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Series VIII: Scrapbooks, 1902-1964, undated.

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

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230

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103

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39

Clipping scrapbook, 1946 October.

- Part 1
Jan.-Apr.
1946
- Non-cooperation with Anglo-American committee of inquiry.
American Jewish Conference, February.
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.
Zionist reaction to report as unfair; protest the delay of
Jewish immigration, May.
"Vote ZOA slate", June 1946.
Fight for Jewish state to continue.
Escape of Mufti of Jerusalem protested by AZEC, June 11.
Rally in Madison Square Garden, June 12.
Truman appoints cabinet committee on Palestine, June 11.
Zionists score Bevin, June.
- Part 3
July- Sept.
1946
- Zionist rally, Madison Square Park, July 3.
AZEC protest 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 participating.
- Part 4
Oct.
1946
- Truman statement to Atee 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 as 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.

Thursday, October 3, 1946

JTA

Daily News Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY
LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE SUDDENLY ADJOURNS NEW YORK U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- The conference on Palestine, which opened on September 10, was suddenly adjourned today until after the meeting of the United Nations' General Assembly in New York on Oct. 23. The conference will not be resumed before December 16, it was announced this morning after a session lasting an hour and a half.

Jewish Agency leaders, who yesterday conferred with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary George Hall, were taken by surprise by the announcement of the postponement. They were unaware that an adjournment was contemplated and intended to submit to the Government a memorandum pointing out that the conference should not have opened before preliminary discussions between the British and the Arabs.

In addition to Eliezer Kaplan, who left yesterday for Paris to report to David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency executive, on the talks which took place earlier between the two members of the British Cabinet and the leaders of the Jewish Agency with regard to Jewish participation in the conference, three other Agency leaders were to leave today for Paris for consultations. The three - Rabbi J.L. Fishman, Berl Locker and Dr. Nahum Goldmann - were under the impression that it might be possible for them to continue informal talks with Bevin in Paris.

Adjournment Rules Out Raising of Palestine Issue at U.N.

The adjournment of the conference until Dec. 16 will make it impossible to raise the Palestine issue at the General Assembly. Both the British Government and the Arab League have been anxious to avoid bringing the issue before the United Nations. Only the Palestine Arabs have been pressing for submission of the case to the Assembly.

When the representatives of the British Government and the Arab states resumed the meeting this morning, a report was submitted by the joint committee which studied the Arab proposals. The British delegates then indicated that the government desired more time for full consideration of these proposals.

A suggestion was then made by the British delegation that the parley be recessed. It was emphasized that the Government would like the adjournment to be short in view of the urgency of reaching a settlement. However, it was also pointed out that many delegates will have to leave for New York to attend the Assembly, after which Foreign Minister Bevin will be occupied with the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Under these circumstances, it was agreed that Dec. 16 was the earliest practicable date for resuming the conference.

Jews Disappointed by Adjournment; Want Immigration Issue Settled

Jewish circles here did not hide their disappointment over the adjournment. Spokesmen stressed the vital need for some decision on Palestine, in view of the mounting tide of extremism. They also emphasized that it is high time that the question of admitting 100,000 displaced Jews to Palestine was settled.

The Manchester Guardian today reports that at the talks yesterday between the members of the Cabinet and the leaders of the Agency, the former did not give any definite assurances that the detained members of the Agency's executive would be released, as requested by the Zionist Actions Committee. The paper also states that while the British "federalization plan" has been relegated to the background, there is no indication that the government intends to abandon the plan.

The London Times says today that the London parley reached "a crucial state" after it became known that the Arab delegates were insisting on the establishment of Palestine as an independent state with the Jews as a permanent minority. The publication of the Arab plan in Palestine before it was submitted today to the conference came as a surprise in London where only the broad outlines of the plan were known.

A Jewish Agency spokesman, commenting on the plan, said that there was not the slightest chance that the Jews would accept it, or even discuss it. "The scheme is completely fanciful and unreal," he stated, adding that "while it may be a dream for the Arabs, it would be a nightmare for the Jews."

