dunsky, vice president of the Zionist Organization of South Africa, and Maxwell Cohen, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans of America.

Dr. Sommerstein in his address declared that General Zionists of Europe look toward the leaders of the ZOA to lead the movement to victory. He reported that General Zionists of Poland have been in the forefront in the resistance movement and in the fight against the common enemy. He stressed the importance of electing a strong General Zionist delegation represented by the ZOA to the World Zionist Congress for the sake of the future of Jewish Palestine.

Mr. Gerson depicted in vivid terms, the heroic part which General Zionists of Poland are playing in salvaging the surviving Jewry of Poland as future citizens of the Jewish Commonwealth of Palestine. He declared that the General Zionists stressed the primacy of the Jewish people above party interests. "We European Jews look upon the leadership of the ZOA as the safeguard for the future of the Jewish people."

WILL LEAD ZOA TO VICTORY

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

CONTINUED The Real Issues

It is not to the best interests of the Zionist movement at this time to produce, through the elections, a reconstruction of the relative positions of the corporate agencies that have maintained the Zionist movement during the intervening years between Congresses. The election may change its proportions slightly, but in effect, it is of the utmost importance that the permanent forms remain as the devoted supporters of whatever new Zionist administration may be elected by the 22nd Congress. The movement depends upon its stabilized voters; it is not good that its voters should be under constant persuasion to change under pressures and alterations of emotions, injections of slogans on an international scale. The international movement depends in England upon the unclassified mass of Zionists in the Federation of English Zionists; in Canada, upon what is known as General Zionists in the Federation of Canadian Zionists, and it depends for its continuity and stability in the United States upon the ZOA and the Hadassah. Through the meetings of the General Zionists, the Zionists are immersed in Zionist questions, and graduate into membership in the parties. First they come as Zionists, moved by the central appeal of our cause, and then they begin to see the cause in its various colors and special issues.

* * * *

There is no present need for parties today to insist upon decisions of all Zionists on party platforms or issues when, as a matter of fact, no such real issues exist. If such issues were involved, the appeal could be made to all groups on that issue in order to influence all delegates regardless of party, on a question of general concern to the totality of the movement; as was the case at the time when partition was an issue. For the larger mass of Zionists are to be found, not in parties, not in "conspiratorial" groups, but in general corporations who look upon the whole Zionist field with clear eyes and react to the totality of the situation, which includes proposals that may be submitted by any and all parties to the consideration of the whole Congress. The General Zionist is the one who has not found a partisan groove. He acts freely, without prejudice, with regard to all questions. He makes up his mind on facts and arguments submitted. He comes to the Congress a free man, to exercise his own judgment which he arrives at after a discussion in his own group, and after hearing discussions in other groups.

* * * *

Especially is this so today, when the large body of American Jews who have come into the Zionist fold have arrived there by reason of the pressure of the Jewish tragedy, his awareness of the terrible injustices that are being done to the Jewish people. He comes in as a part of the whole movement, regarding all manifestations of the movement, as links in a chain, which none should break.

* * * *

The record of the ZOA has shown through the years, the same trait which prevails at this time in General Zionist ranks. It has not been a party in a programmatic sense. It has thrown its weight, whenever that pressure was needed, in order to establish stability and progress in the movement. Have not the members of the ZOA, during the whole period of the Keren Hayesod, acted as fraternal co-workers with labor, giving their full support to labor activities? Have they not shown also their keen interest in the development of the ideals of the Mizrachi group? Have they not, during the period when Jabotinsky led the Revisionist Party, showed evidence of their sympathy with and concern in the ideals he represented? Except for a short period of confusion, this line has been maintained for over 26 years.

* * * *

A special word is required for Hadassah. Logically, everything said of the ZOA could also be said of Hadassah. Politically, Hadassah is identical in attitude with the membership of the ZOA. It is not partisan. It is open to conviction. It is eclectic. But why should Hadassah, at this moment, come upon the scene with an "all woman slate"? Are Hadassahs being subjected to oppression? Are their rights being taken from them? On the contrary, Hadassahs have enjoyed, and with right, the equality in the grouping of the General Zionists which is not enjoyed by the women in any other Zionist grouping. But how does it appear only in the case of Hadassah, that they should present a slate composed of only women, and that they should appeal to other women to be sure to vote "only for women." This procedure is very hard to understand. The Pioneer women vote with the Labor bloc. The women in England vote with the General Zionists. The women in Canada, calling themselves Hadassah, vote for the General Zionists. For that matter, there is no case in any organization, all serving the same cause, that women should segregate themselves from the men, and demand that women vote only for women.

* * * *

The elections are scheduled to be held as decided, in June. It would be a fine manifestation of Zionist sobriety and Zionist responsibility if the elections were conducted without the usual pressures or ordinary political methods. These campaigns will do no good, either to the party that wins, as a result of their use, or the movement. It gains nothing by a mere change of a few votes here or there in the contending groups. The movement will pass by this election. It will have to grapple with life and death issues after the election. Its program will be decided by the free votes of the 300 delegates who will gather in Jerusalem. It will not be decided by excitements, slogans, partisan bickering, and the gaining of fictitious advantages through struggle and competition.

In the last analysis the ZOA stands out as the one stabilizing progressive group in the galaxy of Zionist parties.

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The Day Urges Hadassah To Join Hands With ZOA

6-10-46

Last Sunday's English page of "The Day" of New York carried the following leading editorial:

New Palestine

A family quarrel is never pleasant, whether one engages in it, or observes it. A public falling out of husband and wife is at all times cause for genuine pain, and gives rise to the wish that the otherwise domestically happy couple would patch up their quarrel and resume their marital partnership.

The analogy is suggested by the present unfortunate disagreement between Hadassah and the Zionist Organization of America relative to the election of delegates for the World Zionist Congress. Hadassah, which has long referred to itself as the Women's Zionist Organization of America, indicating its difference from the men's group with regard to sex only, has been creditably occupied with those aspects of Zionist work which most largely appeal to the feminine instincts of its membership. The Z.O.A., for like reasons, has placed emphasis on political and fund-raising activity. The two, holding to no incompatible or conflicting political views, represented an ideally matched complementary pair, constituting the organized strength of General Zionism in this country.

Cause of Disagreement

What has brought about the present disagreement? Without going into any of the involved details of proposal or counter-proposal, it boils down briefly to the follwing: Upon learning that Hadassah was planning to offer its own list of candidates for delegates to the World Zionist Congress, the Z.O.A. suggested that the two join forces, present a combined slate, and then unite their powerful membership in electing a sweeping General Zionist majority to the Congress, on the basis of parity between the two partners.

Hadassah objected to the partnership, insisting that its delegation must act as a completely independent unit at the Congress. The Z.O.A. at once made it clear that no effort would be made to bind the united delegation in advance, but with representation equally divided between the two groups, they could hold democratic caucuses at the Congress, and make all policy decisions on a democratic basis. Hadassah still demurred, insisting on absolute independence. There the negotiations bogged down, and the two groups are presenting separate lists of delegates for the choice of the electorate.

Painful Choice

The choice will be a painful one for most Hadassah members to make. Loyal to the discipline of their organization, they will nevertheless find it difficult to understand why they cannot indicate their support as well for men like Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and other Z.O.A. leaders who constitute the great strength of political Zionism in America, inasmuch as the Congress will be concerned primarily with political issues. Because of the nature of the ballot, however, voters will be enabled to cast their votes only for one party or another, and not for individual candidates. With great reluctance many Hadassah women will vote against Wise and Silver; with similar reluctance many members will vote against their own organization, convinced that the requirements of the movement necessitate the choice of our ablest political leadership.

For these reasons a ground swell of indignation has developed within Hadassah. From all parts of the country, chapters and individuals are serving notice on their National Board that unless a joint slate is agreed to, they will be compelled, in accordance with the dictates of their best Zionist conscience, to vote for the list of Z.O.A. leaders.

It is no happy state of affairs. In thousands of American Jewish homes today husbands and wives find themselves on opposite sides in a controversy which is without rhyme or reason, and which is caused by no genuine conflict of principles or ideology. It is earnestly to be hoped that before the ballots are printed Hadassah will reconsider its intransigeance, and will join hands with the Z.O.A., thereby restoring peace and unity in the General Zionist household.

Let's Get It Straight

In the June 3rd issue of *The New Palestine News Reporter*, we revealed the fact that early in March, when the ZOA had just begun its negotiations with Hadassah for a joint slate, Hadassah had already printed and distributed folders and other material with the slogan "Vote the Hadassah Ticket". We cited this fact to corroborate Hadassah's own statement that a "joint slate is not the issue."

We now quote from the May issue of *Hadassah Headlines*, official Hadassah bulletin:

> **"In February, long before discussions about a joint slate began, the full National Board of Hadassah, at a meeting attended by representatives from all parts of the country, decided unanimously to retain a separate Hadassah slate."**

It is now clear that Hadassah by its own admission never intended to accept ZOA's offer for a united slate. It is now clear why Hadassah rejected the repeated offers and invitations extended to it by the ZOA leadership.

It also now becomes more clear than ever that Hadassah's rejection of the ZOA slate by the Hadassah leadership was motivated by its personal hostility toward Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, the president of the ZOA.

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היינט אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען

מיר האפען און דערווארטען, אז די דעמאנסטראציע היינט אווענט אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען וועט זיין איינע פון די גרעסטע וואס אידען אין ניו יארק האבען זייט אפגעהאלטען. זי איז אויך איינע פון די וויכטיגסטע, זי קומט אין א העכסט קריטישען מאמענט, אפשר דער מאמענט קריטישסטער אין אונזער געשיכטע.

דער גורל פון ארץ ישראל און מיט איהר דער גורל פון אידישען פאלק, איז איצט אויפ'ן וואגשאל. די לאגע אין און ארום ארץ ישראל איז לעצטענס געווארען נאך מעהר פארפלאנטערט ווי זי איז עס איז פריהער. ענגלאנד, די מאנדאטען־מאכט, וועלכע וואלט געקענט לייזען אלע פראבלעמען אין שייכות מיט ארץ ישראל בלויז דורך האלטען איהרע צוזאגען צו אידען, ווענדעט אן אלע מיטלען צו שטערען אידען אין דעם איינבוי פון ארץ ישראל און אין טרייבען צו איהרע גרענעצען, וואס פאר הונדערטע טויזענטע היימלאזע אידען אין איראפע, איז עס איצט א לעבענספראגע.

נאך די אלע קאמפען וואס מיר האבען געפיהרט אין אמעריקע און איבער גאר דער וועלט פאר אונזערע רעכט אויף ארץ ישראל, האבען מיר דערגרייכט דערצו, אז מיר האבען געוואונען די אמעריקאנער עפענטליכע מיינונג אויף אונזער זייט. מיר האבען אויך געוואונען די מיטהילף פון פרעזידענט טרומאן וועלכער איז, נאך אן אויספארשונג פון דער אידישער לאגע אין איראפע, ארויס מיט דער פאָדערונג, אז די טויערען פון ארץ ישראל זאלען געעפענט ווערען פאר דער באלדיגער איבערוואנדערונג דארט פון הונדערט טויזענט היימלאזע אידען פון איראפע.

ענגלאנד האט ניט געקענט צוריקווייזען פרעזידענט טרומאן'ס פאָדערונג און האט דערפאר צוגעקלערט א נייעם מיטעל ווי אפצוהייבען זיין אנטשלאסענקייט. זי האט פארגעשלאגען אן אונטערזוכונג דורך א בשותפותדיגע קאמיטע. דאס האט געדארפט געהיי צייט. ענגלאנד איז די קאמיטע פארטיג געווארען מיט איהר ארבייט און ארויס מיט איהר רעפארט.

בעת דער רעפארט אלס גאנצעס איז ווייט ניט גינסטיג פאר אידען, אנטהאלט ער אבער איין רעקאמענדאציע וואס מיר זיינען אלע איינגעריכט, אז זי זאל באלד דורכגעפיהרט ווערען — און דאס איז, אז מען זאל נאכקומען פרעזידענט טרומאן'ס אריגינעלע פאָדערונג ארייניצולאזען הונדערט טויזענט אידען אין ארץ ישראל. די קאמיטע מאכט די רעקאמענדאציע אז דאס זאל געטהאן ווערען תיכף ומיד. דער איינדרוק פון איינינע מיטגלידער פון דער קאמיטע איז, אז מען האט פשוט גענומען א צוזאג פון ענגלאנד, אז די דאזיגע רעקאמענדאציע וועט פון איהר געשטיצט ווערען אהן ווערכע עס איז ווייטערדיגע פראגען.

אבער אז עס איז געקומען צו דער דורכפיהרונג פון דער דאזיגער רעקאמענדאציע פרובירט ענגלאנד ווייטער אנגעהן מיט איהרע אבסטרוקציעס און שטערונגען. זי געפינט אומצאהליגע תירוצים פאר ניט דורכפיהרען די רעקאמענדאציע פון דער קאמיטע. זי שטעלט באדינגונגען צו אמעריקע און צו אידען און טהוט בכלל אלץ וואס זי קען ניט צו דערלאזען אז די טויערען פון ארץ ישראל זאלען געעפענט ווערען ברייטער ווי איצט, ווען די איינוואנדערונג איז באגרענעצט צו וואסערדיגע פופצעהן הונדערט א חודש.

דאס וואס פרעזידענט טרומאן האט זיך ווידער ארויסגעזאגט פאר דעם אז די הונדערט טויזענט אידען זאלען באלד אריינגעלאזט ווערען, האט פארלייפיג ווייניג ווירקונג געהאט אויף ענגלאנד. צום באדויערען געפינען זיך כחות אין אונזער אייגענעם סטייט דעפארטמענט וואס שטיצען ענגלאנד אדער דערמוטיגען איהר צו בלייבען ביי דאס איהריגע.

אין צוגאב צו דעם אלעם איז איצט צוגעקומען די נייע קאמפליקאציע מיט'ן מופתי'ס עבירה פון פראנקרייך און זיין ווארשיינליכען קומען קיין סיריע ביי די גרענעצען פון ארץ ישראל. אלע סימנים ווייזען, אז דא שטעקט ווידער ענגלאנד'ס האנט. דאס דארף שטארקען די אראבישע פאזיציע צו אידען אין ארץ ישראל און במילא דארף עס געבען ענגלאנד א נייעם אויסרייד פארוואס זי זאל זיין געגען אריינלאזען די הונדערט טויזענט אידען אין ארץ ישראל.

דאס מאכט איבעראיינמאל נויטיג אז אידען זאלען איצט לאזען הערען זייער שטים. מיר זיינען איצט אין געפאר צו ווערען א פאליטישער "פוס־באל" אין דער ענגלישער אימפעריאליסטישער פאליטיק. דאס מוז אויפגעקלערט ווערען פאר דער וועלט. מיר מוזען באזונדערס קלאר מאכען די אמעריקאנער עפענטליכקייט וועגען וואס דא האנדעלט זיך, אויף אזא אופן וועלען מיר קענען אויך האבען א ווירקונג אויף ענגלאנד גופא.

אט צוליב דעם דארף די היינטיגע דעמאנסטראציע זיין אזוי איינדרוקספול ווי דאס איז נאר מעגליך. עס וועט ניט זיין גענוג וואס דער מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען וועט זיין אנגעפילט. עס מוזען אויך אנגעפילט ווערען די גאסען ארום. אידען דארפען דעמאנסטרירען זייער ווילען און זייער אנטשלאסענקייט ניט באזיגט צו ווערען פון זייערע רעכט אין ארץ ישראל. ווייל ניט נאר שטעהען דא אין קאן די לעבענס פון הונדערטע טויזענטע היימלאזע אידען אין איראפע נאר אויך שטעהט דא אין קאן דער קיום פון גאנצען אידישען פאלק. דער ישוב אין ארץ ישראל וואלט אליין זיין אין געפאהר אויב מיר זאלען איהם ניט קענען שטארקען מיט נאך אידישע איינוואנדערער און אויב מיר זאלען איהם ניט קענען דערפיהרען צום מצב פון א אידישער מלוכה.

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גארדען דעמאנסטראציע היינט מוז רעטען 100,000 אידישע פליטים

די היינטיגע דעמאנסטראציע אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען פאלט אויס אין א מאמענט, ווען די פינסטערע כוחות האבען זיך פארמאסטען אויסצורייסען מיט'ן ווארצעל די אידישע האפענונגען אויף ארץ ישראל, די האפענונגען פון אונזער שארית הפליטה, וואס וואלגערט זיך אין די דייטשע לאגערען און מיט'ן בלוט פון די אומגעקומענע זעקס מיליאן אידען, שרייען זיי דאס פארצווייפעלטע געשריי צו עפענען פאר זיי די טויערען פון לאנד.

גראד אין דעם מאמענט, ווען דאס אידישע פאלק שטעהט אין פארצווייפלונג לאמיר צו ראטעווען קיין ארץ ישראל דאס היילעגע אידען, וואס איז ארויס פון די נאצישע קרעמאטאריעס, האבען געוויסע פאליטישע כוחות ארויסגעלאזט דעם נידערטרעכטיגסטען אידענפרעסער און היטלער ארויסהעלפער, דעם ירושלים'ער מופטי, און איהם געבראכט אין די אראבישע לענדער.

דער מופטי, וואס איז די גאנצע צייט געווען דער העסליכסטער שונא פון אידען, וואס האט געהאלפען אומברענגען די זעקס מיליאן אידען אין איראפע, וואס אפילו פון בלוטישען פריזאן אין פראנקרייך האט ער געהעצט די אראבער געגען אידען. — אט דער מופטי איז איצטער פריי. ער איז צווישען אראבער; מען האט איהם געבראכט איינצוהעצען די אראבער אין ארץ ישראל.

היינט, אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען, קומט פאר א דעמאנסטראציע פון אידישער פארצווייפלונג, וואס דארף פארוואנדלט ווערען אין א מעכטיגער פאָדערונג צו אמעריקא, אז די מיאוס'ע פאליטישע ווירוואר זאלען אויפהערען. קיין איד טאר היינט ניט בלייבען אין דער היים, ס'איז דער הייליגער חוב צו קומען אין גארדען, אנצופילען די גאסען ארום. פרויען, מענער, עלטער־יוגענט — טויזענטער דארפען קומען צו לאזען הערען זייער קול פון פראטעסט, זייער פאָדערונג, זייער צאר און זייער ווייטאג.

קראָם'ס סטייטמענט וועגען דער דעמאנסטראציע

"איך בין געקומען קיין ניו יארק כדי זיך צו באטייליגען אין דעם עפענטליכען מיטינג וואס וועט אפגעהאלטען ווערען מאָרגען אווענט, אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען. דאס איז די וויכטיגסטע דעמאנסטראציע וועגען דער לעבענסוויכטיגער פראגע פון די אידישע פליטים אין ארץ ישראל. איך בין געווען א מיטגליד פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער אונטערזוכונגס־קאמיטע אז איך באטראכט עס אלס מיין בירגערליכע און עפענטליכע פליכט צו דערציילען די פאלקען אמת וועגען די באדינגונגען, ווי מיר האבען זיי געפונען, און צו געבען דעם אמעריקאנער פאלק מיין שטאנדפונקט וועגען א זעהר קריטישער לאגע. די דאזיגע לאגע איז פארשארפט געווארען אין די לעצטע 48 שעה דורך דעם וואס דער טרויעריג־באריהמטער עקס־מופטי פון ירושלים איז אנטלאפען ווי מיט א בשורה, אנטלאפען און איז איצט לויז אין דער ברייטער וועלט. ווער עס זאל ניט זיין פאראנטווארטליך פאר דער דערלויבעניש איהם צו ריקאוזערען זיך צו זיינע טויטליכע טעטיגקייטען, האט ער שענדליך פארראטען דעם דעמאקראטישען אידעאל. איך וועל דיסקוטירען דעם ענין און אנדערע אנטוויקלונגען אין פיל, אין מיין ארויסטריט היינט אווענט. אבער, איך וויל דא פארעפענטליכען א טעלעגראמע וואס איך האב היינט אפגעשיקט צום סטייט דעפארטמענט".