URGES UNIVERSAL ATONEMENT DAY

— PD —
Rabbi Brickner Calls for
World Religion Parliament

— 10-5-46 —
A universal day of atonement and a world parliament of religions for all men were called for in sermons observing the beginning of Yom Kippur, most solemn of holidays in the Jewish calendar, late yesterday. With the chanting of the Kol Nidre, traditional prayer in melody asking forgiveness, Cleveland's Jewish community filled temples and synagogues last night at Day of Atonement services.

Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, in a sermon at Euclid Avenue Temple, said the Day of Atonement observed by Israel should be observed by all men, not the Jew alone.

"There ought to be a great and universal day of atonement proclaimed in which nations of the world get down before God and acknowledge their sins against the great deencies and the moral code without which civilization cannot survive," Dr. Brickner said. "Christians and Jews alike ought to follow a great resolution to amend their ways and build a better world for everyone."

"The time has come to translate the word of God into action touching everyone's life. We need a getting together in a world parliament of the great religions of the world. The United Nations deals with political, economical and social values. We need a world parliament called by great religions to indicate to mankind we are united in the great ethical and spiritual elements of life."

In one of two identical services at the Temple and Severance Hall, where his assistant, Rabbi Julius Nadel, conducted Yom Kippur Eve services, Rabbi A. H. Silver said the truth of holiness is among the great truths proclaimed by the Holy Day of Atonement.

"This truth is indispensable to the salvation of men and of nations," Dr. Silver said at the Temple. "Holiness is the characteristic word of religion. In a sense it is its complete summation. It is not only the embracing term for the whole moral code of mankind, it is also its overtone."

Dr. Silver warned there are sanctities in life which must not be desecrated if life is not to become coarse, cheap and decadent. He added there are basic human relationships which are "holy ground." Such relationships demand spiritual sensitivity and reserve, he said.

Dr. Silver said this age is not fostering this quality of holiness.

"The menacing increase in the number of broken homes in our country, the speed with which men and women resort to separation and the divorce courts are a symptom of a desecration of life," he added.

"The appalling increase in juvenile delinquency is another indication of social collapse. The vulgar and obscene are becoming characteristic of much of American literature today. This is neither art nor realism but indecency which always flaunts its shamelessness whenever spiritual discipline which protects the healthy life of a civilization breaks down."

Sunday, October 6, 1946

JTA

Daily News Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY
106 EAST 41st STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

LAST MINUTE NEWS

TRUMAN STATEMENT ISSUED DESPITE PLEA BY ATTLEE; PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSES DISPLEASURE

LONDON, Oct. 4 (JTA)--President Truman's statement today on Palestine was issued despite a plea by Prime Minister Attlee that it be held until Attlee could confer with Foreign Minister Bevin, who is now in Paris at the Peace Conference.

This was revealed tonight by a Foreign Office spokesman, who said that the statement was "officially regretted." It is understood that a note conveying the Prime Minister's displeasure has already been dispatched to Washington.

The text of the Foreign Office statement read, as follows:

"The Prime Minister received President Truman's message only at midnight and immediately requested the President to delay the issue of the statement until the Prime Minister had an opportunity to get in touch with the Foreign Secretary who is in Paris and discuss the matter, and would immediately communicate with the President. This request was not complied with.

"The British Government have been conducting negotiations with both the Jews and Arabs. And these discussions have not been broken off. Consultation with the Jews is actually in progress at this moment.

"It is most unfortunate that a statement of this kind should have been made which may well jeopardize a settlement of this most important matter."

The general attitude expressed by official British circles was that no action could be taken on immigration into Palestine until the political status of the country had been decided. They said that responsibility for adjournment of the Palestine conference should be laid at the door of the Jews, who refused to attend.

The Arab reaction to the Truman statement was a statement that it would require 500,000 U.S. troops to carry out his proposals.

(See earlier story on following pages)

Sunday, October 6, 1946

JTA

Daily News Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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

TRUMAN URGES ESTABLISHMENT OF "VIALE JEWISH STATE" WITHIN PALESTINE; INFORMS ATTLEE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4. (JTA) -- President Truman today expressed support for the Jewish Agency proposal for an independent Jewish state within Palestine, and urged immediate initiation of "substantial immigration" into Palestine.

The contents of his 1,100-word statement were communicated last night to Prime Minister Attlee by cable, Charles G. Ross, Presidential press secretary, announced.

The President stated his "deep regret" at the adjournment of the meetings of the Palestine Conference in London and reviewed his Administration's record of efforts in the Palestine situation. Pointing to his lack of support of the "federalization plan," Mr. Truman devoted attention to the Jewish Agency proposal for "a viable Jewish state," and immediate issuance of certificates for 100,000 Jewish immigrants.

"From the discussion which has ensued," said the President, "it is my belief that a solution along these lines would command the support of public opinion in the United States. I cannot believe that the gap between the proposals which have been put forward is too great to be bridged by men of reason and goodwill. To such a solution our Government could give its support."

Reiterates Plan to Liberalize U.S. Immigration Laws

Three recommendations were made by the President, headed by immediate beginning of immigration into Palestine. "In view of the fact that winter will come on before the Conference can be resumed, I believe and urge that substantial immigration into Palestine cannot await a solution to the Palestine problem and that it should begin at once. Preparations for this movement have already been made by this government and it is ready to lend its immediate assistance."

The President again urged liberalization of the immigration laws of the United States and other countries for admission of displaced persons. "I am prepared to make such a recommendation to the Congress," he declared, "and to continue as energetically as possible collaboration with other countries on the whole problem of displaced persons."

In his third proposal, Mr. Truman stated willingness "to recommend to the Congress a plan for economic assistance for the development" of Palestine should a workable solution for Palestine be devised.

"In the light of the terrible ordeal which the Jewish people of Europe endured during the recent war and the crisis now existing, I cannot believe that a program of immediate action along the lines suggested above could not be worked out with the

cooperation of all people concerned. The Administration will continue to do everything it can to this end," he said.

Full Text of President Truman's Statement

The full text of President Truman's statement, as released this morning by the White House, reads as follows:

I have learned with deep regret that the meetings of the Palestine Conference in London have been adjourned and are not to be resumed until Dec. 16, 1946. In the light of this situation it is appropriate to examine the record of the Administration's efforts in this field, efforts which have been supported in and out of Congress by members of both political parties, and to state my views on the situation as it now exists.

It will be recalled that when Mr. Earl Harrison reported on Sept. 29, 1945, concerning the condition of displaced persons in Europe, I immediately urged that steps be taken to relieve the situation of these persons to the extent at least of admitting 100,000 Jews into Palestine. In response to this suggestion the British Government invited the Government of the United States to cooperate in setting up a joint Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, an invitation which this Government was happy to accept in the hope that its participation would help to alleviate the situation of the displaced Jews in Europe and would assist in finding a solution for the difficult and complex problem of Palestine itself. The urgency with which this Government regarded the matter is reflected in the fact that a 120-day limit was set for the completion of the committee's task.

The unanimous report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry was made on April 20, 1946, and I was gratified to note that among the recommendations contained in the report was an endorsement of my previous suggestion that 100,000 Jews be admitted into Palestine. The Administration immediately concerned itself with devising ways and means for transporting the 100,000 and caring for them upon their arrival. With this in mind, experts were sent to London in June, 1946, to work out provisionally the actual travel arrangements. The British Government cooperated with this group, but made it clear that in its view the report must be considered as a whole and that the issue of the 100,000 could not be considered separately.

Emphasizes U.S. Political Parties Oppose "Federalization Plan"

On June 11, I announced the establishment of a Cabinet Committee on Palestine and related problems, composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Treasury, to assist me in considering the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. The alternates of this Cabinet Committee, headed by Ambassador Henry F. Grady, departed for London on July 10, 1946, to discuss with British Government representatives how the report might best be implemented.