קראָם'ס טעלעגראמע צום סטייט דעפארטמענט

"איך באטראכט עס אלס מיין פליכט צו ציהען אייער אויפמערקזאמקייט צו די שווערע פאלגען וואס עס קענען האבען די באפרייאונג פון עקס־מופטי פון ירושלים און זיין אנטלויפען פון פראנקרייך צו אן אומבאקאנטען פלאץ. פון דעם וואס איך האב געזעהען אלס א מיטגליד פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער אונטערזוכונגס־קאמיטע אין ארץ ישראל, בין איך איבערצייגט, אז ביידע, די אראבער ליגע און דער אראבישער הויכער קאמיטעט, באאבזיכטיגען צו ברענגען דעם מופטי קיין ארץ ישראל מיט'ן צוועק צו שאפען א צענטראלען פונקט, ארום וועלכען עס זאלען זיך קאנצענטרירען אלע פארברעכערישע, אנטי־דעמאקראטישע און שעדליכע אנטי־אראבישע כוחות. אראבישע פארשטעהער האבען אונז געזאגט אין ירושלים, אז דער מופטי וועט צוריקקומען היינטיגעס יאהר. זיין רעקארד, ווי ער איז קלאר געמאכט געווארען צו מיר פון אפיציעלע דאקומענטען, באווייזט, אז ער, צוזאמען מיט איינעם אייכמאן, האבען געשיקט די פאראנטווארטליכע פאר דעם מאסענמאָרד פון מיליאנען איראפעאישע אידען און זיי זיינען געווען די וויכטיגסטע אינסטרומענטען דערפון. כמעט איך מיט רעספעקט, פארשלאגען, אז דער סטייט דעפארטמענט זאל קריגען פון די אפיציעלע פאפירען, וואס עס האט מען דא ארוואקאטען, וועלכע פארוואלטען מיט דער פארטאלונג פון די מלחמה פארברעכער אין נירענבערג און אין אין חוץ, אז פון אונזער אייגענער אינטעלידזשענס־דעפארטמענט, קאפיעס פון די געהיימע שפאציאלען צווישען מופטי און דער נאצישער רעגירונג. איך באציה מיר באזונדערס אויף דעם לעצטען אגריסמענט וואס איז געשלאסען געווארען קורץ פאר דעם וואס נאצי־דייטשלאנד האט זיך אונטערגעגעבען: ווען גרויסע סומען פון געלד אין גאלד זיינען איבערגעצאלט געווארען צום פארטרעטער פון מופטי פאר זיינע צוזאגען צו ארגאניזירען די מוסולמאנישע וועלט און זי צו פיהרען אין קאמף געגען דעם "געמיינזאמען שונא", דאס הייסט, די אליאירטע דעמאקראטיעס, חוץ דעם, שלאג איך פאר, אז דער הויפטשטורעם פיהרער וויסלעצעני, וואס געפינט זיך איצט אין דער היילעם תפיסה אין נירענבערג,

זאל איינגעשפערט ווערען אלס א וויכטיגער עדות. אין פאל וויסלעצעני'ס זכרון אדער עמיצען אנדערע' זכרון דארף דערפרישט ווערען, וועל איך זיין צופרידען צו געבען דעם דעפארטמענט א קאפיע פון די איבערזעצונגען פון וויסלעצעני, וואס זיינען געמאכט געווארען אין נירענבערג אין חודש מערץ, 1946. די דאזיגע איבערזעצונג האט באשטימט פארבונדען דעם מופטי און אייכמאן מיט היטלער'ן אין דער פארניכטונג פון די אידען. זיינע פריהערדיגע טעטיגקייטען געגען די פאראייניגטע נאציאנען און צו געבען די אקסיס־מאכטען וויכטיגע מיליטערישע ראפארטען זיינען אין צוגעגליך צום סטייט דעפארטמענט. אזוי זיינען אויך די פארברעכערישע טעטיגקייטען זיינע אין ארץ ישראל, באזונדערס אין די יאהרען 1936 און 1939. ווען ער איז געווען פאראנטווארטליך פאר די ערגסטע אומרוהען וואס האבען געקאסט א סך לעבענס, איינגעשלאסען די לעבענס פון פילע בריטישע סאלדאטען. אזוי זיינען אויך זיינע וויכטיגע טעטיגקייטען אין איראק, וואו ער פיט זיך שולדיג פינר, ראשיד אלי אל־גיילאני, זיינען געווען אקטיוו פארבונדען מיט ראשיד בעי אל־גאיליאני אין ארגאניזירען דעם שנעל אונטערדריקטען אויפשטאנד, וואס האט געהאט דעם צוועק צו פארמאכען די אינטערעסען פון דער דעמאקראטיע דורך איבערגעבען דעם נאהענטען מזרח אין די הענט פון דער אקס. עס קען קיין פראגע ניט זיין, אז די ווידערדערשיינונג פון דעם מופטי'ס באריכטען מלחמה־פארברעכער און אגיטאטאר צו רציחות אין דעם איצטיגען מאמענט וועט זיין א ערנסטע באדראהונג צום פרידען און צו דער ארדנונג אין נאהענטען מזרח און וועט האבען דאמינירענדיגע ברענגען באלדיגע געוואלדטהאטען און בלוטפארגיסונג. דאס איז אויך אהן צווייפעל געציהלט צו שטערען דער דורכפיהרונג פון די פרידלעכע רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע. אונטער די דאזיגע אומשטענדען וואלט איך ערנסט און דרינגענד פארגעשלאגען דער אמעריקאנער רעגירונג, צו נעמען אלע נויטיגע מאסרעגלען פאר דעם באלדיגען ארעסט פון עקס־מופטי וואו ער זאל ניט זיין און זיין אויסליפערען און שטעלען צום געריכט. די עפענטליכע מיינונג האט ניט געקענט פארשטיין פארוואס דאס איז ניט געמאכט געווארען ביז איצט און זי איז טויב דערצו־מערט פון דעם אויפגערופענעם "אנטלויפען" זיינעם און פון זיין פרייהייט ווייטער אנצופיהרען זיינע קרימינעלע און שעדליכע טעטיגקייטען".

קריסטליכע קאמיטע באשולדיגט קאלאניאל אמט אין עקס־מופטי'ס אנטלויפען

די אמעריקאנער קריסטליכע קאמיטע פאר ארץ ישראל, אין דער שפיץ פון וועלכער עס שטעהען סענאטאר ראבערט פ. וואגנער פון ניו יארק; סענאטאר אוען ברוסטער פון מעין; דר. ריינהאלד ניבור, האט היינט ארויסגעגעבען א סטייטמענט אין וועלכען זי דערקלערט צווישען אנדערען דאס פאלגענדע:

"דאס אנטלויפען פון עקס־מופטי פון ירושלים, עמין אל חוסייני, איז נאר א גרויסער סקאנדאל אין דער געשיכטע פון דעם קאלאניאל אמט פון ענגלאנד. פאר די לעצטע עטליכע מאנאטען איז עס געווען אן אפענער סוד אין אמעריקא און אין איראפא, אז היטלער'ס מוסולמאנישער פארטרויענסמאן, וואס האט מיט היטלער'ן דורכגעפיהרט די פאליסי פון אידישער אויסראטונג, וועט באלד אויפגעפונען פון דיך פראנצויזישער ווילע אין איינעם מיט די לענדער פון דער אראבישער ליגע.

[illegible] סטייטמענטס פון באריהמטע אמעריקאנער

דער ציוניסטישער עמערדזשענסי קאונסיל און די אמעריקאנער אידישע קאנפערענץ, וועלכע פאראנשטאלטען די היינטיגע דעמאנסטראציע אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען, האבען געקראגען פאלגענדע סטייטמענטס געגען ענגלאנד און געגען אונזער אייגענעם סטייט דעפארטמענט פון סענאטאר ברוסטער, דר. דזשיימס מעקדאנאלד, איינער פון די מיטגלידער פון דער אנגלא־אמעריקאנער אונטערזוכונגס קאמיטע, גאווערנאר דיואי, און פון אנדערע. די סטייטמענטס וועלען פארגעלעזען ווערען פאר דעם מיטינג אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען.

די הויפטרעדנער וועלען זיין: מר. באַרטלי קראָם, סענאטאר דזשאנסאן פון קאלאראדא, דר. אבא הלל סילווער, דר. סטיווען ס. וויז, אנדערע וויכטיגע ציוניסטישע, און מר. הענרי מאנסקי, טשערמאן פון דער אינטערים קאמיטע פון דער אמעריקאנער אידישער קאנפערענץ.

עס וועלען פאריקומען מיטינגען אויף דער גאס און די רעדנער וועלען קומען פון מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען צו אדרעסירען דעם עולם אין די ארומיגע גאסען.

אין מעדיסאן סקווער גארדען און אויף די גאסען ארום וועלען די אנוועזענדע קריגען ספעציעלע פארמלאר, וואס זיי דארפען אפשיקען צו פרעזידענט טרומאן, פארלאנגענדיג א נייטיגע לייזונג פאר דעם אידישען שארית הפליטה און פראטעסטירענדיג געגען מופטי'ס אנטלויפען.

עס איז וויכטיג, אז ווייניגסטענס א מיליאן אזעלכע פארמלאר זאלען איצט געשיקט ווערען צום פרעזידענט.

דער באריכט פון דער יונייטעד פרעס, וואס באשטעטיגט זיין אנגעקומען אינ'ם נאהענטען מזרח, איז אן ערנסטע פון נידעריגען צושטאנד פון אינטריגעס און געווייטענטליכקייט, וואס האט פארנאסט די אויסלענדישע מיניסטעריומס פון ווייניגסטענס צוויי דעמאקראטישע לענדער אין דער מערב וועלט. עס וואלט מעהר געפאסט פאר דעם דאזיגען פאשיסטישען מלחמה פארברעכער צו שמאכטען אין א תפיסה אין נירענבערג אידער צו פארזארגען זיך דורך די גאסען פון דמשק, ווי די פרעסע באריכטעט.

דער פאקט וואס דעם דאזיגען אינטערנאציאנאלען רוצח איז בלויז דערלויבט געווארען דורכצומאכען זיין אנ־[illegible] אין א [illegible] לימוזינע,

אלע אידען ווערען גערופען צום היינטיגען ציון-מאסמיטינג אין מעדיסאָן סק. גארדען

The Day 6-12-46

באַרטלי ס. קראָס, מיטגליד פון דער אַרץ-ישראל קאמיסיע, וועט היינט אויף דעם מיטינג דיסקוטירען דעם מפסד, ארץ-ישראל און די אידען אין אייראָפּע. — שיקט פראָטעסט-טעלעגראַמע צום סטייט-דעפּארטמענט און זאָגט, אז מפסד'ס „ווברח" איז א פארראַט פון דעמאָקראַטיע.

די גיין יאָרקער אידישע מאַסען, די ברידער און שוועסטער פון אונזערע קרושים און פון די גערעטונגס היילאָזע אידען, וועלען היינט אויפן אַנטלוקן מעדיסאָן סקוואר גארדען און די נאַסאָ ארום צו שאַרען, אז די 100 טויזענט אידען, וועלכע וואַלנערן זיך אין די לאַגערן, זאָלען גלייך אריינגעלאָזען ווערען קיין ארץ-ישראל, ווי די ענגלישאַמעריקאַנער קאַמיסיע האָט איינשטימיג רעקאָמענדירט.

אויף דעם זעלבען מיטינג וועט אויך אויסגעדריקט ווערען דער שאַרפסטער פּראָטעסט קעגען די בריטישע אינגרד נעם, וואָס האָבען געשיקט צו דער סקנ ליבקייט, אז דער מופתי זאָל אַנטלויפן און גיט געשטעלט ווערען צו א משפט אַלס קריגסגאַרפאַנגענער און אַלס היטלער'ס מיטהעלפער אין אויס מאָרדען זעקס מיליאָן אידען.

באַרטלי ס. קראָס, מיטגליד פון דער ענגלישאַמעריקאַנער קאַמיסיע, וועט אויך באַלד אָנגעשיקט א פּראָטעסט טעלעגראַמע צום סטייטדעפּאַרטמענט.

„איך בין געפלוגען קיין גיין יאָרק, כדי צו באַטיילען זיך אין דעם עפנטליכען מיטינג, וואָס וועט אָפּגעהאַלטן ווערען מאָרגען אויפן אַנטלוקן אין מעדיסאָן סקוואַר גארדען. דאָס איז די וויכטיגסטע דעמאָנסטראַציע וועגען דער לעקענדאַרינגענריגער מראָרע פון די אידישע פּלישים און ארץ-ישראל. איך בין געווען א מיטגליד פון דער ענגלישאַמעריקאַנער אונטערזוכונגס-קאַמיסיע און איך באַטראַכטע עס אַלס מיין ביידליכע און עפנטליכע פליכט צו דערציילען דעם פולען אמת וועגען די באַדינגונגען, ווי מיר האָבען זיי געפונען, און צו געבען דעם אַמעריקאַנער מאָלק מיין שטאַנדפּונקט וועגן א זעהר קריטישער לאַגע. די דאָזיגע לאַגע איז פאַרשאַרפט געוואָרען אין די לעצטע 48 שעה דורך דעם, וואָס דער טרויער ריינבאַריטער עקסודוסטער פון ירושלים איז געקאָמען, ווי מיט א כישוף, אַנטלאָפען און איז איצט לויט אין דער ברייטער וועלט. ווער עס זאָל גיין קיין מאַדאַנטוואַרטליך פאַר דער דערלייבעניש אים צוריקצוקערן זיך צו זיינע טרויעריגע טעמפּעראַמענטן, האָט שענדליך פאַרלאָסען דעם דעמאָקראַטישען אידעאַל. איך וועל דיסקוטירן דעם ענין און אַנדערע אַנגעלעגענהייטן (שלום אויף דער פּרעסע ייד)

NEWS
—AND—
VIEWS

The Day 6-12-46

If You Are Sick in Bed,

Or Confined to a Hospital—
Stay Away.

Otherwise Go Tonight to Madison Square Garden.

By DR. S. MARGOSHES

If you are not sick in bed, confined to a hospital, generally incapacitated or wholly callous to Jewish suffering, go to Madison Square Garden tonight and attend the monster demonstration held there under the auspices of the Emergency Zionist Council to protest the delay in the transfer of the 100,000 Jewish D.P.'s from Germany to Palestine.

Both London and Washington need to know how you, and millions of Jews like you, feel about the shenanigans that are being employed both by Downing St. in London and the State Department in Washington to stymie the recommendation of the Anglo-American Palestine Commission calling for the immediate admission of the 100,000 Jewish D.P.'s from Germany to Palestine.

Then, to gain time and to promote endless delay, he wants to open new negotiations with Jews and Arabs. What will Mr. Attlee want next? We hear he already expressed his wish for two and a half American divisions to be sent to Palestine "to keep the peace in Palestine. Tomorrow he may want the whole American Navy plus the atomic squad to be dispatched to Palestine to hold the hand of the British garrison.

Not to be outdone, the State Department in Washington plays the same delaying game. First it makes a statement that the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine is not to be taken too seriously since it is only an advisory body and its recommendations are not binding upon the governments that appointed it. Then the State Department issues a statement saying it would pay some heed to the Palestine Commission's recommendations. But before doing so, it would consult with both Arabs and Jews. And all along the State Deptrtment keeps on saying its bound by the President's policy on Palestine and the Palestine Commission.

Of course, it is all poppycock. The President, in his comment on the Palestine Commission's report, said clearly and unequivocally that he accepts the recommendation about the immediate admission of the 100,000 while he reserves decision with regard to the sections of the report dealing with long-range policy affecting the future of Palestine. What the State Department is now doing cannot by the wildest stretch of the imagination be construed as implementing the President's policy. It is pure and simple sabotage of the President's clearly formulated program.

The Senate of the United States through some of its outstanding spokesmen told Britain and the world how the American people views Elgland's and America's perfidy in the matter of Palestine. This is the time for the Jews of America to tell Britain and America how they feel about the great betrayal.

The British Labor Party, shortly before the last elections, openly and unequivocally pledged its support to the cause of Palestine. Both the Democratic and the Republican parties in the United States, shortly before the Presidential elections, adopted in their platforms special planks pledging American support for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine. Where is that support, now that we need it desperately?

The Jews of America will not accept the cynic's explanation that pledges given before elections have no validity after the elections are over. The Jews of America cannot and will not believe that sacred promises touching the most cherished hopes and aspirations of the Jewish people are that much campaign stuff that can be discarded with a shrug of the shoulders. The Jews of America know that there is wisdom and vision in American political leadership which must realize that campaign pledges had better be kept if for no other reason but that there is always another campaign coming.

Your presence in and around the Garden will give strength and point to the contention that the whole of American Jewry is behind the demand that both British and American pledges with respect to Palestine be kept. If you feel as strongly about Palestine as I think you do, you will not fail to show up tonight in or around the Garden.

Again—if you are sick in bed, confined to a hospital, physically incapacitated or spiritually callous, stay away by all means; you are not wanted. But if you are able to get around on your feet and have a speck of Jewish-

AMERICAN ZIONIST LEADERS SAY MUFTI'S "ESCAPE" WILL PROMOTE POGROMS IN PALESTINE

NEW YORK, June 11. (JTA) -- The reported "escape" of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem from France to the Near East was today branded by the American Zionist Emergency Council as an "intrigue" designed to produce riots and pogroms in Palestine.

"Why has the Mufti been helped to 'escape' and who engineered his plane journey to Damascus? Has all this been done to make it possible for Britain to claim that 'the Arab world will go up in flames' if 100,000 homeless Jews are admitted into Palestine immediately, as requested by President Truman and recommended by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry?" the Council asked.

A mass demonstration will be held in Madison Square Garden tomorrow "to protest the obstructionist tactics on Palestine of Great Britain and the U.S. State Department," the Council announced. Speakers at the rally, which is being jointly sponsored by the Council and the American Jewish Conference, include Bartley C. Crum, member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Dr.Stephen S. Wise and Henry Monsky.

The United Zionists-Revisionists issued a statement declaring that "the ex-Mufti could not have left France without the knowledge of the French Government, and he could not have arrived in the Middle East without the knowledge of the British. His reappearance on the political scene indicates a major attempt of the anti-Zionist forces in Great Britain to present to the world a grand spectacle of Arab opposition to Jewish aspirations in Palestine.

"The return of the Mufti to the Middle East is part of an elaborate conspiracy aimed not only at provoking serious trouble in Palestine, but at instigating mass massacres of Jews in Arab countries in an effort to block and forestall the implementation of Zionism," the statement said.

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U.S. CABINET COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE APPOINTED BY TRUMAN; WILL NEGOTIATE WITH BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, June 11. (JTA) -- President Truman today appointed a Cabinet Committee on Palestine and Related Problems composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Treasury, under the chairmanship of Secretary of State James F.Byrnes.

The President said in a statement that he had appointed the committee in view of the urgency of various problems relating to the displaced Jews in Europe and Palestine.

"The committee will be charged with assisting me in formulating and implementing such policy with regard to Palestine and related problems as may be adopted by this Government," the President's statement said. "An executive order will be issued outlining the functions and authority of the committee in further detail.

"The committee will be authorized to negotiate with the British Government and with other foreign governments and to maintain contact with private organizations relative to the various matters arising out of the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. It is my earnest hope that the Cabinet committee will be able to undertake its urgent tasks at the earliest moment," the statement concluded.

Henry Grady Appointed as Special Ambassador on Cabinet Committee

Secretary of State Byrnes today announced at his press conference the appointment of Henry F. Grady as his alternate with the personal rank of ambassador on the special Cabinet Committee on Palestine and Related Problems. The Secretary leaves Thursday for Paris to attend the peace conference.

Mr. Grady recently headed the American section of the Allied mission to observe the elections in Greece and previously served as Assistant Secretary of State and on economic missions to the Far East and India. He is president of the American President Lines.

Byrnes explained, in answer to a number of questions regarding the committee, that its formation is solely to help the President in implementing the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The committee will not exclusively study the recommendation for immigration of the 100,000 displaced Jews now in Austria and Germany, Byrnes said, but the entire report.

Replying to a question, he said that there is no plan to create an Anglo-American committee of technical experts to study physical problems connected with the immigration question, but that the Cabinet committee would include this on its agenda.

The British Government suggested to the United States a number of problems it wishes to discuss in connection with the admission of the 100,000, the Secretary said. Those relate to selection of the 100,000, provision and financing of transporta-

tion, and both temporary and permanent housing. Mr. Byrnes further said that the British also asked what contribution the United States Government is prepared to make in case of disorders, and methods of quelling them. Asked whether the British specified the aid they wished, the Secretary replied he was certain they had not made a specific request, but that that is the point they wish to discuss. He said that the United States will discuss all the subjects suggested by the British whether or not this Government agrees with them.

Cabinet Committee Will Consider Palestine Economic Development

The Secretary declared that the inquiry committee report includes other questions which the Cabinet committee will consider, such as those relating to the economic and cultural development of Palestine, and establishment of irrigation projects that would mean employment for prospective immigrants to Palestine. Disposition of displaced persons other than those who may go to Palestine will also be studied, he said.

Asked if the British had given any assurance that they would accede to admission of the 100,000 if the United States helps to find answers to the questions, the Secretary declared he knew of no such assurance. He went on to say that up to this time, the correspondence between the British and American Governments had been carried on by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee, with copies furnished to Foreign Minister Bevin and himself, and that he had had several conferences with Bevin. He did not know whether he would have further talks with Bevin again in Paris, but said that if occasion arose for them, he would do so.

The problems now presented, Byrnes emphasized, are such that the President must ask the assistance of the Cabinet, and he therefore chose the three ranking Cabinet members for this task. It will be their duty to present to the President their study of the physical factors involved in the recommendations of the Anglo-American inquiry committee.

To a question as to whether the exchanges with Great Britain would still be on the top level, Byrnes replied that the executive order creating the committee provides for consultation by the committee with accredited representatives and agencies of other governments, and with public and private bodies. He said that United States Ambassador Harriman in London has been making some preliminary inquiries and will forward a statement of facts for consideration by the Cabinet committee immediately upon its organization.

FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ORDER ESTABLISHING CABINET COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE

WASHINGTON, June 11. (JTA) -- The full text of President Truman's executive order establishing the Cabinet Committee of Palestine and Related Problems reads as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes, and as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, it is hereby ordered as follows:

"1. In view of the urgency of the solution of various problems relating to the displaced Jews in Europe and to Palestine, there is hereby established under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State, a Cabinet Committee on Palestine and Related Problems (hereinafter referred to as the committee) composed of the Secretaries of State, War, and the Treasury. The functions and duties of the committee shall be:

"(A) To assist the President in the early consideration of the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry (hereinafter referred to as the Anglo-

American committee) and of the views which may be submitted as a result of the consultations thereon, and in the determination of the steps to be taken by this Government in regard to Palestine and related problems.

"(B) To propose the specific measures considered necessary or appropriate effectively to implement the decisions made by the President with regard to Palestine and related problems.

"(C) So far as may be permitted by law, to implement and coordinate, either directly or through the appropriate departments and agencies of the United States Government, such policies or programs in respect of Palestine and related problems as may be approved and authorized by the President.

"(D) To perform such other tasks in connection with the functions and duties described in sub-paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) above as the President may from time to time direct.

Committee Will Establish an Executive Agency; Rules of Conduct Fixed

"2. Each member of the committee shall designate a fully deputized alternate to act for and in his behalf. The alternates thus selected shall function as the executive agency of the committee and shall be known as the board of alternates, whose chairman shall be the alternate for the Secretary of State. The committee is hereby empowered:

"(A) To fix its rules of conduct and procedures and the pattern of its internal organization.

"(B) To employ a secretariat to be headed by a secretary-general with such deputies and assistants and such clerical and administrative personnel as may be necessary.

"(C) To utilize to the maximum extent possible by way of loan or otherwise such personnel, facilities, and services of the State, War and Treasury Departments as may be necessary or useful to the committee in the accomplishment of its functions and duties.

"(D) Subject to sub-paragraph (C) hereof and within the limits of funds which may be made available to it, to employ necessary technical personnel, consultants, or advisers without regard to the Civil Service laws and regulations, and to make provision for such supplies, facilities, and services as may be necessary to discharge the committee's responsibilities.

"(E) Whenever necessary, to call upon the heads of other departments and agencies of the Government to supply experts or technical advisers to the extent available to assist the committee or its staff in connection with its objectives.

Functions and Duties of the Cabinet Committee Defined

"3. In the formulation of its policy recommendations as provided in paragraph 1 hereof and in the implementation of any policies and programs approved by the President, the committee shall be empowered:

"(A) to negotiate and consult, directly or through its representatives, with accredited representatives and agencies of other governments, with public or private

international bodies, with states and municipalities and private and quasi-public organizations in the United States or abroad.

"(B) Upon the written request of the chairman, or his alternate, to procure from all departments and agencies of the Government such records and documents in their possession as may be necessary, relevant, or useful to the committee in the accomplishment of its objectives hereunder.

"4. In carrying out its functions and duties, and within the limits of available funds, the members of the committee and its personnel are authorized to engage in the necessary domestic and foreign travel. When permitted by law and otherwise practicable, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall provide appropriate travel assistance, including the furnishing of available government-owned transportation and other facilities."

לוח פאר היינט

וועטער:

JEWISH JOURNAL AND DAILY NEWS

דער מארגען זשורנאל

פרייז 4 סענט

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גארדען שטורעמט מיט פראטעסט געגען בעווינ׳ס שענדליכע רעדע

פאדערן גלייך צו עפענען א״י טויערן פאר 100,000 אידען

ד״ר. סילווער באצייכענט בעווינ׳ען ווי א גראבער יונג און פארלוימדער

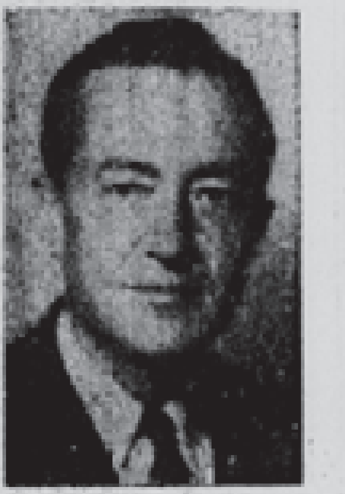
ראבי וויז פאדערט פון פרעזידענט טרומאן באלדיגע האנדלונג וועגן ארץ ישראל.—בארטלי קראם, אמעריקאנער מיטגליד פון דער א״י קאמיסיע, מאכט סענסאציאנעלע אויפדעקונג וועגן מופטי׳ס טעטיגקייט.—דערציילט אויך וועגן אינטריגעס פון דער ענגלישער קאלאניאלער פאליטיק.—ארץ ישראל ישוב פראטעסטירט געגען באשיינקונג פון בארען־פארטיי.

ספעציעלער באריכט פון מ. דובאווני

(פארזעצונג אויף צווייטען זייט)

הויפט רעדנער אויף פראטעסט דעמאנסטראציע געגען ענגלאנד

דר. סטיפען ס. וויז



בארטלי ס. קראם

דר. אבא הלל סילווער

בעווין מאכט אן אנטיסעמיטישע אטאקע אויף אמעריקאנער אידען

זאגט אז די אמעריקאנער אידען אינזיסטירן מען זאל אריינלאזן 100,000 אידען קיין ארץ ישראל, ווייל זיי ווילן זיי נישט אין ניו יארק.—ווארענט אידען מיט אנטיסעמיטיזם אין דער ענגלישער ארמיי.—זאגט אז מען קען נישט איינגאזירן אראבישע לענדער און מען מוז אויך רעכענען מיט דעם באדען פון אראבער.—גלייבט נישט אין ״ראסען־שטאטען״.

(פארזעצונג אויף צווייטען זייט)

פון טאג צו טאג

טרומאנ׳ס לייבאר פאליסי, זיין וועטא פון קעיס ביל, וועגן אייזנבאהנשטרייק, מאדערן קאמיסיע.

— פון י. פישמאן

ציוניסטען איינינגען זיך אויף אפצולייגען די וואהלען פארן ציון קאנגרעס ביז 30טען יוני

(פארזעצונג אויף צווייטען זייט)

25 יאהריגער אידישער לאיער קרינט הויכען סטייט אמט

(פארזעצונג אויף צווייטען זייט)

ענגלא־אידיש קאמיטע הייבט אן שטודירען די רעקאמענדאציעס פון א״י קאמיסיע

(פארזעצונג אויף צווייטען זייט)

דער מופטי וועט באזוכען אייער טרומאן, בארימען זיך די ארץ ישראל אראבער

(ספעציעל קייבעל צום ״מארגען זשורנאל״ פון ש. יצחקי)

(פארזעצונג אויף צווייטען זייט)

באראך נישט איבער סענאט פלאן ווי צו פארמיידען אטאמישע מלחמה

(פארזעצונג אויף צווייטען זייט)

האט אויסגעפאלגט ארדער פון ענגלענדער, זאגט מיכאלאוויטש

12 טויט, פילע פארוואונדעט אין בלוטיגע ראיאטען אין איטאליע

(פארזעצונג אויף צווייטען זייט)

באריכט אז קעניג הומבערט פארלאזט איטאליע

זאגט אז תל־אביב וועט האבען בלויז אידישע פאליציי

רעגירונג האפט צו פארמיידען שיף ארבייטער סטרייק אין 24 שטונדען

(פארזעצונג אויף זייט 9)

אידען אין סלאוואקיע געסטראשעט מ׳וועט זיי אויסהרג׳נען ווי אין פוילען

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"THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY"

פרייז 4 סענט

אומפאַרטייאיש אין נייעס
אומאָפּהענגיג אין מיינונג

Vol. XXXII. No. 11,469 | Entered as Second Class Matter Post Office, New York, N. Y. NEW YORK | THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1946 | יום ה׳, י״ד סיון, תש״ו | דאָנערשטאָג, 13טן יוני, 1946 | 8 PAGES | PRICE 4 CENTS

„בעווין איז אַ פאַרלוימדער און גרויזאַן״ — ד״ר סילווער׳ס ענטפער אויף אַנטיסעמיטישען בילבול קעגען אַמעריקע; אידישע מאַסען שטורעמען מיט פּראָטעסט קעגן ענגלאַנד

„אַמעריקע הייסט 100,000 אידען פאָרען קיין א״י, ווייל זי וויל זיי ניט האָבן אין ניו יאָרק״, זאָגט בעווין אויף לעיבאָר־קאָנפערענץ

ארין ישראל רעזאָלוציע צוריקגעצויגען אויף קאָנפערענץ פון לעיבאָר־פּאַרטיי נאָך בעווינס שאַרפער רעדע. — ענגליש־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיטע פון עקספּערטע הויבט אָן שטודירען דורכפיר פון רעקאָמענדאַציעס פון ארין ישראל קאָמיסיע, מעלדט דער ענגלישער אויסערן־מיניסטעריום. — בוירנס ווייסט ניט וועגען אַזאַ קאָמיסיע.

בעווין ווייזט צוריק א״י רעפּאָרט

בירמינגהם, ענגלאַנד, יוני 12 (יו.פּ.) — אויסערדענטלעכער ערנסטקייט בעווין האָט היינט דערקלערט אויף דער יערלעכער קאָנפערענץ פון דער בריטישער לייבאָר פּאַרטיי, אַז אַמעריקע וויל מען זאָל שיקען הונדערט טויזנט אידען קיין ארץ־ישראל, ווייל זי וויל ניט האָבן עוסיל פון זיי אין ניו יאָרק.

(ענטפערונג אויף בעווינס דערקלערונג, אַז אַמעריקע וויל מען זאָל שיקען די 100 טויזנט אידען קיין ארץ־ישראל, ווייל זי וויל זיי ניט אין ניו יאָרק, האָט דר. אבא הלל סילווער, דער פּרעזידענט פון דער אַמעריקאַנער אינטערעסן פון אידישן פאָלק, אַז בעווין דערקלערט, אויב ענגלאַנד וועט אָפּלייגן אַלע שוועריגקייטן אין ארץ־ישראל, האָט בעווין דערקלערט: די אַמעריקאַנער אידען זאָלן אַלע קומען אין ארץ־ישראל, ווייל זי וויל ניט אַז זיי זאָלן אין ארץ־ישראל, ווייל זי וויל ניט אַז זיי זאָלן אין ניו יאָרק.

דערנעבן האָט דער אַמעריקאַנער אינטערעס אַז באַגרענעצן, אַז תּוך דערלויבט אַלע אידישע אינטערעסן אין ארץ־ישראל, האָט בעווין דערקלערט: די אַמעריקאַנער אידען זאָלן אַלע קומען אין ארץ־ישראל, ווייל זי וויל ניט אַז זיי זאָלן אין ניו יאָרק.

צוזאַמען די אויסגאַבן פון די עקספּערטן זיינען באַרעכנט די פונקטן, וואָס קאָמיטעטן אין כסדר האָט נעכט נעכט דערמאָנט אין דערשינען, אויב שליסענדיג דעם אויסמאָל פון די אַרבעטן אַז די אַפּשאַטונג פון דייטש פּראָטעסטאַנטאַנטיזם אין אַנדערד אויך האָבן נאָך 20 מיליאָן אַז אַנדערד שיידונג. די רעקאָמענדאַציעס פון די אַמעריקאַנער אינטערעסן פון די אַמעריקאַנער אינטערעסן אַז אַלע אַנדערד אַנדערד אַנדערד

מים א דייל ווייסן שוטען אויפ־קאנט־נען, צווישען וועלכע עס האבען זיך באמערקט די פאלגענדע:

„עטלי, זיינען 6 מיליאן טויטע אין רען ניט נגנג?" — „פירט עטלי אן דעם יוגיסטר סטיטשם דעפארטי מענט?" — „עטלי ארבר טראמאן — דער סטיטרדעפארטמענט פון אויס ווייליען!" — „די אידען דארפען דע־טונג, ניט קיין פארשונגען!" — „אייער אומטייליגער אליאנס: ארבאבי שע מעראלען און בריטישער כאציאר ליום!" — „מען לאזט אנטלויפען דעם־נאציסמוס, אבער מען דאפט ניט די נאציקרבנות!" — „סטיים דעפארטמענט, נגנג. דאבלי טאק", מיר ווייען מעשים!"

די וויכטיגסטע רערן אויף דער דע־מאנסטראציע האט געהאלטען באר־טלי ס. קראס. פון קאליפארניע. מיטגליד פון דער אנגלו־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע וועגען ארץ־ישראל. דאס איז געווען די אמענדארציסטע רעדע, וואס איז ווען עס איז נגחתים געווארען וועגען דער אונטערדרוקונג און וואס די קאר מיטע האט אויסגעזאגט וועגען דעם מומטי, וועגען די ארבישע מעראר לען, וועגען די ענגליש אינטרעסעס. און אין קנעגבאק צו דעם — וועגען דעם אידישען פעלדגעזאנג, קאנטרעק טיווען נייטס און דער טוכה. וואס די אידען זייגען מער דער נאנצער דעמאר קראטישער וועלט און איבערהויפט מארן מיטעלערדה.

קראס זאגט, אז דער מומטי איז א סכנה פאר דער נאנצער וועלט

באזונדערס מערקווירדיג זייגען גע־ווען קראס'ס באשולדיגונגען, אז דער מומטי איז א סכנה פאר דער נאנצער וועלט, אויך פאר אמעריקע. ער האט ציטירט פון דאקומענטען, וועלכע האר בען באוויזען, אז דער מומטי האט גע־נומען נעלם ביי היטלער'ן פאר פרי הערדיגע און צ־קינסטיגע מעשים. דאס איז פארציכטיגט אין אן אפיציעלען אפטאר צווישען היטלער'ן און דעם מומטי. מר. קראס האט פארלאנגט, אז די אמעריקאנער רעגירונג זאל זיך באמיהען צו ארעסטירען דעם מומטי און ברענגען אים צו דער באשולדיגונגס־באנק.

ענגלאנד האט פארשפראכען צו פאלגען די פארשלאגען פון דער ארץ־ישראל קאמיטע

מר. קראס האט געלייענט א בריוו פון דזשאן באלפור, פארזיצער פון דער בריטישער רעגירונג, וואס איז געשריבען געווארען דעם 8טען יאנו־אר, 1946, צו קאנגרעסמאן סעמרוע ווייס, אין וועלכען מר. באלפור האט אן נאטע פון פראזידענט פון פארטיסטי בעווי, פון הערבערט פארריסאן און פון קאלאנעל סעקרע־טאר דערקלערט:

„מיר פארזיכערן אייך, אז אין ענגי לאנד איז דער וואונש נים ווייניגער היים ווי אין די פאראייניגטע שטאטען צו געפינען א לייזונג צום אידישען פראבלעם; דערפאר, וואס די בריטישע רעגירונג האט א שטאר קען ווילען צו פארטידיגן צייטפאר לוסט, איז אויב די קאמיטע וועט פאר ענדיגען איר בארוכט פאר דער צייט, ווען דאס פראבלעם קאן באפרידיגט ווערען אין די פאראייניגטע פעלקער, וועט די רעגירונג טאן דאס בעסטע צו פארווירקליכען דער קאמיטע'ס רעקאמענדאציעס".

ראבאי סטיטען ווייז

דאס געפטען אויפגעטרעטענס דעם פערר קאן קוקען נארען מים א פרעמדען קעפען ע. גלאבר.

קראס וואנט זיך געשעפט צו קוקען די אויסגעוואנדערטע אידען אין פנים אריין

מר. קראס האט איבערגעגעבען וועגען די באוזוכען אין אייראפע, אין די דייטשע און עסטרייכישע לאגערן, וואו ער האט זיך געטראפען מיט די אויס־געוואנדערטע אידען, וואס האבען נעד וואנט אויף א ישועה. דאס איז נעד וועזן לעמטען מעבראגאר, אז זיי וואר טען נאר. די קאמיטע איז געווען זיי מער, אז אירע באשלוסען וועלן ברענ־גען חילף און רעטונג צו די דאזיגע אידען, און מר. קראס האט דערקלערט: א איטם, נאר דעם, ווי עס זייגען אומעק 6 תרשים, וועלכע ער זיך נד שטעמט צו קוקען די לייזונגען אידען אין פנים אריין, — אידען, וועלכע ער האט באצייכנט אלס דעם אידעאליס־טישען מענשליכען עלעמענט, וואס איז נעריינגט געווארען אין די דער פארונגען פון די קאנצענטראציע־לאגר נאר און אין. די מענשליכע שלאכ־ט־הויף.

ראבאי סיטוער ענטפערט בעווין רוסט אים פארלוירטער און גראבער מענש

מר. בעווין — האט דר. אבא הל ס־ליטער געזאגט אין זיין רעדע — האט הייגט דערקלערט, אז „אויב מר זאלען אריינגעבען הונדערט טויזנט א דען אין ארץ ישראל וואלט אפ־ראשט נעראטפט אריינשטעלען נאר א דזוויזיע פון בריטישע סאלדאטען. אפ־כן ניט נרייט דאס צו טאן".

דער דאזיגער אויסגעשרויבענער, ס־ליטערישער ארגומענט ווערט נאר־אמאל נעברויכט כדי צו פארעלטיגן דאס ברענען פון נאר א צוזאג, אז דאס דאזיגע לעגענדע אפט באליידיגט בעווין מים א בלינער באליידיגונג אין'ן אדרעס פון אמעריקאנער אפאל־

מים א דייל ווייסן שוטען אויפ־קאנט־נען, צווישען וועלכע עס האבען זיך באמערקט די פאלגענדע:

„עטלי, זיינען 6 מיליאן טויטע אין רען ניט נגנג?" — „פירט עטלי אן דעם יוגיסטר סטיטשם דעפארטי מענט?" — „עטלי ארבר טראמאן — דער סטיטרדעפארטמענט פון אויס ווייליען!" — „די אידען דארפען דע־טונג, ניט קיין פארשונגען!" — „אייער אומטייליגער אליאנס: ארבאבי שע מעראלען און בריטישער כאציאר ליום!" — „מען לאזט אנטלויפען דעם־נאציסמוס, אבער מען דאפט ניט די נאציקרבנות!" — „סטיים דעפארטמענט, נגנג. דאבלי טאק", מיר ווייען מעשים!"

די וויכטיגסטע רערן אויף דער דע־מאנסטראציע האט געהאלטען באר־טלי ס. קראס. פון קאליפארניע. מיטגליד פון דער אנגלו־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע וועגען ארץ־ישראל. דאס איז געווען די אמענדארציסטע רעדע, וואס איז ווען עס איז נגחתים געווארען וועגען דער אונטערדרוקונג און וואס די קאר מיטע האט אויסגעזאגט וועגען דעם מומטי, וועגען די ארבישע מעראר לען, וועגען די ענגליש אינטרעסעס. און אין קנעגבאק צו דעם — וועגען דעם אידישען פעלדגעזאנג, קאנטרעק טיווען נייטס און דער טוכה. וואס די אידען זייגען מער דער נאנצער דעמאר קראטישער וועלט און איבערהויפט מארן מיטעלערדה.

קראס זאגט, אז דער מומטי איז א סכנה פאר דער נאנצער וועלט

באזונדערס מערקווירדיג זייגען גע־ווען קראס'ס באשולדיגונגען, אז דער מומטי איז א סכנה פאר דער נאנצער וועלט, אויך פאר אמעריקע. ער האט ציטירט פון דאקומענטען, וועלכע האר בען באוויזען, אז דער מומטי האט גע־נומען נעלם ביי היטלער'ן פאר פרי הערדיגע און צ־קינסטיגע מעשים. דאס איז פארציכטיגט אין אן אפיציעלען אפטאר צווישען היטלער'ן און דעם מומטי. מר. קראס האט פארלאנגט, אז די אמעריקאנער רעגירונג זאל זיך באמיהען צו ארעסטירען דעם מומטי און ברענגען אים צו דער באשולדיגונגס־באנק.

ענגלאנד האט פארשפראכען צו פאלגען די פארשלאגען פון דער ארץ־ישראל קאמיטע

מר. קראס האט געלייענט א בריוו פון דזשאן באלפור, פארזיצער פון דער בריטישער רעגירונג, וואס איז געשריבען געווארען דעם 8טען יאנו־אר, 1946, צו קאנגרעסמאן סעמרוע ווייס, אין וועלכען מר. באלפור האט אן נאטע פון פראזידענט פון פארטיסטי בעווי, פון הערבערט פארריסאן און פון קאלאנעל סעקרע־טאר דערקלערט:

„מיר פארזיכערן אייך, אז אין ענגי לאנד איז דער וואונש נים ווייניגער היים ווי אין די פאראייניגטע שטאטען צו געפינען א לייזונג צום אידישען פראבלעם; דערפאר, וואס די בריטישע רעגירונג האט א שטאר קען ווילען צו פארטידיגן צייטפאר לוסט, איז אויב די קאמיטע וועט פאר ענדיגען איר בארוכט פאר דער צייט, ווען דאס פראבלעם קאן באפרידיגט ווערען אין די פאראייניגטע פעלקער, וועט די רעגירונג טאן דאס בעסטע צו פארווירקליכען דער קאמיטע'ס רעקאמענדאציעס".

זיי דארפען אויך ברענגען צו אמערי־קאנער נעלם, אריינגעבענס דאס נעלם פון אירישע בירגער פון די פאר אייניגטע שטאטען, וואס האבען גע־ווען אזא גלענצענדען ביישפיל פון לאיאליטעט און פאטריאטיזם אין מיטן קריג און וועגען קרבנות האבען געהאלטען דאסזעלבע פון פאנאנדערגע פאלגענע בריטישע וויסענשאפט. דארף נעבנטעס ווערען פון א רעגירונג, וועל מעגס אויסלאנדרשיניסטער דאס ווי דערהאלט באוויזען א שטארקען אנטי אידישען פארטיאישען שטאנדפונקט.

מיר צווייפלען זעהר שטארק צו מר. בעווין פארטרעט דאס נעוויסען און דעם נייטס פון דעם ענגלישען פאלק, אבער עס איז זייער זאר אפטזאוואר־טען דעם דאזיגען פארלוירטער און בילינען יונג און צו פארלאנגען אן עמיגער אנדערש, וואס פארטרעט מער נייטס, זאל פארנעמען אזא וויכטיגע שטעלע.

דר. ווייז אפטקירט בעווין'ס באי ליידינגערע דערקלערונגען וועגען אידען

דר. סטיפען ס. ווייז האט אין זיין רעדע שטארק אפטקירט די דערקלע־רונג, וואס מיניסטער בעווין האט געגעבען פרי נעמאכט וועגען אידען, ארץ־ישראל אין פארבינדונג מיט אמעריקע און דער אנגלו־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע. דר. ווייז האט שוין פארלאנגט אויך אנגעריפען בעווין'ס דערקלערונג וועגען ארץ־ישראל אויף דער די אנגלו־אמעריקאנער קאמיטע אין באשאיטס געווארען.

„מיר, אמעריקאנער אידען", האט דר. ווייז געזאגט, „פונקט ווי דאס נאנצע אמעריקאנער פאלק, האבען א רעכט צוריקצושטייערן די אומגיטי־נג און וואולנארייש" באליידיגונג וועגען פון מר. בעווין. אז די אנד־טאציע אין די פאראייניגטע שטאטען פאר דעם אייגלאזען 100,000 אידען קיין ארץ־ישראל נייט אן דערפאר, ווייל די אמעריקאנער ווילען ניט צו־ציל מען זיי אין נו ישרע. מיר ארם נים די וואולנארייטעס פון די דאזיגע וועגען. וואס מיר פארדריסט איז דאס, וואס הנם פרעזידענט טרומאן האט באשטיטט א נאנצען קאבינעט קאמיטעס צו באהאנדלען די ארץ־יש־ראל פראגע, איז ניטא קיין האפנונג, ווי עס שיינט, אז די איינשטיטונג דע־קאמענדאציע פון דער אנגלו־אמעריק־אנער קאמיטע זאל פארווירקליכט ווערען. מיידען פרעזידענט טרומאן ווען דערען „דברים קשים" און האנד־לען מים א שטארקער האנט אין באַ־צוג צו דער בריטישער רעגירונג. מיר האבען א רעכט און א פליכט, אלס אמעריקאנער בירגער, צו ווענדען זיך צו אונזער פרעזידענט, — און איך, אלס א מיטגליד פון זיין פארטיי, טו עס. — און זאגען צו אים:

„מר. פרעזידענט! מען באליידיגט אייך. די בריטישע רעגירונג האנדעלט פאלש קעגען אייך. איר האט פאר לאנגט פון פראזידענטשאפט 100,000 פערזענליכקייטען פאר די אומגעוואר־צעלטע אידען צו קומען קיין ארץ־יש־ראל. אייער בקשה איז אין נאנצען אפגעווארפען געווארען. זעקס תרשים און מער זיינען פארביי. אין משך פון יענער צייט האט די אויסגערשטענס־קאמיטע איינרייגליך און אויסשר־פענדיג באהאנדלעט די פראגע. זייער רעקאמענדאציע איז געווען איינשטי־

cont. on next page

אויף געמיינע שטעטלעך אין דער ריסאַ קאָנטער ווערטן דערקלערט, אַז בעווין איז אַ סאָוועטישער אָן אַ נראַבאָ. דה. מילטאָנס רעדע ווערט איבערגעגעבן אויספירליך הייגט אין

אויגנבליק בעווין

האָט געטאָן געגנען אַמעריקאַנישע אַנטהערעניש. הערען אַפּעריקע אין אויגן אויגן.