The alternates submitted on July 24, 1946, a report, commonly referred to as the Morrison Plan, advocating a scheme of provincial autonomy which might lead ultimately to a bi-national state or to partition. However, opposition to this plan developed among members of the major political parties in the United States--both in the Congress and throughout the country. In accordance with the principle which I have consistently tried to follow, of having a maximum degree of unity within the country and between the parties of major elements of American foreign policy, I could not give my support to this plan.

I have, nevertheless, maintained my deep interest in the matter and have re-

peatedly made known and have urged that steps be taken at the earliest possible moment to admit 100,000 Jewish refugees to Palestine.

In the meantime, this Government was informed of the efforts of the British Government to bring to London representatives of the Arabs and Jews, with a view to finding a solution to this distressing problem. I expressed the hope that as a result of these conversations a fair solution of the Palestine problem could be found. While all the parties invited had not found themselves able to attend, I had hoped that there was still a possibility that representatives of the Jewish Agency might take part. If so, the prospect for an agreed and constructive settlement would have been enhanced.

The British Government presented to the conference the so-called Morrison Plan for provincial autonomy and stated that the conference was open to other proposals. Meanwhile, the Jewish Agency proposed a solution of the Palestine problem by means of the creation of a viable Jewish state in control of its own immigration and economic policies in an adequate area of Palestine instead of in the whole of Palestine. It proposed furthermore the immediate issuance of certificates for 100,000 Jewish immigrants. This proposal received widespread attention in the United States, both in the press and in public forums.

Believes Jewish State Scheme Would Command Support In United States

From the discussion which has ensued it is my belief that a solution along these lines would command the support of public opinion in the United States. I cannot believe that the gap between the proposals which have been put forward is too great to be bridged by men of reason and goodwill. To such a solution our government could give its support.

In the light of the situation which has now developed, I wish to state my views as succinctly as possible:

1. In view of the fact that winter will come on before the conference can be resumed, I believe and urge that substantial immigration into Palestine cannot await a solution to the Palestine problem and that it should begin at once. Preparations for this movement have already been made by this government and it is ready to lend its immediate assistance.

2. I state again, as I have on previous occasions, that the immigration laws of other countries, including the United States, should be liberalized with a view to the admission of displaced persons. I am prepared to make such a recommendation to the Congress and to continue as energetically as possible collaboration with other countries on the whole problem of displaced persons.

3. Furthermore, should a workable solution for Palestine be devised, I would be willing to recommend to the Congress a plan for economic assistance for the development of that country. In the light of the terrible ordeal which the Jewish people of Europe endured during the recent war and the crisis now existing, I cannot believe that a program of immediate action along the lines suggested above could not be worked out with the cooperation of all people concerned. The Administration will continue to do everything it can to this end.

LaGuardia Doubts British Will Follow Truman Recommendations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, (JTA) -- UNRRA Director-General Fierello LaGuardia expressed pleasure today at President Truman's statement urging immediate "substantial immigration" into Palestine, but told a press conference that he is not optimistic about immediate results because of the British attitude.

ד' אדרשע באהאלטענע פון די פראווינציעלע סאמעט אין יודע
אפדעקט פון דעם סאטמ, וואס פארקלערט פריערן דאס יעדען פאר
וואס ארויסגעקומען פון א נאנטע פאמיליע פון ארויסגאנג
פון יודישע אדער קינד צו קינדער וואס זיין פארקלערט פון דעם
פאמיליע פון דעם ארויסגעקומענע.

[illegible][illegible]

אין יעד פריערדיגע ספייטלעך האט איינע פריערדיגע באש
עקלערט פאר דער העלפ, אז ער איז פאר דער באדיינער העלפ
זיין פריערדיג פון אריינפארן פאר העלפער פונעם אידישען פלייט
אפמאך איינע באשעפטיגט ער וועט איינפארן ווייל פלייטן אז א
באדיינערדיגע איינפארדערט קיין אריינפארן... דאס וועט באש
העלפער.