„מאַנ". איצט באַרוהיקט זיך דער אַרבעטערדעמאָנסטראַציע).

(בעווין'ס הערע אין אויסגעטרעטן נעווערן ווי אַן אַנדרייס, אַז די בריטישע לייבאָרטרעגערונג וואַרפט אַן איבנגעגעבן דעם דאָפּאַרט פון דער ענגלישער אַמעריקאַנער פּאָליטיק.

„וואָס אין שייך דער אַנטאַציע אין אַמעריקע, באַזונדערס אין ניו יאָרק, אַז כאָטש זאָל אַריינלאָזן הונדערטס פון ווענס אידען, — האָט בעווין געזאָגט — דערקלערט איך מיט די רייניסטע פאַרטיקן, אַז דאָס איז דערפאַר ווייל מען וויל דיי נים האָבן אין ניו יאָרק, אין איך האָב, אַז מען וועט מיר נישט שלעכט פאַרשטיין אין אַמעריקע".

(די „אינטאַ" זאָגט אין איר מעלדונג פון לאָנדאָן, אַז אַנדרייסענדיק, אַז די אידען אין ניו יאָרק אַנטיסעמיטן, אַז מען זאָל אַריינלאָזן די 100,000 דיסלאַסטע אידען פון אייראָפּע קיין אַרץ ישראל „ווייל דיי ווילן דיי נים האָבן אין ניו יאָרק", האָט אויסגעדרוקט אַן ערנסטן בעווין הייגט אין אַ שאַרפן ערשטן אַרט דער יקליכער קאָנפערענץ פון דער לייבאָר פּאַרטיי אין בורנמוט געפירט מען זאָל צוריק ווייזן אַ רעזאָלוציע וועגן אַרץ ישראל אויף וועלכער פאַרשיידענע פאַרטיי דער האָבן זיך געהאַט געאייניגט).

לאָנדאָן, יוני 12 (איטאַ). — די רעזאָלוציע, וואָס האָט געפאָרדערט מען זאָל אַפּשאַפן די באַגרעניצונגען אויף אידישער אים נראַציע און אויף אידישן לאַנדערעווע אין אַרץ ישראל, אין צוריקגעצויגען געווערן נאָר בעוויל קערץ, אין וועלכער ער האָט אַנגעגרייפן, אַז ענגלאַנד אין נים נעגיטים אַנצונעמען די רעקאָמענדאַציע פון דער ענגלישאַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע באַלד אַריינלאָזן 100,000 אידען פון אייראָפּע קיין אַרץ ישראל.

„אויב מיר זאָלן פאַרגעסן אייניקע שטעלן 100,000 אידען אין פּאַלעסטינע,—האָט בעווין געזאָגט,—וואָלט איך דאָרט געפאַרט אַריינשטעלן נאָר אַ דריטל פון בריטישע סאָלדאַטן איך בין נים דערגעריים דאָס צו טאָן איך פון זאָגן צו די אידען אין צו די אַראַבער: לייגט אויפן אייערע ביקס פון. רייסט נים אויף קיין בריטישע באַלדאַטן, וועלכע זיינען נאָכן אויסשולדיק אין דער זאַך. איך באַשאַפן אַ נייע פאַרט (!) אַנטיסעמיטישע נעלדונגען אין דער בריטישער אַרמיי."

האָט בעווין פאַרגעלעגט. — איך אַ שווער פראָבלעם. דאָס איז אַן אינטערנאַציאָנאַלע זאַך. און איך בין נעגער מען צום שלום, אַז בלויז דאָס אַפּשאַר מען מיר דעם „ווייסן פּאַפּיר" וועט נים פירען צו ווייס".

בעווין האָט נעראַנגט דער אַמעריקאַנער רעגירונג פאַר באַטייליגן זיך צוזאַמען מיט ענגלאַנד „אין דעם נעראַנגל מיט דעם דאָזיגן פּאַבלעם".

דערביי האָט ער דערקלערט, אַז וואָס מער ער שטודירט די אַנטוויקלונג פון פּאַלעסטינע צוזאַמען מיט'ן עבר הירדן און די מעגליכקייט צו באַפרידיגן דאָס לאַנד, אַלץ מער איז ער איבערצייגט, אַז עס פון דערגרייכט ווערן אַ בשותפות'דיגער באַשלוס. אַז די ערד זאָל באַלאַנגען צו אַלעמען און זאָל אויסגעטיילט ווערן און פאַרדינען ווערן דורך אַ פּעפּציאַלן טרי בונאַל.

בעווין האָט נעוואָרנט די קאָנפערענץ שאַן לעבן אַנגעמען די רעזאָלוציע, ווייל איר ווירקונג קאָן צוריקשטויסן די אידען אויף יאָרן.

אונטערשטייצונגען. אַז דאָס לאַנד פּראָבלעם אין אַרץ ישראל איז פון דער נעטסטער וויכטיקייט. האָט בעווין פאַרגעלאָגן, אַז כדי דורכצופירן דעם „לאָזונגען אַלץ", דאַרף די ערד באַלאַנגען צו אַלעמען. „אויב איר ווילט אויפהויבן דעם מאַנדאַרד פון אַראַבישן לעבן צו דער מדרגה פון די אידען, קאָנט איר דאָס נים טאָן דורך אונטקנעמען דעם נאָכגעבן פון די אַראַבער". — האָט בעווין נעזאָגט דאָס, דערביי האָט ער דערקלערט, אַז ער גלויבט נים אין אויסשליסליכע ראַסישע שטאַטן.

„אין פּאַלעסטינע ווילן דיי האָבן אַ פּאַלעסטינער מלוכה, אַזוי אַז מען זאָל קאָנען דערגען דיער שטיטע אין די הויפּטשטעט פון דער וועלט. דאָס באַטיי איך זיך צו טאָן. עס איז נויטיג נעדולד און אַרבייט דאָס צו דערגרייכן", — האָט בעווין נעזאָגט. דערביי האָט ער אויסגעדריקט זיין גלויבן, אַז די פּאַלעסטינער אידישע מחות הולען זיין ווילקאָמען ביי די אַראַבער אַבער דער נאָכגער וועלט.

בעווין האָט ווידערהאָלט, אַז „מען מאַר נים אַרויסגאָנען די אידען פון אייראָפּע", אַז [illegible] די אידען זאָלען אין די לענדער וואָו דיי וואוינען אַפּטיסן די נעגע צן פון די ראַזיע לענדער".

לאָנדאָן, יוני 12 (איטאַ). — בשותפות'דיגע ענגלישאַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע פון עקספּערטן דאַרף דאָס בראַשטאַנ (הייגט) אַנהויבן שטודירן אַ נרויסע צאָל פראַגען. וואָס זיינען פאַרבונדען מיט דער דורכפירונג פון דאָס דאָפּאַרט פון דער ענגלישאַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע וועגן אַרץ ישראל. דאָס דאָ הייגט דערקלערט אַ פּאַרשטיי דער פון אויסדרוקסיגסטערייס.

עס איז אָפיציעל אונטערשטראָכן געווארן, אַז ביז איצט איז נאָר נים אַ נענוגסן נעוואָרען קיין באַשלוס פון ענגלאַנד וועגן דעם אויב דער רעדאַרט פון דער קאָמיסיע זאָל דורכגעפירט ווערן. די בריטישע רעגירונג. דאָס נים אָנגענומען קיין באַשלוס וועגן איר פּאָליטיק אייגדער זי וועט דערלאָזן די נעשריבענע ענטפערס פון אידען און אַראַבער, וועלכע ווערן דערוואַרט דעם 30סטן יוני. עס וועט איר נים אָנגענומען ווערן קיין באַשלוס וועגן אַ אויסלעזונג אויף די ווייס די אַמעריקאַנער רעגירונג איז נרייט צו נייס מיט איר הילף אין אַזאַ די רעקאָמענדאַציעס זאָלען אַריין אין קראַפט.

ניט שאַפן קיין פּאַראַרטיייל פאַר דעם באַשלוס אויב מען זאָל יאָ אַדער ניט אַנהייבן דאָס אַריינלאָזן פון די הונדערט טויזנט אידען קיין אַרץ ישראל, אין דאָ דערקלערט נעוואָרען אין דער יעלע קרייזן.

וואַשינגטאָן, יוני 12 (איטאַ). — דער סטייטדעפּאַרטמענט האָט היינט דערקלערט, אַז עס ווייס נים וועגן אַזאַ בשותפות'דיגער קאָמיסיע, וואָס ווערט דערמאָנט אין דעם לאָנדאָנער באַריכט. אין אַז דער באַריכט נעמט זיך וואַרשיינליך פון אַ פּיפּאַרטמענט דעגרעס.

פּעריעטערי אין לטייט דזשיזאָס. בוירנס האָט אויף זיין נעכטיגער פּרעס קאָנפערענץ דערקלערט, אַז עס ווערט נים נעפאָלגט קיין בשותפות'דיגע ענגלישאַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע.

ער האָט בלויז נעזאָגט, אַז פּרעזידענט טרומאַן'ס קאָבינעטקאָמיסיע וועגן פּאַלעסטינע וועט זיך אויסטרעטן מיט אינטערעסאַנט און זיך באַראַטן מיט אַ בריטישער קאָמיסיע.

די בריטישע קאָמיסיע וועט באַשטיין אויסשליסליך פון עקספּערטן אין וועט אייגשליסן רעגירונגבאַאַמטן, וואָס זיינען באַקאַנט מיט דער פּאַלעסטינער פראַגע, אַבער זי וועט נים האָבן קיין קאָבינעטסמיטגלידער. מען גלויבט, אַז די ענגלישע קאָמיסיע וועט אויפשליסן עקספּערטן פון קאָלאָניאַלסיגניטאַרס רוים, און אַ נעגערל, אַדער מיליטערי מאַן, וועלכער איז באַקאַנט מיט אַנ געלעגנהייטן פון נאָנגעגן מזרח.

„מיר פאַרלאַנגען אַ באַרויִקונגס־אַנאָרדענונג און אויך אַ נייטראַלן אַנטוויקלונגס־פּלאַן אויפן גרונט פון אַנטוויקלונגס־מעגלעכקייט, אינטענסיווע קולטור־ווירטשאַפטלעכקייט, ווי אַזאַ דעמאָנסטרירט געווענען דורך אַ פאַרוויבערטער עקזיסטענץ דורך אידישער אַריקולטור.

„אַ פּאָזיטיווע אַנטשלוס אַ נעגאַטיווע האַלטונג אין נייטראַל פאַר דער אויסנוצונג פון די נרויסע, נאַטירלעכע טויזנטסטע רעסורסן פון באָדן און וואַסער.

„דאָס אַריינלאָזן 100,000 אימיגראַנטן, ווי דעמאָנסטרירט פון דער קאַמיסיע, פאַרוויקלט אין זיך די נייע פּראָבלעמען פון נרויסע שטחים פאַסיגן באָדן, ווען שטייען צו פאַרפיגונג, נים שווערינגריג די אַראַבער, אויב די באַגרענעצונגען זאָלען אָפּגעהאַלטן ווערען" און אַנדערע אַנטוויקלונגס־פאַקטאָרן זאָלען אָנגענומען ווערען.

„דאָס אויפלעבן די לענדערייען, וואָס האָבן נעהאַט וויילע אויסזיכטן, דורכ'ן קרעדיטן באַוויזן די אויפגאַבן פון פּראָנטיער אַריינגעגעבן אייראָפּעאישע אידן אין אַנדערע אָרטן, וואָס זיינען דאָ באַוועגט.

„אייגנאַרטיגע אַז באָדן דער שטיקן די נאַנצע אידישע אונטערנעמונג.

דר. אַבראַהם גראָסמאַן,
פּרעזידענט פון העברעישע יונילעוו

באַוועגונגער דיואי מעקלעגראַסיגט, אַז די אייראָפּעאישע אידן מאַכן דאָך נים צוריקקערן אין זייערע לענדער

נאַוועגונגער דיואי, אין אַ טעלעגראַם צו זיין מעריקאַ קאָנטער נאַרדען דעמאָנסטראַציע, שליסט זיך אָן אין פּראָטעסט קעגן דער אַפּשלעפונג, וואָס ווערט נעמאַכט אין דער דורכפירונג פון די דעקאַמענדאַציעס פון דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע. ער זאָגט זיך אַרויס קעגן אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע, וואָס ווערט נעמאַכט אין דער דורכפירונג פון די דעקאַמענדאַציעס פון דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע. ער זאָגט זיך אַרויס קעגן צוריקשיקן די אייראָפּעאישע אידן אין זייערע לענדער.

„מיר קאָנען נים בלייבן דאָרט, וואו מיר זיינען", זאָגט נאַוועגונגער דיואי. „מיר קאָנען נים גיין צוריק צו זייערע היימען. זייער רעכט צו גיין קיין ארץ ישראל איז שוין נאַכגעגעבן געוואָרן. מיר מוז עס איצט און תיכף ומיד אויספירען".

די אַראַבישע ליגע איז בלויז די שטימע פון ענגלאַנד, — זאָגט סענאַטאָר ברוסטער

סענאַטאָר ברוסטער, פון מעין, מיטגליד פון פּרעזידיום פון דער אַמעריקאַנער קריסטלעכער קאָמיסיע פאַר ארץ ישראל, באַרויִערט, אין אַ טעלעגראַם צו דר. מילוואָר, דעם צוריקקער פון מוסטי אין מיטעלמערח. סענאַטאָר ברוסטער שליסט זיך אָן מיט יענען „רויטבלוטיגע אַמעריקאַנער" קעגן דעם אומפאַרשטענדליכען און אומפאַרצייליכן צוריקקער פון דעם שענערליכען נרענדיסטאַטן צום מיטעלמערח. דאָס באַוויזט פאַרצווייפלונג, — זאָגט דער סענאַטאָר, — ענגלאַנד, שטיצענדיג איבערסאָר און מיינט פריינט מיט נעלם, העלפענדיג אַלע דעמאָנסטן פון מיטעלמערח, שאַפט די אַראַבישע ליגע פאַר זיך. „דער בריטישער לייב זעהט נים אויס זעהר שיין, פאַרערענדיג אין די נעבאַרנטע קלידער פון אַן אַראַבישען שייך".

דזשיימס מעקדאָנאַלד פאַרלאַנגט אָפענע מויערן, ווי די קאָמיסיע האָט דעקאָמענדירט

אין אַ דעפעש צום מיטינג זאָגט דזשיימס מעקדאָנאַלד, מיטגליד פון דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער אויסשוסנס־קאָמיסיע, אַז ער פאַרשטייט מיט יערען טאָג אַלץ וויינינער, פאַרוואָס מען פאַרווירקליכט נים די קאָנקרעטע דעקאָמענדאַציעס וועגן אימיגראַציע, וואָס די אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע האָט נעמאַכט.

„מיר זיינען נעווען זיכער", זאָגט ער, „אַז צו מאַכען אַ באַרענונג, אַז די הנגה זאָל אויפגעלייזט ווערען אויף דער די 100,000 אידען פון די אייראָפּעאישע צענטערן זאָלען נעשיקט ווערען קיין ארץ־ישראל, וואָלט נעהייסן צו פאַרלאָזען זיי צו ווייטערער נעפענגעניש און צו האַלטען זיי אַלס משכנות".

cont. from p. 2

מיטן שטיצענדיג אויף מקשה צום אַראַבישן מיניסטער, ווי לאַנג, מיסטער אַרטשיבאַלד, ווי לאַנג מוזען מיר וואַרטען?"

ריכטער ראָזענבערג הויבט אויף די באַרעדיקייטן

רוטאַרוש מאַרש ראָזענבערג, אַלס פּרעזידענט פון אידישן נאַציאָנאַלן פאָנד, האָט אין זיין רעדע פאַרגעלייגט דאָס באַרגעלעם די באַרעדיקייטן פון „ווייסן פּאַפּיר" פון 1939.

צווישען אַנדערן האָט ער אָנגעוויזן אויף דער שטעלע פון דאָס אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער באַריכט, וואָס זאָגט דאָס פאָלגענדע:

„מיר דעקאָמענדירען, אַז די דענער לעצטיקס פון 1940 ווערען באַרעכטיגט זאָלען אַמעריקאַנער ווערן, און אַנשטאָט דאָס זאָלען קומען דעגולאַציעס באַגרענעצן אויף אַ פאַר ליסטן פון פרייהייט אין דאָס קומען, דיינען, אַזעלכע נוצען פון באַרען, אַזאַ אונטערשייד פון דאָסע, נעמיינט אַזעלכע גלויבען... מיר ווייסן קענען יעדער נעזעצגעבונג אַזעלכע באַשרענקונג, וואָס אין דיסקריטיגירט קענען איר אַזעלכע אַראַבער... מיר גלויבען נים, אַז עס קאָן נעמאַכט ווערען די נויטיגע שריט פאַר די אַראַבער בלויז, באַגרענעצונגען אידן אַז נעמיסט מיר לען פון ארץ ישראל."

דזשאַרוש ראָזענבערג האָט אָנגעוויזען אויף די פאַקטען, וואָס דער נאַציאָנאַלסאָר האָט אַנטשעדלט דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע, און דאָס אַריבערגעגעבן אַז די דעקאָמענדאַציע דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער קאָמיסיע, אַז די דעקאָמענדאַציע ווען באַרען זאָל באַלד פאַרווירקליכט ווערען אין לעבען, ווייל דער באַרען אין נויטיגן אַפּילו פאַר די 100,000 וואָס דאָרפען אַריינקומען אין ארץ ישראל.

„עס איז קלאָר נעווען", האָט ריכטער ראָזענבערג פאַרגרייפן, „אַז נאָך אַריבערגעגעבן 100,000 אימיגראַנטן אַלעמאָל אידען קיין ארץ־ישראל וואָלט נעווען אַ ליידיגער און וואָלט אַפילו אַפילו נעבראַכט צו גרויסע שווערקייטן, אויב דער טראַנספּאָרט זאָל נים באַגלייט ווערען פון דעם באַלדיגען אָפּשאַפן די באַגרענעצונגען אַמעריקאַנער, און אויב די אידישע וועלט אין ארץ ישראל זאָל נים נעראַנטירט ווערען פון אַרט ווערענישען".

ירושלימער הויפּטבירגער פון קרן קיימת קייבעלט שאַרף נעגען באַרעדיקייטן

דר. אַבראַהם גראָסמאַנסקי, פּרעזידענט פון קרן קיימת אין ירושלים, האָט צו נעשיקט צו דעם מיטינג אין מעריסאָן סקווער נאַרען דעם פאָלגענדען שאַרפן קייבעל:

„דעקאָמענדאַציע נומער 7 פון דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַנער אויסשוסנס־קאָמיסיע'ס באַריכט וואָס פאַרלאַנגט די אָפּשאַפונג פון די דיסקריטיגירטע ריגע באַרענעצונגען פון דאָס 1939 „ווייסן פּאַפּיר", שטעלט מיר זיך פאַר אַ באַרעכטיגונג פון די פאַרערונגען פון קרן קיימת. די פאַטיאָן, וואָס די דאָזיגע דעקאָמענדאַציע אינדערהויפּט באַרעכטיגט די טעגות פון קרן קיימת קענען די באַשרענקונגען, וואָס זיינען נים נאָר אַ דעגראַדאַציע פון מיין היים פון פערזאָן אין נראַנטס אונטער די רעכט, וואָס מיר האָבען לויט'ן מאַנדאַט, נאָר אויך זיינען אויך שעדליך צו דער אַלגעמיינער ווירטשאַפט פון ארץ־ישראל.

„מיר פאַרלאַנגען איצט אַ באַלדיגע אָפּלייגונג פון די דאָזיגע באַשרענקונגען, ווי די קאָמיסיע האָט איינשטימיג פאַרגעשלאָגען. מרגש אַלע אַפיציעלע בריטישע טענות.

„מיר פּוזען זיין אויף דער וואָר קעגען דער שעדליכער אויסנאַהמע פון דעם פאַרשלאָג פון דער קאָמיסיע, וואָס באַצוועקט צו באַשיצען די אַלגעמיינע לאַנדבאַוויצער, ווערים מאַטש דעם אויפגעשיידליכען פאַציאַלען ציל וואָלט אַזאַ געזעצגעבונג אַ יסנגרעס נעוואָרן פון אַ מיינטליכער אַרטיקאַלאַציע קעגען אונערע לעגיטימאַציע

NY Journal American June 13, 1946

Rally Blasts Bevin For Slur on Jews

Rabbis Wise and Silver Assail British Refusal to Open Palestine Door

(Photo in Today's Picture Section.)

British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin's declaration that "New York doesn't want any more Jews" was assailed here today as "a coarse bit of anti-Semitic vulgarity" and one of the "most pitiable speeches in English history."

The replies were given by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland rabbi and president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, joint chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

Bevin told the British Labor Party's annual conference that agitation in this country, particularly in New York, for immigration of 100,000 displaced European Jews into Palestine "is because they don't want too many of them in New York."

MASS DEMONSTRATION.

Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise were principal speakers at a mass demonstration in Madison Square Garden to support Jewish Immigration into Palestine. The rally was sponsored jointly by the American Zionist Emergency Committee and the American Jewish Conference.

Labeling Bevin "a maligner and cheap vulgarian," Dr. Silver attacked Britain's failure to open the door to Palestine to Jewish immigrants.

"We are going to move into Palestine from every direction," he told the audience of 9,000, "in spite of any obstacles. Soon we will be sending hundreds of thousands of young American Jews into Palestine.

"We Jews have had enough. We want a national home for our people."

He called upon American Jews to ask Congress to protest Britain's policy in Palestine, and "inquire whether the Government can afford to make a loan to a nation whose pledged word seems to be worthless."

JOHNSON'S VIEW.

Dr. Wise stated British troops in Palestine were not there to "protect the Jews," as Bevin said, "but to safeguard British interests in Egypt and other parts of the Middle East."

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Colo.) called upon Britain to surrender her mandate over Palestine to the United States.

"Britain has proves she is unwilling and unable to carry out her responsibility with respect to the Palestine mandate," he said. "She is pressing us to assume all the responsibilities, so we should also assume the decisions."

He added Britain committed herself to make Palestine a national home for the Jews when she accepted the mandate, and called her failure to do so "faithless."

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Rabbi Silver [illegible] Bevin "Sur[illegible]

NEW YORK, June 13—(U.[illegible]) took issue today with British Foreign [illegible]in's speech before the [illegible]ritish [illegible]ing it a "cheap slur [illegible] the Am[illegible]

Bevin told Labor Pa[illegible] at Bournemouth, England [illegible] that American agitation [illegible] migration of Jews into Palestine [illegible] a desire to keep most of the [illegible] out of New York City.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland rabbi and president of the Zionist Organization of America, bit[illegible] denounced the speech [illegible] rally in Madison Square Garden [illegible] night.

He termed Bevin's remarks "cheap slur on the American people and a coarse bit of anti-Semitic vulgarity reminiscent of the Nazis at their worst."

The Garden rally, sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council and the American Jewish conference, was called to protest delay in admitting 100,000 Jews from displaced persons camps in Germany and [illegible] as recommended by President Truman and the Anglo-American committee of inquiry.

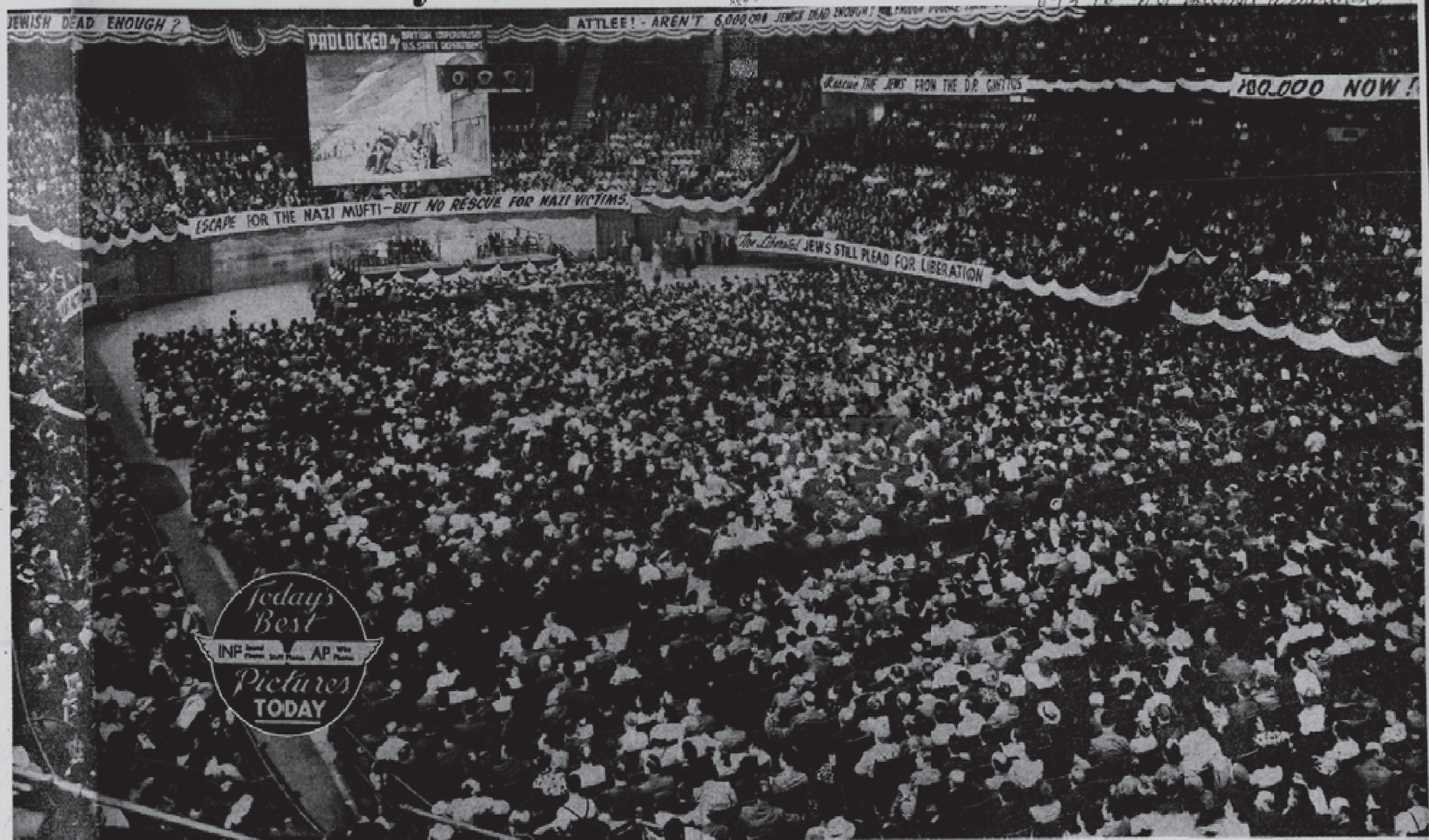
[illegible]ver said that Bevin had given his word that the Anglo-American committee's recommendations, if unanimous, would be carried out.

"American citizens have the right to turn to their representatives in Congress, who are discussing a loan to Britain, and inquire whether the United States can afford to make a loan to a government whose pledged word seems worthless."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman with Silver of the Zionist Emergency Council, termed Bevin's re-

As Garden Rally Assailed Bevin on Closed Palestine

6-13-46 N.Y. Journal American



JEWS ASK JUSTICE . . . Thousands jam Madison Square Garden in a mass demonstration demanding that Britain give up its mandate of Palestine and open the country to Europe's displaced Jews. The rally, sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Committee and the American Jewish Conference, came on the heels of British Foreign Secretary Bevin's rejection of such a proposal. Banners lining the auditorium attack Britain in such terms as "Are the Four Freedoms for all but the Jews?" and "Escape for the Nazi Mufti, but no rescue for the Nazi victims." Speakers included Abba Silver, Cleveland rabbi, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

by Alexander Alland
Journal-American Photo

BEVIN CALLED ANTI-JEWISH

NY SUN June 13 46

Rally Hears Senator Cry Insult at Briton.

Re-examination of the proposed British loan and a demand that Britain be forced to give up immediately its mandate in Palestine were urged last night at a rally of 12,000 in Madison Square Garden, sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council and the American Jewish Conference. The mass demonstration was called to protest the purported "stalling" tactics of the British Government toward the admittance of 100,000 Jews into Palestine. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Minister, also was denounced because of his speech earlier in the day in which he rejected the proposal for the mass migration plan.

"Britain has proved that she is unwilling and unable to carry out her responsibility with respect to the Palestine mandate," Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.) declared. "She is pressing us to assume all of the responsibilities. We should assume also the decisions."

Johnson said that Bevin's speech was a "gratutious insult to the President and the people of the United States. I don't think the President will take it lying down."

Silver Cites Promise.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America, asserted that Bevin had given his word to the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the Palestinian situation and that its recommendations, if unanimous, would be carried out. The committee recommended the admittance of 100,000 Jews immediately.

"In view of this shocking record of broken pledges and the repeated violation of solemn obligations," Silver said, "American citizens have the right to turn to their representatives in Congress who are discussing the granting of a loan to Great Britain, and inquire whether the Government of the United States can afford to make a loan to a Government whose pledged word seems to be worthless.

Cheers, boos and shouts of "Boycott England" were voiced. Silver then said that the British people should "repudiate" this "maligner and cheap vulgarian." He characterized Bevin's "remarks as a "coarse bit of anti-Semitic vulgarity" and asserted that "it very well might be that the British loan will be held in abeyance until this slur is clarified."

Bartley C. Crum, a San Francisco lawyer and a member of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry on Palestine, also demanded that Britain surrender its mandate and that it be turned over to the United Nations. He called for immediate withdrawal from Palestine of all British troops and suggested that the United States Senate examine the feasibility of having this country assume the mandate.

Sees Plot With Mufti.

Crum declared that Bevin's statements had, "for the first time," made it possible for the Soviet Union to ask that it be made one of the trustees of Palestine under the United Nations. He asserted that the return of the Grand Mufti to the Middle East "apparently with the help of the British at this particular moment, is, I consider, one of the most shameless affronts ever given to public decency." He charged that "the Grand Mufti is now using funds given him by Hitler to carry on Hitler's work where Hitler left off. He is the most dangerous advocate of Hitler fascism in the Middle East."

Crum expressed the opinion that the United States State Department is "far from blameless" in the matter of delaying the entry of Jews into Palestine. Concerning Bevin's statement that more Jews are not wanted in New York, Crum declared "I brand that a lie, and he knows it's a lie."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman of the Emergency Council, said that he was not bothered by the "offensive vulgarity" of Bevin's remark that American Jews did not want European Jews, but that he was "troubled because it indicates that, even though President Truman appointed the whole Cabinet with himself included to deal with Palestine, there will be no hope of fulfilling the unanimous recommendation of the Anglo-American Commission unless President Truman speaks sharply and acts decisively in relations to the British Government."

RALLY ASKS SHIFT OF MANDATE TO U. N.

Britain Should Be Forced to Give Up Palestine Control, Speakers Here Declare

BEVIN STAND DENOUNCED

Senator Johnson and B. C. Crum Also Propose That U. S. Assume Charge

Demands that the entire question of the loan to Britain be reexamined and that Britain be forced to give up immediately its mandate in Palestine were voiced last night at a mass demonstration in Madison Square Garden sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council and the American Jewish Conference.

Coming on the heels of Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's rejection of the proposal to admit 100,000 Jews into Palestine, the meeting, which was called a week ago to protest the "stalling" tactics of the British Government, turned instead to a bitter denunciation of the entire policy of the British Government on the issue of Palestine. The meeting was attended by 12,000 persons.

The principal speakers at the rally, including Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairmen of the Emergency Council; Bartley C. Crum, San Francisco lawyer and member of the Anglo-American Commission of Inquiry on Palestine, and Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, interpreted Mr. Bevin's remarks as an affront to President Truman, who personally had advocated the admission of the 100,000.

The demand that Britain surrender the mandate was made by Mr. Crum and Senator Johnson. Mr. Crum, along with five other Americans and six Britons, had served on a commission that had made an exhaustive four-month study before submitting its unanimous recommendations on Palestine.

Change of Mandate Asked

Mr. Crum asked that the mandate be turned over to the United Nations; called for immediate withdrawal of all British troops, and suggested that the United States Senate examine the feasibility of having this country assume the mandate.

He also declared that Mr. Bevin's statements had made it possible "for the first time" for the Soviet Union to ask that it be made one of the trustees of Palestine under the United Nations.

He said the British policy constituted a violation of the British-American agreement of 1924, whereby the United States became a party to the mandate to facilitate Jewish immigration and the close settlement of Jews in Palestine.

Mr. Crum also said the return of the Grand Mufti to the Middle East, "apparently with the help of the British at this particular moment, is, I consider, one of the most shameless affronts ever given to public decency."

He said he had seen in Germany an agreement dated twenty-four hours before the German surrender signed by the Nazi government and a representative of the Grand Mufti under which large sums of money were paid in gold for his activities up to that day and as payment in advance "for his promise to lead an all-Arab attack against the 'common enemy.'"

"I charge," he said, "that the Grand Mufti is now using funds given him by Hitler to carry on Hitler's work where Hitler left off. He is the most dangerous advocate of Hitler fascism in the Middle East."

Dr. Silver accused Mr. Bevin of "a coarse bit of anti-Semitic vulgarity reminiscent of the Nazis at their worst," and declared:

"In view of this shocking record of broken pledges and the repeated violation of solemn obligations, American citizens have the right to turn to their representatives in the Congress of the United States, who are discussing the granting of a loan to Great Britain, and inquire whether the Government of the United States can afford to make a loan to a government whose pledged word seems to be worthless."

Dr. Wise Quotes Bonnet

Dr. Wise disclosed that only a week ago Henri Bonnet, the French Ambassador, had assured him that the Grand Mufti would not be permitted to leave France.

He said the purpose of British troops in Palestine was not, as asserted by Mr. Bevin, to protect the Jews, but rather to safeguard British interests in Egypt and other parts of the Middle East.

Dr. Wise declared he was not bothered by the "offensive vulgarity" of Mr. Bevin's remark that American Jews did not want European Jews in New York City, but that he was "troubled because it indicates that, even though President Truman appointed the whole Cabinet, with himself included, as a commission to deal with Palestine, there will be no hope of fulfilling the unanimous recommendation of the Anglo-American Committee unless President Truman speaks sharply and acts decisively in relation to the British Government."

Dr. Wise added that he spoke as a lifelong admirer of the English people, but that unless the 100,000 certificates of admission were issued immediately, "we have no reason to believe that any pledge of Britain will be kept."

Senator Johnson reviewed a long history of British refusal to carry out explicit commitments on Palestine and the obligations inherent in the mandate and also endorsed a move to force Britain to relinquish the mandate and turn it over to the United States.

"She is pressing us to assume all of the responsibilities," he said. "We should also assume the decisions."

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

Posters filling the interior of the garden attacked the British in such terms as "Are the Four Freedoms for all but the Jews?" and "Escape for the Nazi Mufti, but no rescue for Nazi victims."

BEVIN DRAWS FIRE HERE

'Pernicious' Statement Is Attacked by Rabbi Newman

Rabbi Louis I. Newman of Temple Rodeph Sholom, 7 West Eighty-third Street, made a bitter attack last night on Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of Great Britain, who declared yesterday he would reject the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Rabbi Newman conducted a memorial service for Maj. Gen. Maurice D. Rose, who was killed in Germany. The service took place in the Maj. Gen. Maurice D. Rose Post of the Jewish War Veterans at 150 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Rabbi Newman asserted that the Bevin statement on Palestine was "one of the most pernicious ever uttered by a responsible British leader." He continued:

"He declares that the interest of Americans in the migration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine is due to the fact that they 'do not want too many of them in New York.' This is a gross distortion of the Zionist ideals which seek to build not merely a refuge in the Holy Land but also a great center of Hebrew civilization.

"Any stick, even if it be tarred with anti-Semitism, is good enough for the spokesman of the ineffective British Labor Government wherewith to beat the already tormented Jewish survivors in Europe. Bevin has forfeited by his callous and heartless utterance whatever vestige of respect the liberal world was inclined to show him and his party."

One hundred Jewish war veterans attended the memorial service.

Dr. David W. Petegorsky, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, accused Mr. Bevin of trying to stir up anti-Jewish feeling, first in the Near East and now in the United States, as an excuse for the anti-Jewish policy of the British Government in Palestine. The American people will reject the Foreign Secretary's "unprecedented calumnies," Dr. Petegorsky predicted.

The American Veterans Committee, in a statement issued through its executive committee for the New York area declared:

"Bevin did not slander the Jews of New York when they wore an American uniform in England. His anti-Semitic statements now are not enough to cover up England's perfidy in Palestine."

The Political Action Committee for Palestine, Inc., in a statement issued by its executive vice president, Rabbi Baruch Korff, and its co-chairmen, Representatives John W. McCormack and Thomas J. Lane, protested against Mr. Bevin's statement and said:

"In line with his perfidious policy there can be no doubt in our minds that Mr. Bevin has plotted the 'escape' of the so-called Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in a well-calculated plan to forestall and offset Jewish immigration into Palestine and the scrapping of the articles of the mandate. His scheme is nothing less than diabolic."

Harold O. S. Frankel, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham, denounced Mr. Bevin for his opposition to Palestinian immigration.

"As leader of one of the largest Jewish fraternities in the country, I unhesitatingly characterize Mr. Bevin's charge as an unspeakable falsehood," Mr. Frankel added.

Bevin Hit as Anti-Jewish At Garden Zionist Rally

N.Y. World Telegram April 12 1946

Twelve thousand persons at a Madison Square Garden rally last night heard speakers accuse Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Minister, of anti-Jewish bias for his proposals to postpone Jewish migration to Palestine.

The rally, under the sponsorship of the American Zionist Emergency Council and the American Jewish Conference, was called to protest the delay in admitting to Palestine 100,000 Jews from displaced prison camps in Germany and Austria, as recommended unanimously in April by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

Link to Loan Seen.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America, said the Jews would ask the President of the United States "to stand firm this time, for God's sake," in his support of the Jewish move to open the doors of Palestine.

Dr. Silver accused Mr. Bevin of "a coarse bit of anti-Semitic vulgarity reminiscent of the Nazis at their worst," for his rejection in a speech yesterday of the proposal that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine immediately.

"In view of this shocking record of broken pledges and the repeated violation of solemn obligations," he said, "American citizens have the right to turn to their representatives in the Congress of the United States who are discussing the granting of a loan to Great Britain and inquire whether the Government of the United States can afford to make a loan to a government whose pledged word seems to be worthless.

Move to Palestine Seen.

"We are going to move into Palestine from every direction, in spite of any obstacles. Soon we will be sending hundreds of thousands of young American Jews into Palestine. The Jews have had enough. We want a national home for our people."

Bartley C. Crum, a San Francisco attorney and member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry into Palestine, said of Mr. Bevin's statement that more Jews are not wanted in New York:

"I brand that a lie, and he knows it's a lie."

Insult to Truman.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (Dem., Colo.), urged that the British government give up its Palestine mandate and turn it over to the U. S. to administer.

He added that he wondered what President Truman thought after hearing Mr. Bevin's speech. "It was a gratuitous insult to the President and the people of the United States," he said. "I don't think he will take it lying down."

V. XX

Bevin Assailed at Garden Rally, His Speech Is Called Anti-Jewish

NYHT 6-13-46

Zionist Leaders Blast Foreign Minister's Talk as 'Reminiscent of Nazis at Their Worst'; 'Cheap Slur' Against Americans Also Charged

Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Minister, was accused of anti-Jewish bias and his arguments yesterday for postponing migration of European Jews to Palestine were bitterly denounced last night at a rally of 12,000 persons at Madison Square Garden.

The rally, sponsored by the American Zionist Emergency Council and the American Jewish Conference, was called to protest the delay in admitting to Palestine 100,000 Jews from displaced-persons camps in Germany and Austria, as requested last year by President Truman and recommended unanimously in April by [illegible]can Committee of [illegible], the return to [illegible] east of the pro-Axis Mufti of Jerusalem were overshadowed by the denunciations of the British Foreign Minister and the Labor government.

By coincidence, the rally came a few hours after Mr. Bevin, addressing a Labor party conference in England, rejected the plan for a mass migration to Palestine this year and ascribed the agitation for it in the United States, "and particularly in New York," to a desire to keep most of the 100,000 out of New York.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland rabbi and president of the Zionist Organization of America, called the latter remark a "cheap slur on the American people and a coarse bit of anti-Semitic vulgarity reminiscent of the Nazis at their worst."

Asserting that Mr. Bevin had given his word to the Anglo-American committee that its recommendations, if unanimous, would be carried out, Dr. Silver said that "American citizens have the right to turn to their representatives in Congress, who are discussing a loan to Britain, and inquire whether the United States can afford to make a loan to a government whose pledged word seems worthless."

He charged that the British Foreign Minister "has repeatedly given evidence of virulent anti-Jewish bias" and questioned whether Mr. Bevin's attitude is that of the British people.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairman with Dr. Silver of the Zionist Emergency Council, branded Mr. Bevin's remark as "gratuitously and vulgarly insulting" and, addressing himself to President Truman, added: "Mr. President, it is you who are being flouted . . . are being insulted by the British government."

He spoke bitterly, too, of Mr. Bevin's statement that additional British troops would be needed in Palestine if the Jewish population was increased. He called the statement "utterly misleading," and declared:

"The British troops are there in order to resist the insistence of the Government of Egypt that British troops get out of Egypt."

There now appears little hope that the recommendations of the Anglo-American committee will be carried out unless Mr. Truman "speaks sharply and acts decisively," Dr. Wise said.

Bartley C. Crum, one of the American representatives on the twelve-man committee of inquiry, asserted that the committee received conclusive evidence from British experts in Palestine that the 100,000 could be moved in without trouble from the Arabs and said that the movement could be accomplished in two months if the British would issue passports.

This was in answer to Mr. Bevin's statement that he would have to move another British army division to Palestine, which he was not prepared to do. Mr. Bevin's contention that secret armies of Jews and Arabs ought to be disarmed beforehand was dismissed as impossible by Mr. Crum.

"Palestinian Jewry is well able to take care of itself," Mr. Crum said. He is a youthful looking San Francisco attorney of Irish ancestry. "Let the British remove their 100,000 troops from Palestine and there will be room for the 100,000 refugees."

In a secret balloting conducted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration he continued, the homeless Jews overwhelmingly chose Palestine for haven. "They did not want to come to New York or to go to England," he asserted, "because they had heard ominous reports of growing anti-Semitism in these two countries. They did not want to go through it again."

That Haj Amin el-Husseini, the Mufti of Jerusalem, should be returned to power in the Middle East, Mr. Crum said, would be "one of the most shameless affronts ever given to public decency."

"I charge," he continued, "that the Mufti is now using funds given him by Hitler to carry on Hitler's work. He is the Fuehrer's spiritual successor and as such is a menace not only to the Jews, but to all of us. In my opinion this country should demand the immediate arrest of the Mufti and his trial as a war criminal."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, another speaker, accused Britain of unwillingness and inability to "carry out her responsibility with respect to the Palestine mandate" and called for the giving of that mandate to the United States. "She is pressing us to assume all of the responsibilities," he said. "We should assume also the decisions."