פון הערשטע מינוטס ביי א באדייטענדער איינפולקונג אין
הויפטער שטובע און צווישן אים זיין קאנען זיך נישט פארשטעלן,
ווי דער אלטער שטובע וואס האבן ביי וועסן פארנעמען די האר-
טען זאלן זיין.

דער שטערן איז פון דעם זעלבעם סטילעס און אים וועט מען
 איינפאלן אפצוגעקוקט און אדער קוקען פון אונזער פון
 און און דער שטערן וועט זיין און פון אונזער דעם און
 און דעם, און דער שטערן וועט זיין און פון אונזער דעם און
 און דעם און דער שטערן וועט זיין און פון אונזער דעם און

[illegible]

אדאמא ווייניג פאר אידען דאנקבאר, האט דער פערזענלעכער האט נישט
פאר אים נישט אן ערשטע שטעלע. ווען ער איז ארויסגעקומען פון
דער שטעלע, אז דערנאך פונעם אידען פלייסט וועגן אים
היינטיקע וועגן אן אידען היינטיקע.

פיר ייטען אנקומט פאר די דירעקטאריע פונעם יאסער'ס האבן זיך
 דאס צו דער שטאט פון דער אנגעלעגטער יאסער'ס האבן זיך
 איינפירן, האבן זיך האבן זיך האבן זיך האבן זיך האבן זיך
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[illegible]

בגלל שום אינטרסיוויזציות רעפערס, וואס איז געקומען נאך שום לאנד
 פאר איין אינטרסיוויזציע איינפאלגנדיג דאס אנטוויקלונג פון נישט
 גארם צווייגעטעלעך פארן סוף איידע נישט וואונדער. פון דעם
 אלס אן האט זי געדארפט אנהענגען אפצוהאלטן דעם נאכגעקומען דורך
 אירע וואונדערן וואס זי האט געוואלט ווערן אין געזינד.

דאס איז נישט נישטן געוועזען. אנשטאט דעם האט אונזער דע-
ינג סטובל געזען צו א נייטע אפליי-העקט פון דער ברויטשער
זידונג — צו דער ברויטשער-בארישער אונג-א-אפליי-העקט קאט
רעגן אין לאנדאן. וואס האט געזיט פריער צו דעם נאך פרוי-
דער בארישער סטריט-האן אין דענדאן צו דער פלייטשער
אפליי-העקט. וואס האט זיך דעווייל געזיט מיט א פאקס אין
פאקט.

ספר גליציה פון גאנצער האלענדישער
וועלט, איז געפערט לאנגע צייט
אין שטאטן און שטעט אין גליציע
און וועלכע פון דער לעצטער
און וועלכע פון דער לעצטער
און וועלכע פון דער לעצטער
און וועלכע פון דער לעצטער
און וועלכע פון דער לעצטער

אין פון בלונ אינשטרוקצן דעם געזונטן און פון קען נישט ווארען
דאס פאליקסיטער פראצעדע וועט גענוגן (דערען נאך א ארומיקע
אונטערזעכונג אין אינזשנאט דארף נאך באלד אנטהאלטענע העלפן
געזונטע פראצעדורען די פאקטן פון אינזשנאט נישט גענוגן.
די דאס וואל געזונט וועט איבער דעמאלטס פון אונטערזעכונג
אבער מיטן — דאס וועט די אינזשנאט פאקטן וואל נאך עס
אונטערזעכען. אבער אלע וועט גענוגן די פאקטן וועט, און דערנאך אין
פון בלונ אינזשנאט און א פאקט וועט און איבער דעם
און א פאקט וועט און אינזשנאט און וועט און אינזשנאט
און א פאקט וועט און אינזשנאט און וועט און אינזשנאט.