He said that the issue of the need for American troops in Palestine "is being trumped up for the sole purpose of scaring off this country so that they (the British) may be left to continue in Palestine their nefarious and shameful policies of playing one group against another for selfish purposes." Prime Minister Attlee, he asserted, "desired still more time for the Arab chiefs to organize their political resistance."

"I wonder," Senator Johnson speculated, "what the President will think of Mr. Bevin's speech. I can't believe he will take it lying down. Why, when I read it I thought I could hear the voice of Herr Goebbels." At the end of his speech he received an ovation."

Other speakers included Henry Monsky, chairman of the interim committee of the American Jewish Conference, who presided; Magistrate Morris Rothenberg, president of the Jewish National Fund; Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, president of Hadassah; Moshe Shapiro and Berl Frymer.

Bevin Dims Jews' Hopes On Palestine

NY Herald Tribune

Calls Entry of 100,000 Inadvisable; Cites N. Y. as Not Wanting Them

6-13-46

May Ignore Russia On Peace Treaties

Rejects Sanctions Against Franco; Policies Win Labor Party's Ovation

By The Associated Press

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 12.—British rejection of the recommendation of the Anglo-American inquiry commission for immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine this year was indicated strongly tonight by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who pictured the immigration as inadvisable for the British from military and financial standpoints.

He made his statements during an outspoken address to the annual Labor party conference, in which he outlined a foreign policy bluntly threatening that Britain would act independently of the Soviet Union, if necessary, to speed the writing of European peace treaties.

A foot-stamping, cheering ovation followed Bevin's speech, in which he declared:

1. Britain will not be a party to "any design or strategy" to attack Russia, but "no nation is going to keep me in a state of war forever with other countries" through lack of agreement on peace treaties.

2. While Britain regards the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine as inadvisable, it favors an ultimate Palestinian state. "The Jews asked, as I understand it, that in Palestine they should have not merely a home but a Palestinian state so that their voices could be heard in the chancelleries of the world. That is what I will strive to do, but it is going to take patience and work in order to accomplish it," Bevin declared.

3. Britain rejects sanctions against the Spanish regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Spanish Break Opposed

The Labor party, by a show of hands, rejected resolutions calling for a diplomatic break with Spain and for sanctions against the Franco regime.

Bevin said Britain would have to put another division of British troops in Palestine if 100,000 Jews are permitted immediate immigration, adding: "I am not prepared to do it."

"Regarding the agitation in the United States, and particularly in New York, for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine, I hope it will not be misunderstood in America if I say, with the purest of motives, that that was because they do not want too many of them in New York," Bevin declared.

When the Foreign Secretary finished his speech the party conference, by an overwhelming vote, adopted a resolution indorsing his conduct of foreign affairs.

Bevin, who reported Soviet rebuffs to overtures for an Anglo-Soviet trade pact, appealed by name to Prime Minister Stalin and Soviet Foreign Minister Vlacheslav M. Molotov for co-operation.

May Ignore Russia

Speaking of the resumption of the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on Saturday, he said:

"I am not going to be a party, as long as I hold this office, to any design or strategy or allotment of force to attack Russia. I will not be a party to it, and I do not believe there is a single soul in the Cabinet who would allow one atom of thought to such a thing. Neither will we give one moment's consideration to expansion.

"But this division of Europe—this awful business of drawing a line from Stettin to Albania, and behind that this solidified position—if this happens, God forbid, you have two camps in Europe, and that will be the road to another struggle. . . .

"I was asked would I sign a separate peace treaty, contrary to the decisions arrived at during the war. I don't know what steps we may take to get these treaties. But I say no one nation is going to keep me forever in a state of war with other countries. While I do not commit myself to any method, the way will have to be found. We cannot go on in this way. It is indefensible."

Bevin urged a settlement in central Europe without [illegible] France and Russia security dependent on the confidence of the great allies who won the war."

He recalled Britain's proposal of a treaty with Austria which would clear the Danube Basin of troops, and said: "Let Europe live again, and living again will be the quickest way to obliterate the memory of Hitler."

Defending his policy on Spain, Bevin said he believes "the problem of Spain has been muddled," and that "if other countries had not interfered in the affairs of Spain, Franco would have gone."

Advises Against Sanction

He cautioned against invoking sanctions, because "if you start on that game, you will get resentment from the Spanish people instead of support."

"I have said before," he recalled, "that directly you start sanctions, you must prepare for war."

Developing his policy on Palestine, Bevin said he was extremely grateful to the United States for its participation in the inquiry commission, but "Palestine is a terrific problem."

"Really, it is a Colonial Office problem, but I recognize that you cannot any longer leave it as a colonial problem," he said. "It is international.

"I must say to the Jews and Arabs, 'Please put your guns away. Don't blow up the British Tommy, who is quite innocent in this business. You are creating another phase of anti-Semitic feeling in the British Army.'

"I believe that if both sides did disarm, peace and development would be much easier."

Financial Issue Involved

The Foreign Secretary said financial issues involved in the problem "are tremendous, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot carry it."

"We have suggested to the United States that we have experts right away to consider the implication of the inquiry commission's report, together with finances, military commitments, transport and housing, and probably the most vexed problem, the land problem," Bevin said.

BEVIN UNWILLING TO OPEN PALESTINE FOR 100,000 JEWS

NY Times

Says 'Agitation' in New York Is Caused by Desire Not to Have Refugees Here

6-13-46

DELAY IN PEACE ASSAILED

Briton, Bitter on Soviet, Bars Continued 'State of War'—Labor Party Backs Him

Excerpts from Mr. Bevin's speech appear on Page 4.

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 12—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin won overwhelming support for his policies from the annual Labor party conference today, but not before those policies—and, incidentally, the United States—had been very roughly handled in probably the most notable debate on foreign affairs in Britain since the war.

The Foreign Secretary reaffirmed his Government's intention to demand disarmament of both Jews and Arabs in Palestine, and he put forward a wholly new and striking personal suggestion that all land in Palestine should be publicly owned.

In discussing Palestine, Mr. Bevin also took a dig at New York City, saying:

"Regarding the agitation in the United States, and particularly New York, for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine, I hope it will not be misunderstood in America if I say, with the purest of motives, that that was because they did not want too many of them in New York."

"Not Prepared to Do It"

Mr. Bevin went on to say that "if we put 100,000 Jews in Palestine tomorrow, I would have to put another division of British troops in there, and I am not prepared to do it."

Another passage in the speech contained an impassioned plea against the division of Europe into two parts. He also made it clear that his Government would not stand for the present situation with regard to the peace treaties.

"No one nation is going to keep me in a state of war forever with other countries," the Foreign Secretary declared, thus giving further proof of the decisiveness of the forthcoming meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers, which opens Saturday in Paris.

cont. on next page

Protracted debate had been occasioned earlier by the resolutions on foreign policy. One of these criticized recent British utterances indicating agreement with American policy and disagreement with Russian. It said that "if the Soviet Union distrusts the integrity of the Western powers, let us remember that this mistrust was built on the United States attitude on the atomic bomb."

NEW YORK POST, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1946

PART OF GREAT CROWD at last night's Madison Sq. Garden rally which scored Foreign Minister Bevin's Palestine policy.

Rally Hits Bevin, Asks U.N. Rule Palestine

By ALVIN ROSENFELD

A huge Madison Square Garden Zionist rally sent a wrathful answer back to Foreign Minister Bevin today for rejecting the Palestine immigration plan and demanded immediate United Nations control of the Holy Land and a re-examination of the British loan.

Bevin himself was under the heaviest attack for saying that American agitation for the immigration of 100,000 homeless European Jews to Palestine was due to the belief that "more Jews aren't wanted in New York."

Speaker after speaker denounced the British Foreign Minister as an "anti-Semite," a "vulgarian" and a traitor to the cause of liberalism and labor.

Asks Mandate Transfer

Bartley C. Crum, member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine which recommended the immigration plan that Bevin rejected, led in the assault at the mass meeting last night.

Crum demanded that the Palestine mandate be wrenched from British control and turned over to the United Nations, called for immediate withdrawal of British troops there and called upon the U. S. Senate to review the British loan.

Crum assailed British connections with the "escape" of the Mufti of Jerusalem from France to the Middle East, charging that the Mufti now is using money given him by Hitler to carry on the fight against the Jews. The Mufti, Crum declared, is "Hitler's spiritual successor."

The youthful-looking San Francisco attorney spoke before a huge poster which showed emaciated, careworn refugees collapsing in a scorched countryside, but close to a gate of hope labeled, "Palestine Jewish National Home." That gate of hope was shown barred by a sign: "Padlocked by British Imperialism, U. S. State Dept."

Against this somber backdrop Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America, strongly indicated that so-called illegal immigration to Palestine will be intensified, saying: "We are going to move into Palestine from every direction despite every closed door."

The Protests Mount

Against this backdrop Sen. Johnson (D-Colo.) charged that

(LEFT) Continued

POST READY TO OFFER REWARD FOR BRINGING MUFTI TO TRIAL

The New York Post is prepared to offer a $5,000 reward for the Mufti of Jerusalem if he can be found and placed on trial as a war criminal, Bartley C. Crum, member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, told last night's Madison Square Garden protest rally.

Crum said the reward depended on whether Justice Jackson at Nuremberg could give assurance the Mufti would be tried and added that Post Columnist Edgar Ansel Mowrer was ready to fly to Nuremberg with documents proving the Mufti's war guilt.

T. O. Thackrey, editor and general manager of the New York Post, commenting on Crum's statement, said today it was questionable whether any of the powers involved in the Palestine question wanted to find the Mufti of Jerusalem.

The Post's editor explained that if the Mufti were indicted a series of rewards, from $5,000 up, would be offered by this newspaper to find the Arab fugitive and bring him to trial as a war criminal. He pointed out, however, that the real trouble was not finding the Mufti, but in locating an official agency that really wanted to try him.

cont. from p.56

Before he made this remark Mr. Bevin had said he was deliberately avoiding anything to cause "trouble," as he put it, with the Soviet Union because of the Foreign Ministers' conference, but he could not forbear many critical and even mistiered remarks on the fruitlessness of his efforts to make friends between Britain and Russia.

Affiliation Motion Beaten

Later in the afternoon truly harsh words were used against British communism when the motion to permit affiliation of the Communist party with the Labor party was defeated.

The whole debate on foreign affairs was dominated by discussion of the Soviet Union and the United States and it developed along very clear lines. For the opponents of Mr. Bevin's policies Russia was the representative of Socialism and the United States of capitalism; for the Government supporters the conference conflict was one of liberal democracy versus totalitarianism, although nobody used that word.

The most revealing feature of the debate was the surprising amount of antagonism toward the United States as a capitalist country, and even Mr. Bevin in his speech made no defense of the United States, except to point to its genuine liberals and to voice the hope that capitalism there would not last forever.

To understand this debate one has to realize its mechanism. Many of the Labor party's divisional meetings and trade unions had put down resolutions condemning the Government's foreign policy. These were thrown together into five composite resolutions: on general policy, on the Foreign Office personnel and on Palestine, Spain and relations with Russia. There was also one resolution in favor of Mr. Bevin's policies.

Philip J. Noel-Baker, Minister of State, opened the debate with a speech in which he briefly and clearly expressed the general principles of the Government's policies.

After that the resolution in favor of the Government was adopted, showing that the majority was predisposed on the Government's side. But then the fun began.

The motion accusing the Government of merely continuing the Tory party's policies was defended in the first of many fighting speeches, by a delegate named J. W. Kegan, who was also the first to attack the United States.

"Bevin would have us believe," Mr. Kegan said, "that the U. S. A. is everything that is good in this world, in contrast to the Soviet Union, which is everything that is bad. I ask Mr. Bevin: Who does he think he is kidding?"

The accusation of the motion said that "war with Russia is openly discussed in the United States."

The excitement by then was beginning to grow and tension rose steadily.

Miss Irene Mavcouse, an M. P., in moving the resolution asking for a drastic revision of the Foreign Office and diplomatic personnel, was highly sarcastic about Eton and Harrow graduates. This caused some amusement on the platform, where Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Noel-Baker and Prof. Harold J. Laski, the party's chairman, were sitting, all three being in that class. Later Mr. Bevin was to refer in a moving passage to the part that boys from Eton and Harrow played in the Battle of Britain.

On Palestine there was a speech of great power by Victor Mishcon, pleading for implementation of the immigration proposal of the Anglo-American report and for a Jewish State. The audience was deeply moved, but Mr. Bevin was to attack, above all, the idea of a Jewish State.

The resolution on Spain called for the breaking of diplomatic relations and economic sanctions. The parting shot of the mover was this: "Franco is a rat and, like all rats, must be exterminated."

Then came the final resolution, on relations with Russia, which was the most important. It called for firm friendship and cooperation, the eradication of fascism throughout the world and a repudiation of "Mr. Churchill's defeatist proposal to make the British Commonwealth a mere satellite of American monopoly capitalism."

This resolution was moved in the most forceful speech of the day by a young journalist named Eric Cook, who was especially bitter against the United States. He spoke of "American imperialism," of the economic "anarchy" that meant that the United States was "heading for a boom-and-bust curve of depression from which it cannot escape."

"They hate us, they fear us, they loathe us," he said with reference to American capitalists.

It seemed as if Mr. Bevin was facing a stronger challenge than anybody had realized and, indeed, speaker after speaker got up for an hour to attack him. On the whole, however, the later speakers were from the left wing of the Laborite M. P.'s, whose views were well-known, whereas the earlier speakers were from the rank and file of the party.

Lunch was like a truce in a great battle, and then Mr. Bevin, looking grim, got up to defend himself in one of the most effective speeches he has yet made. One by one, he took the resolutions and to the satisfaction of a vast majority of the audience, as was proved by the vote later, he demolished them.

He began by calling the attacks "a great example of the democratic movement in action" and added that "nobody would be happier than me if in all countries there were the same kind of conference with the same reports to the whole world."

He pleaded for more time before judgment was rendered with regard to Foreign Office personnel. He said that there had been no new men for ten years and that he was reorganizing and training as fast as possible.

With regard to Palestine, Mr. Bevin's main argument was against a Jewish state, which he said "may set you back for years."

After having said he was not prepared to send more British troops to Palestine, he stated:

"I must say to the Jews and Arabs: 'Please put your guns away. Don't blow up the British Tommy, who is quite innocent. You are creating another phase of anti-Semitism in the British Army.'"

On the financial issue he said that the Palestine question involved a further expenditure by Britain of £200,000,000 [$800,000,000] and that the British taxpayer could not do it alone. It was then that Mr. Bevin put forward his suggestion that the land in Palestine be publicly owned. He said that he was not committing himself, but that the Arabs' standard of life could not be raised if their land were taken away.

In conclusion he stressed that his policy was to strive for a Palestinian and not a Jewish or Arab state.

With regard to Spain, the Foreign Secretary reiterated for Leon Blum's ears (the French Socialist leader was sitting next to him on the platform) that he thought that French intervention had strengthened Generalissimo Franco, and he said the same would happen if there were economic sanctions. He could see no benefit in breaking off relations, either.

Then came the resolution on Russia. On one subject after another—the treaty or alliance with Russia, cultural relations, trade, civil aviation, Iran and Germany—he showed how he had tried to establish friendly relationships and had been rebuffed by Moscow.

His references to the Paris conference came at the end in discussing the efforts to prevent the division of Europe. That issue, he declared, "has got to be settled in Paris, if it ever is." A little later he referred to "this awful business of drawing a line from Stettin to Albania," which he said would take Europe on "the road to another struggle" if it were perpetuated.

The response of the audience was long and thunderous applause when Mr. Bevin finished, and the voting showed how well he had won his victory. The general resolution was withdrawn, as was the one on Palestine. That on Foreign Office personnel lost by a handsome majority, and the one on Spain by a closer vote. The last and vital resolution, regarding relations with Russia, was overwhelmingly defeated.

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The design of this paper is to diffuse among the people correct information on all interesting subjects, to inculcate just principles in religion, morals and politics, and to cultivate a taste for sound literature.—Prospectus of the EVENING POST, No. 1, Nov. 16, 1801.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1946.

Britain Strips Her Mask

The British government's policy toward Palestine is out in the open now where we can see it. The sham of the interminable inquiries, round-tables, reports—17 in all—was exposed yesterday by Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin in his speech to the Labour Party Conference.

Ernest Bevin made it plain that his government repudiates the basic principles (see upper right) which in the past, as the opposition party, it offered the English people and the rest of the world for dealing with Palestine.

In Bevin's speech there was no hint of the reasonable note he sounded when the camouflage was on, when Britain was trying to get this country to help her waste time in "studying" a program for Palestine—"The recommendations of a Committee of Inquiry . . . will be of immense help in arriving at a solution of the Palestine problem."

Instead, the fraud, deceit, trickery that has characterized British policy in Palestine almost since the Balfour Declaration was proclaimed, got a rare, publicly-enunciated fillip from the Foreign Secretary. He trotted out his latest evil weapon, anti-Semitism, and made a bid for the support of the racists. "The agitation in the U. S. for 100,000 Jews to be put into Palestine—and I do not want the Americans to misunderstand me—is because they do not want too many of them in New York."

We don't "misunderstand" the Foreign Secretary any longer. At last he has spoken so that all can clearly understand him.

* * *

We were taken. The four-month inquiry, recently completed, which resulted in a just and reasonable solution unanimously agreed to by both British and American delegations (and which Bevin promised would be adopted if it were unanimous) was just another signpost along the old path; it was intended to be one more avenue to evasion, frustration and more do-nothing.

But Mr. Bevin wasn't quite suave enough to carry it off. He had asked the Jews and Arabs to submit their opinions of the Report, promising that there would be no decision until after June 20, when the conflicting testimony would be in. However, he didn't even bother to wait and continue the deceit.

He opened up prematurely and told the world that the heart of the Committee's recommendation, the demand for immediate entry of 100,000 Jews, was out. No nonsense about delaying his decision until he could "study" the Jewish-Arab briefs.

The British have been smoother about that sort of thing in days gone by.

* * *

They wouldn't have left our government looking so silly, either, in times past. Remember that on the very day before Bevin was to go to the Labour Party and announce he had no intention at all of implementing the entry of the 100,000, he was still leading our government to believe that that particular recommendation might well be fulfilled.

Our Secretary of State was saying he was prepared to discuss with the British questions they had raised in connection with the 100,000, less than 24 hours before the British Foreign Secretary publicly announced the idea hadn't a chance in the world with him. Truman was naming cabinet officers to negotiate "matters arising out of the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry" just as it became plain that such "matters" were not even open to discussion any longer.

Could betrayal be any plainer? Do we have to have our noses rubbed in fraud yet another time before seeing it for what it is? Surely we've learned our lesson now.

* * *

His Majesty's Government acts as though it owns Palestine; as though that land were a crown colony about which it can make any decisions it pleases. It's time now to confront Britain with a few unpleasant facts.

Palestine is no imperialist loot like Hongkong. It is a mandate, assigned His Majesty's Government by the League of Nations. In that mandate, the 51 signatory powers and the United States, by virtue of the Anglo-American Convention of 1924, have an important vested interest.

They have obligated themselves, in agreement with Britain, to see that certain developments take place in Palestine. As the mandate document puts it, "the high contracting parties agree(d) that the mandatory (Britain) should be responsible for putting into effect the (Balfour) declaration . . . by the Government of His Britannic Majesty . . . in favor of establishment of a national home for the Jewish people."

Well, the mandatory has not lived up to its obligation, but has consistently nullified it. To guard against such contingencies the mandate document had provided that "The consent of the Council of the League of Nations is required for modification of the terms of the present mandate."

Britain tried but couldn't get such consent from the League Council. In spite of that, taking advantage of the fact that the League was dying, the world was in chaos and we were complacent, she went ahead anyhow and violated her solemn contract.

Now's the time to call her to account. She has acted illegally, in contravention of two solemn treaties (one with 51 nations, the other with the U. S.).

The United States should either take over the Mandate or push it into the lap of the United Nations. Either course would give us the chance, no longer possible under British rule, to reach an honest solution of the Palestine issue. But we must act immediately.

* * *

While we delay, the preparations for the slaughter of innocents goes on. The ex-Grand Mufti, whose career as a Nazi war criminal Edgar Ansel Mowrer brilliantly documented in the pages of The Post, has, with British connivance returned from French "exile" to the scene of his terrorist activities.

Maybe Britain did not supply this murderer with a plane. She did supply him with the chance to "escape."

His Majesty's Government should have demanded the Mufti's extradition to stand trial at Nuremberg. It did not. His Majesty's Government should have accepted the French offer to relinquish the Mufti to the British authorities. It did not.

Instead, the only action it took during this time was to demand that the Jews in Palestine give up the arms they have accumulated in self-defense. Having liberated a fanatical killer on their borders, the British want the intended victims to surrender their means of protection.

If we stand by and allow Britain to pursue her present course in Palestine, we will be accomplices in murder.

And no one can say later that we didn't know.

Yesterday Bevin exposed the ugly visage of British policy in Palestine for all the world to see. The reasonable-appearing fripperies are off, the gilded promises turn out to be worthless.

We know exactly where Britain stands now. It's time for us to make plain where we stand.

Britain Pledged Her Word

"Palestine as a mandated territory is one of our responsibilities. One of the great tragedies of the world has been the persecution of the Jews."

Ernest Bevin, now Britain's Foreign Secretary, in 1937.

"...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..."

Excerpt from the Plank on Palestine adopted by the Annual Conference of the Labour Party, December, 1944.

"The Committee...calls 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."

Resolution adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee of the Labour Party, April, 1945.

"The British Labour Party recalls with pride that in the dark days of the Great War they associated themselves with the ideal of a National Home in Palestine for the Jewish people . ."

"They have never faltered, and will never falter, in their active and sympathetic co-operation with the work of political and economic reconstruction now going forward in Palestine."

Clement Atlee, now Prime Minister, on the eve of the General Election of 1935.

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אין יידישן פאַרבאַנד

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וואָס וועט ענטפערען טרומאַן?

דאָס אידען און אפילו אידן־פרייגנטליכע נים־אידן האָבען גע־
האַט צו זאָגען געגען בעוויקס רעדע בנגיע אידען און ארץ ישראל
פאַר דער יערהליכער קאָנפערענץ פון דער ענגלישער לייבאָר פּאַרטיי,
איז שוין אויף אַן אומצווייפעלהאַפטען אופן געוואָרען אויף
דער דעמאָנסטראַציע אין מעדיסאָן סקווער גאַרדען. דינסטאָג אויבנט,
ווי שאַרף די רעדנער האָבען זיך דאָרט נים געהאַט אַרויסגעזאָגט גע־
גען דעם ענגלישען אויסערן מיניסטער שינולדער רעדע האָט עס,
דאָכט זיך, נאָך אַלץ נים אויסגעדריקט דעם אידישען צער און צאָרן,
דעם בישערען אידישען פּראָטעסט וואָס פאַרלאַנגט זיך אַרויסצושרייען
חויך פאַר דער גאַנצער וועלט.

בעוויקס האָט שוין שוועער געזינדיגט געגען אונז פריהער. ער האָט
זיך שוין לאַנג אַרויסגעזייגען צו זיין דער פאַרבינדלעכער שיגא צוין
וואָס ענגלאַנד האָט געבראַכט צום פאַלעסטינער אין די לעצטע יאָר־
רען. אויב באַלפור איז באַצייכענט געוואָרען אַלס דער פאַרעדגער
„בורש", וואָלט בעוויקס באַצייכענט וועגען אַלס דער גייער
„סיסמס", מעהר נים וואָס איהם, סיסיס־בעוויקען, זיינען מיר ווייניר,
דעם־קיינטאַר נים געלינגען דאָס וואָס עס איז אַמאָל געלונגען דעם
דריטען סיסיס. דער אידישער שונא וועט זיין שטאַרקער פון איהם.

בעוויקס בוונות זיינען אָבער קלאָר אין באַשטימט. ער איז פון
סיס ניסט און פון סיס עקשנות אין פאָליטישע דריטהאַלב. און זיין
נייעסטער רעדע האָט ער זיך אַליין אויסגעדראָסלט. וואָרים אין אַט
דער רעדע האָט ער געזאָגט אַז ער איז אונטער בעשטאַנדיגער געגנער
נים בלויז אונטער דרוק פון אַ פאָליטישער סיטואַציע, נאָר ער זעלבס
זי נאָר טאַקע דערפאַר וואָס ער איז אין אינטערעסענטער שונאַ־ציון.

ווען בעוויקס רעדע אַלס אויסערן מיניסטער אין פאַרלאַמענט אדער
ביי אַן אָפיציעלער רעגירונגס־קאָנפערענץ איז אין זאַך, עס קען דאָך
געזאָגט ווערען אַז ער פאַלגט נאָר אַ פאָליטישע לינע וועלכע קומט
אונטער אַנדערע באַרענגונגען. געענדערט ווערען. אָבער דאָס פאַר
האָט בעוויקס גערעדט איהר דער קאָנפערענץ פון זיין אייגענער פּאַרטיי.
דאָ איז ער געקומען דערקלערען זיין פאָליטישע „קרעדאָ", פּאַרטיי־
דיגען זיין פאָליטיק בנוגע ארץ ישראל אין אַנדערע רעדער.

דאָ וואָלט בעוויקס געקענט האָבען אַ נאָגן אַנדער צונאַנג. אין אַנ־
געוילט פון דעם וואָס די לייבאָר פּאַרטיי האָט זיך אויף איהרע פרי־
הערדיגע צוזאַמענפאַהרען אויר פייערלאַך אַרויסגעגאָנגען פאַר אַ אידי־
שער־ארץ ישראל און איז לעצטען יאָהר געשטאַנען אויר וויים ווי צו
דערקלערען זיך אַז מען זאָל נים נאָר געבען ארץ ישראל צו אידען
נאָר־אויך אַרויסשיקען פון דאָרט די אַראַבער און זיי באַוועגען אין
אַנדערע לענדער, — האָט בעוויקס אייגענטלאַך געוואָלט דערקלערען
דייגע פּאַרטיי־גענאָסען פאַרוואָס ער האָט נים אויסגעפאָלגט דעם
מאַנדאַט פון זיין פּאַרטיי און פאַרוואָס אַלס מיניסטער האָט ער געטאָן
פונקט דעם היפוך ווי זיין פּאַרטיי וואָלט פאַרלאַנגט. אָבער אנשטאָט
זיך צו פאַרענטפערען האָט ער נאָר אַרויסגעשפּיגען זיין נאַגען נאָר
אין אויסגעפעקעלט דייגע בישערסטע שונאַ־ציון.

בעוויקס הייסט עס, האָט ווייניג געקומערט וואָס זיין פּאַרטיי
איז פון־ציוניסטיש. ער האָט זיך נאָר פאַרלאַסטען צו אַרויסגעזאָגט
שיגען־לייבאָר פּאַרטיי נים זיין אַנטי־ציוניזם און האָט וואַרשיינלאַך
טאַקע געהאַט דערפאַלג. פאָרלייסיג האָט די לייבאָר פּאַרטיי זיך נאָך
נים אַנגלטרייסלעט פון בעוויקס אַנטי־ציוניסטישער פאָליטיק אין
מיר ווייסען נים אויב זי וועט עס טהאָן.

דערווייל ווייסען מיר נאָר אַז דער איד האַראָלד לאַסקי איז אַרויס־
געוועגט געוואָרען אַלס משערמאַן פון דער עקזעקוטיווע פון דער לייבאָר
פּאַרטיי וואָס, אויב נים אינגאַנצען, קען עס אויך האָבען אַ היכש
ביסעל צו טהאָן מיט דעם נייעם אַנטי־ציוניסטישען קורס וואָס בעוויקס
אין אַטלי האָבען געגעבען אין ווילען עס אויך אַרויסצוזינגען אויף
זייער פּאַרטיי. איז עס דערפאַר נאָך אַ בישערער אַנטישונג פאַר
אונז וואָס בעוויקס האָט זיין רעדע געהאַלטען נאָר אויף דעם צוזאַמענ־
פאָהר פון דער לייבאָר פּאַרטיי. דאָס איז אַ פאַרמעסס פון זיין זיים
נים בלויז צו מיסען דעם ציוניזם נאָר אויך צו דערוויישערען די אייג־
ענע פריינס וואָס דער ציוניזם האָט נאָך געהאַט אין דער היינטיגער
ענגלאַנד.

פ'ווילט זיך האָבען, אַז מיר וועלען דאָך נאָך הערען פון דער
לייבאָר פּאַרטיי און אַז זי, די לייבאָר פּאַרטיי, זאָל אַזוי לייכט נים
אונטערגעבען זיך צו בעוויקס נישטיגע אַנטי־ציוניסטישע פאָליטיק
און נישהייסען זיין גאַנצע ציוניסטישע באַציהונג צו אידען און זייער מראַ־
נעדיגע, זיין באַטערקונג, אַז אין אַמעריקע, פון באַוונדערס אין נייע
יערק, איז מען אַזוי שטאַרק פאַר דעם אַז מען זאָל אַריינלאָזען אין
ארץ ישראל הונדערט טויזענט אידען פון אייראָפּע דערפאַר וואָס מען
וויל אָט די אידען נים האָבען דאָרט, אין אַזוי ציניש און טייליש אַז
דאָס שטעקט מיט אמתיגע אַנטישעמיטיזם.

אָבער נים וויכטיג איז דאָ אויפן מאָמענט וואָס בעוויקס האָט גע־
זאָגט אין ווי אַזוי ער האָט עס געזאָגט. וויכטיגער איז וואָס ער האָט
זיך פאַרלאַסטען דערקעגן געגען אַמעריקע אין די שטעלונג וואָס ער
האָט געגעבען אין שייכות מיט די הונדערט טויזענט סערטיפיקאַטען
פאַר דיסלאַצירטע אידען אין אייראָפּע.

בעוויקס האָט זיך דאָ פשוט אַרויסגעוויזען אין זיין פולער בייז־
ווילגקייט. קאָפּאַבעל איז אַלץ שפּיצלאַך ביי צו מאַכען אַמעריקע
אַפּהענגיג און צו אַנלירען אַלץ פאַרזינען וואָס ווערען געמאַכט מצד
פרעזידענט טרומאַן. אַז די רעקאָמענדאַציע פון דער אַנגלאָ־אַמעריקאַ־
נער קאָמיסיע אַריינצולאָזען די הונדערט טויזענט אידען אין ארץ
ישראל זאָל באַלד דורכגעפיהרט ווערען. און געשהען האָט עס בעוויקס
נראָר נאָכדעם ווי פרעזידענט טרומאַן האָט געמאַכט אַ נייעם שריט
אין דער רעכטונג פון דורכפיהרען די דאָזיגע רעקאָמענדאַציע.

דער פרעזידענט האָט באַשטימט אַ קאָמיסיע פון דריי קאָביגעס
מיטגלידער ביי אַז די רעקאָמענדאַציע זאָל קענען וואָס שנעלער
דורכגעפיהרט ווערען. אָבער בעוויקס זאָגט אין פאַראיים, נאָך אייזער
די דאָזיגע קאָמיסיע האָט אָנגעפאַנגען איהרע פאַרהאַנדלונגען מיט
אין עהנליכע קאָמיסיע האָט ענגלאַנד האָט באַשטימט, אַז ער האַלט
נים, אַז מען זאָל די הונדערט טויזענט אידען אַריינלאָזען קענען אַריינ־
לאָזען אין ארץ ישראל

הייסט עס, אַז בעדיין פאַרמאַכט די טיהר פאַר אַמעריקאַנער
מיהונגען און וויים צרות די פאַרזינג וואָס פרעזידענט טרומאַן
האָט אַרויסגעשטעלט אין צוליב ווילקע ער, דער פרעזידענט, האָט
זיך געלאָזט אַפילו אַרי נצייהען אין ענגלאַנד נעגען כדי דעם עגין צו
פאַרזיכען. פרעזידענט טרומאַן האָט זיין פאַרזינג אַרויסגעשטעלט
נאָך מיט אַ יאָהר צוריק. עס איז געווען צוליב זיין נייגערינגקייט צו
דערפיהרען צו פּראַקטישע רעזולטאַטען וואָס ער האָט איינגעזעהן
אויף דער בשותפות'ער אונטערזוכונגס־קאָמיסיע.

איצט אַז די קאָמיסיע איז פאַרטיג געוואָרען מיט איהר אונטער־
זוכונג און האָט רעקאָמענדירט הונדערט טויזענט אידען זאָלען אַריינ־
געלאָזט ווערען אין ארץ ישראל, האָט פרעזידענט טרומאַן אויסגע־
דריקט זיין וואָלט, אַז דאָס זאָל טאַקע געשען באַלד. ער האָט גע־
דולדיג אויסגעווערט ענגלאַנדס נייע פאַרשלאָגען אין פאַרזינגען
וואָס זיינען אַריינגעלאָזן געווען קלאָר געצילט אָפּצוציהען דעם עגין
אין האָט באַשטימט אַ קאָמיסיע כדי מעגלאַך צו מאַכען אַז מען זאָל זיך
דאָך הערייזען צו עפּעס משותפדיגעס.

אָבער דאָ קומט בעוויז אין זאָגט, אַז עס איז נים „דאָסאָאַ" אינ־
נאַנצען אַריינגעלאָזען די הונדערט טויזענט אידען אין מאַכט דערביי
אַ ציניש און עקזעלהאַפטע אינסינואַציע געגען אַמעריקע אַז זי באַ־
מיהט זיך אַזוי שטאַרק פאַר די הונדערט טויזענט אידען אַז מען זאָל
אַריינלאָזען אין ארץ ישראל דערפאַר וואָס זי וויל ווי נים האָבען ביי
זיך. דאָס איז נים נאָר אין אינסינואַציע געגען אַמעריקע אַלס אַזעלכע
נאָר אויך געגען פרעזידענט טרומאַן פערזענלאַך.

דאָס פאַדערט, מצד פרעזידענט טרומאַן, אַ קלאָרען ענטפער צו
בעוויקען און די נאַנצע ענגלישע רעגירונג. בעוויקס, אין זיין פאַרזינ
צו אַנלירען אַלץ בוי־אַמעריקע באַשלוסען און אַלץ באַמיהונגען וועגען
די הונדערט טויזענט אידען אין וועגען אַלץ וואָס האָט צו טהאָן מיט
ארץ ישראל. האָט זיך אַליין אַרויסגעדראָסלען מיט זיין אומגעלומפערט־
קייט. ער שטעלט דאָ אַמעריקע פשוט אין אַ פאַרלעגענהייט. עס איז
פאַר פרעזידענט טרומאַן, מילד געגעדט, אַ פאַטש אין פנים.

-הייסט עס אָבער אַמעריקע פאַרשוויגען? וועט פרעזידענט טרו־
מאַן־נים האָבען וואָס צו זאָגען וועגען דעם? עס גלויבט זיך קוים אַז
דאָס־זאָל זיין דער פאַל. בעוויז האָט זיך פאַרשטעלט מיט
אַמעריקע אין עס בלייבט איצט פאַר אַמעריקע צו זאָגען איהר וואָרט.
לאַטיר־האָבען, אַז זי וועט עס טהאָן אין אויף אַן אופן אַז מען זאָל עס
דערפיהלען אין לאָנדאָן.

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BEVIN SLANDERS U.S. INTEREST IN ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PALESTINE; DEFEATS RESOLUTION

BOURNEMOUTH, England, June 12. (JTA) -- Implying that people in America insist on the admission of 100,000 displaced Jews to Palestine "because they do not want too many of them in New York," Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin made a passionate plea today before the annual convention of the British Labor Party now in session here, urging the rejection of a resolution on Palestine introduced yesterday by various leaders of the party.

The resolution, which asked for the lifting of restrictions on Jewish immigration to Palestine and land acquisition there, was withdrawn following Bevin's address. He indicated that Britain is not inclined to accept the recommendation of the Anglo-American inquiry committee to admit 100,000 European Jews to Palestine immediately.

"If we put 100,000 Jews in Palestine tomorrow," he said, "I would have to put another division of British troops there. I am not prepared to do it. I must say to the Jews and the Arabs: 'Please, put your guns away. Don't blow up the British tommy who is quite innocent in this business. You are creating another phase of anti-Semitic feeling in the British Army.'"

Speaking of American interest in securing the admission of 100,000 displaced Jews to Palestine, Bevin stated: "The agitation in the United States, and particularly, in New York, for 100,000 Jews to be put in Palestine-- and I do not want the Americans to misunderstand me-- is because they do not want too many of them in New York."

Advocates "Arbitration Tribunal" to Settle Land Problems in Palestine

After expressing gratitude to the Government of the United States for joining with Britain "in grappling with this problem," Bevin said that the more he studied land development in Palestine and Transjordan and the possibility of fertilizing it, the more he was convinced that there would have to be a joint decision to have the land publicly owned and allocated on lease by an arbitration tribunal.

"The Palestine problem," he told the convention, "is a terrific problem. Really it is a Colonial Office problem, but I recognize that you cannot longer leave it as a colonial problem. It is international, and I came to the conclusion that the mere wiping out of the White Paper will not lead very far."

Stressing that the land problem in Palestine is "paramount," Bevin suggested that in order to carry out the Lowdermilk Plan, land must be publicly owned. "If you want to raise Arab life equally to that of Jewish, you cannot do it by taking away all their land," he said, adding that he does not believe in racial states.

"In Palestine they want a Palestinian State, so that their voice can be heard in the chancelleries of the world. That is what I am trying to do. It is going to take patience and work to accomplish it," he asserted. He expressed the belief that Palestine Jewish "brains" will be welcomed by the Arabs all over the world. He reiterat-

ed that "Jews must not be hounded out of Europe" and that "we must strive to see that Jews in the country of adoption observe the laws of the country."

Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor Party executive, insisted on an early transfer of the 100,000 Jews to Palestine. "Neither Arab blackmail, nor strategic policy in the Middle East should make homeless wanderers the victims of hesitation and timidity of our Downing Street," he declared. "Any British statesman who is sacrificing Jews who escaped the tortures of Hitlerism to Arab leaders, undermines the elementary principles of Socialism which he professes."

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS STARTS STUDY ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PALESTINE REPORT

LONDON, June 12. (JTA) -- A joint Anglo-American committee of experts is to start work in London tomorrow on the study of a large number of questions connected with the implementation of the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, a Foreign Office spokesman stated this morning.

It was officially emphasized that so far no decision has been taken by Britain on whether or not the report is to be implemented. The British Government will not take any decision on policy before receiving the written comments on the Palestine report due from Jews and Arabs by June 20, or before it has received a top-level decision from Washington on the extent to which United States assistance may be expected if the recommendations are put into effect. But, in the meanwhile, the joint committee of experts is to study the practical problems which will arise if Britain finally decides to act on the recommendations of the Palestine report.

The terms of reference of the experts will include the points mentioned yesterday in Washington by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. These covered methods of selecting Jewish immigrants and of arranging their transport and accommodation. The committee will also have nearly 20 other practical issues before it. But the recommendations of the experts on method, it was authoritatively emphasized this morning, will not prejudge the decision on whether or not to go ahead with the admission of the 100,000 Jewish immigrants to Palestine.

State Dept. Unaware of Such Committee; Says Must Be A Misunderstanding

WASHINGTON, June 12. (JTA) -- The State Department today said it knew of no such joint committee and that there must be some misunderstanding. Secretary of State Byrnes definitely declared yesterday at his press conference that a joint Anglo-American committee was not planned but that the Cabinet Committee on Palestine appointed by President Truman would consult and exchange information with a British committee.

The British committee will consist solely of experts, the majority of them senior government officials familiar with the question of Palestine, but none of Cabinet rank. Colonial Office experts and a general, or military man, acquainted with Near Eastern affairs are considered likely members of the committee.

Baron Iverchapel, new British Ambassador to the United States, announced at a press conference last night that his government was appointing a committee of experts to consider the Palestine question and the report of the Anglo-American inquiry committee. However, he emphasized that he did not know actually what sort of committee this will be. Nor did he mention anything about the possibility of the establishment of a joint Anglo-American body of experts.

U.S. ZIONIST LEADERS CHARGE BEVIN WITH ANTI-SEMITISM AT HUGE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION

NEW YORK, June 12. (JTA) -- British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin was charged here tonight with "having repeatedly given evidence of a virulent anti-Jewish bias," and was bitterly attacked for his statement on Palestine made earlier today at the annual convention of the British Labor Party, in which he said that the people of America insist on the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine "because they do not want too many of them in New York."

The attacks were voiced at a huge demonstration at Madison Square Garden called to protest British delay on the recommendation of the Anglo-American inquiry committee that 100,000 displaced Jews be admitted immediately to Palestine. Speakers at the rally included Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Henry Monsky, Bartley C. Crum, member of the Anglo-American inquiry committee, and others.

Terming Bevin's statement a "cheap slur on the American people and a coarse bit of anti-Semitic vulgarity reminiscent of the Nazis at their worst," Dr. Silver said:

"In view of this shocking record of broken pledges and the repeated violation of solemn obligations, American citizens have the right to turn to their representatives in the Congress of the United States, who are now discussing the granting of a loan to Great Britain, and inquire whether the Government of the United States can afford to make a loan to a government whose pledged word seems to be worthless. They should also inquire whether American money, including that of the Jewish citizens of the United States who have given such superb evidence of their loyalty and patriotism during the war and whose sacrifices helped to save a collapsing British Empire, should be used to back up a government whose Foreign Minister has repeatedly given evidence of a virulent anti-Jewish bias.

"We question very much whether Mr. Bevin represents the conscience and the spirit of the British people but it is up to them to repudiate this malignor and cheap vulgarian, and to demand that someone who more truly represents them should occupy such an important post."

Jews Are Not Troubled by "Offensive Vulgarity" of Bevin's Remark, Says Wise

Rabbi Wise, ridiculing Bevin's assertion that he will need another division of British troops in Palestine if 100,000 Jews are transferred there, pointed out that there are today more than enough British troops in Palestine and that they are not there in relation to the Jewish National Home or in relation to the affairs of the people of Palestine.

"We American Jews--and indeed all American people--have the right to resent and to fling back the gratuitously and vulgarly insulting remark of Mr. Bevin that the agitation in the United States for the admission of a hundred thousand Jews into Palestine is because Americans do not want too many of them in New York," Rabbi Wise said. "I am not troubled by the offensive vulgarity of this remark. I am troubled because it indicates that, even though President Truman appointed the whole Cabinet, with himself included, as a commission to deal with Palestine, there will be no hope of fulfilling the unanimous recommendation of the Anglo-American committee unless President Truman speaks sharply and acts decisively in relation to the British Government.

"I say to you tonight--I, who am a lifelong affectionate admirer of the English people--that, unless the British Government grants the hundred thousand certificates of admission to Palestine to displaced Jews, no promise of England is to be

trusted. We have no reason to believe that any pledge of Britain will be kept. If there be resentment because of what I say, let that resentment express itself in the profoundest contempt of the speech and the conduct of the heads of the Labor Government in England," Dr. Wise declared.

Arrest of Ex-Mufti Demanded; Britain Charged with Helping His "Escape"

Henry Monsky, speaking for the American Jewish Conference, said that the failure of the British Government to fulfill the recommendation of the Anglo-American inquiry committee to admit 100,000 Jews into Palestine "seems to be calculated to completely nullify the effect of the report of the inquiry committee." Scoring the mysterious escape of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, he stated: "This latest episode in what appears to be a planned active campaign to block the implementation of the recommendations of the inquiry committee is part and parcel of the unholy conspiracy to defeat the purposes of justice for the Jewish people."

Bartley C. Crum, presenting his views as a member of the Anglo-American inquiry committee, charged that the ex-Mufti was paid in gold by the Nazis for his activities and that "he is now using funds given to him by Hitler to carry on Hitler's work where Hitler left off." He urged that the United States Government demand the immediate arrest of the ex-Mufti and his trial as a war criminal.

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, president of Hadassah, said that "the present tactics on Palestine of the British Colonial Office, which are opposed to every rule of humanity, will be fought tirelessly until justice has been done. We shall expose the maneuvers of those who would betray the long-suffering Jewish people to the scorn and indignation of civilized mankind."

BEVIN'S STATEMENT EMBITTERS JEWS IN PALESTINE; OPENS WAY FOR RENEWED OUTBREAKS

JERUSALEM, June 12. (JTA) -- Foreign Secretary Bevin's statement on Palestine at the convention of the British Labor Party aroused not only indignation among the Jews here, but provoked bitterness, paving the way for renewed outbreaks.

The underground radio of the Haganah in an English language broadcast today warned that "everything that the Jews in Palestine have done hitherto will be nothing as compared with what they intend to do and will do." It cautioned Britain "not to play around with Jewish lives and feelings."

EX-MUFTI "ESCAPED" FROM FRANCE ON AN AMERICAN AIRPLANE, FRENCH GOVT. ANNOUNCES

PARIS, June 12. (JTA) -- Police investigation today established that the ex-Mufti of Palestine "escaped" from France in an American plane which took off from Orly Airfield near Paris and landed at Cairo.

An official announcement issued here today reveals that the ex-Mufti left nearly two weeks ago. The announcement, issued by the French Foreign Office, says that he used a Syrian passport issued under a false name November 28, 1945.

Under this assumed identity, the statement said, the ex-Mufti boarded an American Douglas DC-4 plane, owned by the Trans-Continental and Western Airlines, at the Orly airdrome on the morning of May 28. The plane which had left Washington the day before, took off from Orly at 11 a.m. and reached Cairo on the night of May 29-30.

(In Washington it was reliably reported that the TWA employee who arranged the ex-Mufti's transportation has been discharged. The French Embassy has received confirmation from Paris, it said, of the foreign office announcement today that the ex-Mufti made good his escape on an American plane under an assumed name. The State Department had no comment.)

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ZIONIST CONGRESS ELECTIONS SUNDAY

UPHOLD THE LEADER

AN EDITORIAL BY

DR. ABRAHAM J. FELDMAN, Editor

THIS Sunday the shekel payers will go to the polls to vote for representatives to the World Zionist Congress which is to be held in December.

We urge upon all who have paid a shekel to vote. It is imperative that every one entitled to vote should do so.

And—

We urge that shekel payers VOTE FOR THE Z.O.A. TICKET headed by that indomitable, clear-visioned, courageous leader, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

We urge that none of the voters in this region permit themselves to become parties to a personal vendetta on the part of a handful of leaders in New York and elsewhere against Dr. Silver.

A vote for the Z.O.A. ticket at this time is A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF DR. SILVER.

A vote for the Z.O.A. ticket is a vote against pussyfooting, against hush hush procedures, against a divided front, against unrelated issues in this critical hour of Zionist history.

The Zionist Organization of America represents what is accurately called the "General Zionists", who are unwilling to be led off into tangents of ideologies and policies which have no relation to the present moment in Zionist activity.

Before us are the following tasks:

1. The immediate admission of 100,000 Jews—the D.P.'s—into Palestine.
2. The keeping of the gates of Palestine open to continuing immigration of Jews.
3. Unrestricted land sales.
4. Establishment as rapidly as possible of the Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

All Zionists are interested in these. This is GENERAL Zionism.

It appears that the political leaders of Hadassah have chosen this moment to divert attention from the main purpose by a cry for feminism. It appears that the Labor Group has chosen this moment to examine the economic views of Zionists in America. it appears that the Mizrachi is stressing at this moment the election of delegates committed to an Orthodox religious interpretation of Jewish life.

The issue before us at this moment, however, is the achievement of Palestine as, literally, Eretz Yisroel, the Land of Israel. The immediate tasks before us which will lead to this achievement are those indicated above. On all these points all Zionists are agreed.

Let us put first things first and not be diverted from our principal goal. Let us not embarrass the leadership which has a clear vision of the issues of the moment.

It is not the leaders of Hadassah who are negotiating with the President of the United States, the State Department, the Foreign Office of the United Kingdom. It is not the leadership of the Labor Group that is carrying on these negotiations. It is not the Mizrachi Organization that is representative of all of Jewry. It is the General Zionists that represent the common denominator of all Zionists, and the recognized, elected, chosen leader — and what a leader!—is the President of the Z.O.A., Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

Common sense, simple logic, should dictate that at this moment it is the duty of devoted Zionists to SUPPORT THE GENERAL ZIONIST SLATE and it is for this reason that we urge so strongly that every shekel payer—

VOTE THE Z.O.A. TICKET—No. 1!

UPHOLD THE HANDS OF DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER!

SILVER WILL TALK TO ZIONIST YOUTH

Addresses Intercollegiate Federation Saturday

Rabbi A. H. Silver of the Temple will speak at the first national convention of the Intercollegiate Zionist Federation of America meeting here June 21-24.

Rabbi Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America, will speak Saturday night at Severance Hall. Dr. Shlomo Bardin, executive director of the American Youth Commission, New York City, will speak at the same session. Other meetings will be held at the Jewish Young Adult Bureau, 9608 Euclid Avenue.

SANFORD SCHWARTZ

WE ARE SHOCKED, MR. BEVIN

An Open Letter to the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain

Your refusal to allow the entry of 100,000 homeless Jews into Palestine comes as a great shock to untold thousands of Christians in America. Your complete disregard of the American government's position in this matter, your implications of base motives to Christians here are hardly worthy of a spokesman of the British people. We believe in justice and humanity.

We repudiate your statement and question the motives behind it.

IN your address before the Annual Labor Party Conference at Bournemouth, you said:

> "The agitation of the United States and particularly New York for 100,000 Jews to be put in Palestine . . . was because they did not want too many of them in New York."

You added parenthetically that you hoped that this statement, which you said was made with the purest of motives, would not be misunderstood in America.

We do not misunderstand this statement at all. In fact, we see only too clearly through it. *We are shocked by it.*

You are attempting to transfer the onus of your action onto Christians in our country.

You are attempting to befog the issue in the interests of power politics.

And so we say to you, Mr. Bevin, on whose conscience will your acts fall—yours or ours?

We of the American Christian Palestine Committee are committed wholeheartedly to the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. An illustrious predecessor of yours, Lord Balfour, drew up the historical declaration promising that. It's a promise that lives in the spirit, the hearts, the minds of Jews everywhere.

It's an international promise subscribed to by President Wilson, by Congress, confirmed by 52 members of the League of Nations, and supported in planks of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The record of British rule in Palestine, according to Senator Edwin C. Johnson, is a history of refusal to carry out commitments and obligations inherent in the mandate. Senator Johnson has endorsed a move to force Great Britain to give up control of Palestine.

To back-handedly accuse Christians in America of selfish motives toward Palestine is to deny the existence of international morality.

It is to place imperialism before humanity, to sow racial distrust instead of friendship.

It is to deny the very ideals for which the Second World War was fought.

On our part we will continue to exert our utmost efforts to secure for homeless, desperate Jews in Europe immediate refuge in Palestine. We shall not waver for a moment in helping toward the establishment of a Jewish homeland in the Holy Land.

The responsibility is ours. We cannot evade it and still maintain a clear conscience.

We ask you, Mr. Bevin, is your conscience clear?

That self-same responsibility has also been clearly recognized by the President of the United States. Nothing could be more unfair or untrue than to ascribe to him selfish motives, as you imputed in your speech.

The Boston Globe in an editorial of June 13 stated:

> "One has only to recall the executive action taken by the President this past Spring to facilitate entry of full legally authorized quotas of these unfortunates into the United States. Mr. Bevin has inaugurated no policy for the Empire comparable in spirit."

The President of the United States has also appointed a Cabinet Committee, composed of the Secretaries of War, Treasury and State to help implement the official position of our government.

That position is in complete accord with the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine favoring the immediate admittance of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

You helped create that committee, Mr. Bevin. In fact, Bartley C. Crum, United States member of the committee, has stated publicly that you "made it clear to us in London that the British Government would put our recommendations into effect if they were unanimous."

Why do you back out now?

Mr. Bevin, as British Foreign Secretary, we respectfully urge you to reconsider your position, and in accordance with the Anglo-American Committee report, open the gates of Palestine to 100,000 Jews.

The conscience of the British people, the American people, of Christians everywhere cries out for justice for the Jews.

They who have suffered more than any other minority group deserve the fullest measure of Christian mercy and justice.

Let these people go to Palestine!

YOU CAN HELP!

Write a letter to the President of the United States. Tell him you support the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee for immediate admittance of 100,000 Jews into Palestine. Ask him to do everything in his power to have these recommendations carried out *now*.

American Christian Palestine Committee

OF NEW ENGLAND — — *739 Boylston St., Boston*

SIGNED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Rev. David R. Hunter, chairman

Rev. Dr. Roger B. Bosworth
Judge Lawrence G. Brooks
Rev. Emory S. Bucke
Prof. Herbert J. Gezork
Prof. Raymond A. Hall
Bishop Lewis O. Hartman
Rev. Donald G. Lothrop
Mrs. Colin W. Macdonald
Dr. Daniel L. Marsh
William E. Mullins
Rev. Dr. G. Vaughn Shedd
Judge Carl E. Wahlstrom

Representative Members of the American Christian Palestine Committee

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Lt. Gov. Robert F. Bradford
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Hon. Richard B. Wigglesworth
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Gov. Charles M. Dale
Sen. Styles Bridges
Sen. Charles W. Tobey
Hon. Sherman Adams
Hon. Chester E. Merrow
Dr. Norman B. Rash
Dr. Lewis Perry
Rev. Arthur A. Beaver

וועהלט דעם 30טען יוני און 1טען יולי צום 22טען ציון-קאָנגרעס!

Journal 6-19-46

פאַטרעטער פון ישוב — בן-גוריון און אַנדערע — וועלען געוועהלט ווערען אין ארץ ישראל;
ז ש א נ א ט י נ ס קי — אין שוץ, ליידער, ניט צווישען אונז, —

זאָל מען ניט פאַרדעקען אָרעמקייט פון א טיקעט מיט ווייטע נעמען

וועמען וועט איר שיקען צום ציון=קאָנגרעס פון אַמעריקע? — אַט דאָס איז איצטער די פראַגע!

אַלס באַטיילינטע אין קאַמף פאַר ציון דא אין אַמעריקע

1 דאַרפט איר וואוטען פאַר טיקעט נומער ← **1**
מיט דר. אבא הלל סילווער בראש

פאַרוואָס?

1. אַמעריקע איז, נאָך ארץ ישראל, דער הויפט פראָנט פאַר ציון. אַמעריקע'ס רעאַקציע האָט איצטער די הויפט-רעה אין אינטערנאַציאָנאַלע פראַגען, און די אַמעריקאַנער עפענטליכע מיינונג איז איצט מיט אונז.

2. אין אַמעריקע וצט איצט איך די „וו-עו", וואָס וועט, ווי עס שטעלט זיך ארויס, אַנשר האָבען דאָס לעצטע וואָרט בנוגע ציון'ס זיכות.

3. דאָס איז אַן אורואַך פאַרוואָס מען דאַרף דאָס מאָל שיקען פון אַמעריקע דעלעגאַטען וועמען אַמעריקע קען טוט, וואָס פאַרטרעטען דאָס אַמעריקאַנער אידעאַלס, ניט גלאַט נעמען.

4. איר מוזט איך שיקען מענשען איף וועמען איר קאָנט זיך טוסך זיין, איין קליינער גישפיל: טיקעט נומער צוויי רעקט זיך צו מיט בן-גוריון, און דערווייל הויסט ער איך שטימען איך פאַר דעם „השומר הצעיר" איף דעם וועלבינען טיקעט, און דער „השומר הצעיר" באַקעמפט דאָך דאָס בילטמאָר פראַגראַם.

5. נישט אין אַמעריקע קיין אויסגעפריאוטערע און פייאינערע קעפער פאַר דער אידישער מדינה, ווי —

די ציוניסטען פון טיקעט נומער 1 מיט דר. אבא הלל סילווער

קומט צין די נרויסע מאַסען צו די וואַלען און ברונגט זיך נייט אויפ'ן קאָנגרעס פאַרוואָס אַנדערע פאַרטייען האָבען אונז געצוואונגען אָפּצולייגען די וואַלען. למען השלום.

ציוניסטישע אָרגאַניזאַציע פון אַמעריקע (Z. O. A.)

1,000,000 TO VOTE ON ZION PLATFORMS

Results of the Balloting Will Decide Number Who Will Go to Jerusalem Congress

Close to 1,000,000 Jewish persons throughout the country will vote today and tomorrow on five different Zionist platforms, which will determine the number of delegates who will be sent to the twenty-second World Zionist Congress at Jerusalem in December. The congress will be the first international assembly of Zionists since 1939.

It is expected that about 300 delegates will attend the congress, and of that number 150 will be from this country. One-third of the expected million votes will be cast in this city at 125 polling stations. The polls will open at 9 A. M. and close at 9 P. M. today. Tomorrow the voting will start at noon and last until 10 P. M.

Heading the ballot is the Zionist Organization of America, led by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, ~~the largest Zionist~~ group in the nation.

In an announcement the organization emphasized that of the one million men and women who are shekel holders, and are therefore eligible to vote, nearly "400,000 have purchased their shekolim through the Zionist Organization of America." A shekel is a credential granting the voting privilege.

The four other tickets on the ballot are the Labor Zionist Bloc (Poale Zion), the Religious-National Bloc (Mizrachi), the United Zionist-Revisionists, and Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America.

The Zionist organization emphasized that because of its numerical strength "it is expected to emerge from the elections with the largest number of votes." The announcement emphasized "its leadership in the political struggle for Palestine and its major share in the fund-raising for the rebuilding and settlement of the Jewish national home."

The organization's major planks call for the "establishment of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; unstinted support to every measure and agency calculated to elevate and to protect the status of Jewish labor in Palestine, whether on the land or in the city; the fostering of Jewish spiritual traditions in Palestine; the coordination of the economic, educational and cultural life and resources of the Jewish community of Palestine."

The Religious-National Bloc in its literature stressed that "the Torah is our mandate to Palestine * * * the basis of our claim to the Holy Land," adding that its delegates will be "the only force in Jewish life battling uncompromisingly for our historic and political rights to Palestine and for its restoration in keeping with the Torah and tradition of Israel." The organization has the support of the Mizrachi Organization of America, Hapoel Hamizrachi of America, Mizrachi Women's Organization of America, Hashomer Hadati and the National Council of Young Israel. All are orthodox religious Jewish groups.

The Labor Zionist Bloc has stressed its principle of "progressive labor Zionism in Palestine," and that it is back of all Jewish labor groups in that land.

The United Zionists-Revisionists of America said that "the men who have handled Zionist affairs thus far provide neither the necessary policies nor the required leadership."

The policy of Hadassah is ideologically akin to that of the Zionist Organization of America.

THERE IS A LIMIT TO WHAT EVEN JEWS CAN ENDURE

An Appeal to the Conscience of Civilized Mankind

WE make this statement because we are outraged by the continued insensitiveness of that portion of the world which we call civilized to the greatest human tragedy of all time.

6,000,000 Jews have met horrible death in Hitler's extermination camps and ghettos.

1,500,000 or less are left alive in Europe today—most of them homeless, unwanted and destitute, kept alive by one aim: to quit the scene of their degradation and emigrate to Palestine.

100,000—at least a fraction of those for whom continued existence in Europe has become impossible—*could be saved immediately*. But, at the very moment when action is most sorely needed, there are new delays and further equivocation.

We submit that there can be *no* valid reason for failure to act now! The European war ended a year ago.

Dean Earl Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, was sent by the President of the United States to investigate the condition of the Jewish survivors in Europe. He submitted a report to the President which made it clear that any delay in the transfer of these unfortunate people to Palestine would result in misery and death. President Truman thereupon sent a letter to Prime Minister Attlee on August 31, 1945, requesting that 100,000 of these displaced European Jews be permitted to emigrate to Palestine at once.

The request was rejected by the British Government. Instead, an investigation of the situation —another investigation!—was proposed by Great Britain. The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry was set up.

After four months of investigation this committee unanimously recommended what President Truman proposed in the first place—the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. During all these months of investigation Jews who could be leading useful, happy lives in Palestine, suffered and died.

One would think that not a moment would now be lost in carrying out this act of elemental humanity. But no! "Conditions" which had been considered and rejected by the Committee are now being demanded by Prime Minister Attlee. And our own State Department continues in practice a procedure of "consultations" which may delay indefinitely the attainment of the noble objective to which our Government is fully committed.

Are we to condemn these pitiful Jewish survivors to an indefinite hopeless existence in the internment camps where they now languish? Are they to be left at the mercy of the hostile populations that surround them? Every observer who has recently returned from Europe has warned that there may be mass-suicide among these terribly harassed people who have for so long lived under tension and strain unless they are permitted to leave for Palestine without delay.

America refuses to be an accomplice in such an outrageous act of inhumanity!

These displaced Jews can be moved to Palestine in a matter of weeks. The American people want them saved!

We look to President Truman to stand firm on this matter and to direct the State Department to implement what is now the accepted policy of the United States.

We look to the British Government to carry out the unanimous recommendation of its own representatives on the Joint Committee, calling for the immediate transfer of these 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

We demand justice for a tragic people now.

Louis Adamic
Dean Alfange
Maxwell Anderson
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson
Roger N. Baldwin
Tallulah Bankhead
Thomas Hart Benton
Manchester Boddy
Van Wyck Brooks
Henry Seidel Canby
Eddie Cantor
James B. Carey
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt
Dr. Emmanuel Chapman
Marquis Childs
Dr. George L. Cross
Ely Culbertson
Walter Damrosch
Jonathan Daniels
Prof. John Dewey
Major General William Donovan
Melvyn Douglas
Dr. Stephen Duggan
Bishop Angus Dun
Prof. Albert Einstein
Major George Fielding Eliot
Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Gene Fowler
Frank Gannett
Lewis S. Gannett
James W. Gerard
Frank Gervasi
Dorothy Gish
Samuel Goldwyn
Morton Gould
William Green
Bishop Francis J. Haas
Moss Hart
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
Dr. B. J. Hovde
Quincy Howe
Sol Hurok
Fannie Hurst
Dr. Alvin S. Johnson
Dr. Robert L. Johnson
Rockwell Kent
Serge Koussevitsky
Albert Lasker
Herbert H. Lehman
Rev. Henry Smith Leiper
Dr. Emil Lengyel
Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman
Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk
Isador Lubin
Henry Luce
Thomas Mann
Prof. Kirtley F. Mather
Prof. Francis E. McMahon
George Meany
Jo Mielziner
Edgar Ansel Mowrer
Paul Muni
Philip Murray
Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr
Louis Nizer
Dr. Harry A. Overstreet
Dr. Raymond R. Paty
Rev. Norman Vincent Peale
Ferdinand Pecora
Brock Pemberton
Dr. Daniel A. Poling
Walter Reuther
Quentin Reynolds
Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde
Billy Rose
Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.
Dr. Harlow Shapley
Dr. Guy Emery Shipler
Herman Shumlin
Spyros Skouras
Rev. Ralph W. Sockman
Estelle M. Sternberger
Rex Stout
Nathan Straus
Herbert Bayard Swope
Mark Van Doren
Walter Wanger
Thornton Wilder
Ira Wolfert
Dr. Mary E. Woolley
Darryl Zanuck

RABBI SAYS SCIENCE TURNS TO RELIGION

Dr. Silver Tells Chicago Parley the Alliance Is Needed to Save Man From New Dangers

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 25—The world was described tonight as being in a "year of wonders," with problems confronting it "essentially theologic" in an address by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, opening the annual convention of that body. In his presidential talk he asserted that world security would depend on ethical revival based on religious teaching.

Dr. Silver declared that the present human needs and confusion challenged religion with "its greatest opportunity." He asserted that science had lost its nineteenth century "power and promise" and its disparagement of religion; that science of this century was in a "far humbler mood" although "far richer in achievement."

"Science now turns to religion," he went on, "not as a competitor but as a desperately needed ally and appeals to it to come to its aid so as to deliver mankind from dangers inherent in its newest and greatest discoveries. Thus the rejected may become the queen of all the sciences, and the ancient wisdom of Israel may yet be vindicated."

Four hundred reform rabbis are present for the sessions, including 100 former chaplains. The visitors were greeted by Rabbi Samuel M. Blumenfield, president of the Chicago Rabbinical Association, and Samuel Kassel, president of the Chicago Federation of Reform Synagogues, with a response by Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman of Hartford, Conn., vice president of the Central Conference and its convention chairman.

Dr. Feldman said that in the "anxious challenging days ahead we shall need an ever-deepening faith, clearer and more informed vision, greater courage and truer unity if we are to preserve and expand our heritage."

He said that the problem before Jewry today was to make "our temples, homes, schools and philanthropies sanctuaries of vigorous life."

"In this," he said, "Jews will derive the inspiration and stimulation necessary for the fulfillment of our mission in this country and for meeting our great obligations to world Jewry."

U. S. ZIONISTS SCORE RAIDS

June 30 1946 N.Y.T.

Arrest of Agency Leaders Called 'War' on Jewish People

The arrest of members of the Jewish Agency executive group by the British Army in Palestine yesterday was instantly protested here as being "nothing less than an act of war against the Jewish people" in a statement issued by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, joint chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council.

Asserting that they spoke for 600,000 enrolled Zionists in the United States, the chairmen, in their statement issued from the organization's offices at 342 Madison Avenue, described the British action as "treachery," and charged that it was "not merely another step in the program of terror and intimidation being pursued by the British military in Palestine, but was conceived on the highest political level in an attempt to liquidate the Jewish national home."

Quoting reports that decision for the arrests was taken on "a Cabinet level," the Zionist spokesman declared that Prime Minister Attlee and his Government will "go down in history as men without honor, as enemies of the Jewish people."

The joint chairmen declared that they could not believe a statement credited to the British Foreign Office asserting that the United States Government had been informed earlier in the week of the British decision to arrest the Jewish leaders.

They announced the dispatch of "an urgent message" to President Truman and the Department of State concerning the accuracy of the report, and they emphasized that it was incredible to Zionists that Washington, "fully committed to the program of the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine mandate, and to achieving the immediate transportation of 100,000 displaced European Jews to Palestine, would be accessory to this vicious and tyrannical act."

"We trust that the President will not only refute the assertion of the British Foreign Office as false, but will make it clear that the British action is an affront to the Government of the United States, and calculated to annul the objectives with regard to Palestine to which it is committed," the statement declared.

"Nothing could have been more calculated to provoke open warfare in Palestine than the Nazi-like detention, without just cause, of these spokesmen of world Jewry. Responsibility for the bloodshed and human misery which now is inevitable in Palestine must be placed squarely where it belongs —at the doorstep of number 10 Downing Street."