עס האט זיך אהרן, אן ארומציען צולי פון ענטלענד האט גלייך
 טיפס א פרוואכטן ענטלעך אונזער פרויעדעם, אין וועלכען ער
 האט אים, און די ברויטשע רעזונט האלט זיך אהן די איינציגע באל
 באשטע איבער דעם אידישן אונזער אן וי וועל גיט צוואנג
 געווען וואסן דעם וואס צו פאר אן ווי זיך איבערציען, אים אים
 ווי און פארק דא, דאן גיט דאס קינד אונגעקענטלייט אונזער
 קינדעם, אים ער האט פון פאטער, צו ענטלעך דער ענטלעך
 זינגט, און די האט קיין רעכט גיט צו באשטען אידישן אונזער
 ער אן איינציגע פרויעדעם, וועל דעם באשטען האט אן און גאטן
 די אונזערע פרויעט און וי און דער דעם באשטען האט און
 פאטער צו וועלכען געווען א איינציגע באשטען האט וואס אים
 געווען.

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By Constantine Brown

The sharp reply of the British government to President Truman's statements urging a three-point emergency solution of the Palestine problem is not considered as the last word from London.

The British are said to be repeating their query of last summer as to what forces the United States was willing to send to the area in the event of major trouble between the Arabs and the Jews. We are being pointedly reminded that unless President Truman, who still has wartime powers, is ready to make the necessary arrangements to co-operate for the maintenance of order, the London government cannot understand why he has vigorously injected the United States into the problem.

The matter of dispatching military and naval forces has been under discussion in the War and Navy Departments for some time. As far as the War Department is concerned, the reply is that there are no available troops either in Europe or in the United States to make any contribution for the maintenance of peace. The Navy, however, has available the 8th Fleet, which, with the exception of four cruisers, an aircraft carrier and about a dozen destroyers, is based on the East Coast. The Navy could order the rest to the Mediterranean, provided, of course, it receives the privilege of using foreign bases.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal clearly stated last week that the American Fleet in the Mediterranean is intended to support the administration's foreign policies. And since it is hard to believe that Mr. Truman wishes to use the Palestine question as a football for domestic electoral matters, this problem must be considered as forming an integral part of our foreign policy which must be backed by force, if necessary.

Secretary of State Byrnes, who is fighting a valiant battle to save the world peace at Paris, has had only a remote connection with the Palestine dispute, but it has formed one of the principal headaches of Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The acting secretary, who has attempted to handle the problem in a statesmanlike manner, is reported to have been only lukewarm to the idea that a strong note should be sent to London as a result of the postponement of the negotiations in the British capital.

Like other administration leaders, Mr. Acheson desires an early settlement of the problem, but he realizes that too many factors are involved to make a rush settlement advisable. While there is no question that the situation of the displaced Jews is tragic and should not be unduly delayed the point of view of the Arabs must not be overlooked and

Surely, The Arab Committee—an active group in the last few months—has organized an underground outside Palestine which is ready to intervene in that country should the Western Powers adopt a unilateral policy and force a solution without the consent of the Arabs.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia received assurances from President Roosevelt when he met the President aboard a cruiser in the Red Sea after the Yalta conference that nothing would be done about the settlement of the Jews in Palestine until after consultation with the Arabs. This promise made a deep impression not only in Saudi Arabia but also in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt. These governments now consider any departure from that assurance as the betrayal of Mr. Roosevelt's solemn pledge.

The organization of a guerrilla force which, while not as well trained and equipped as the Jewish underground, is reported to be numerically superior, has given food for thought to the Government departments which have to implement Mr. Truman's decisions. Although no promises have been given to the British that this country will help them keep order in Palestine, there is a moral obligation on the part of the administration to intervene in the event of major disturbances. The British force is limited and may not be able to stand the test.

All these facts were uppermost in the minds of the State Department policy framers when last week they attempted to dissuade two of the President's advisers on Jewish questions—David N. Miles and Bartley Crum—from drafting a strong statement to be submitted to President Truman for release last Friday.

There is increasing concern in official quarters that the Chief Executive's statement may have graver repercussions in the Arab world than in Britain.

The British know only too well what an election year means to the head of a party in office. But the Arabs, who live in a country where elections are of secondary consideration, are bound to take Mr. Truman's statement more literally.

There were indications of "reprisal" last summer from Arab governments, such as the Iraq, to the effect that if the United States attempted to use pressure on the Arabs to accept the Jewish point of view, all facilities accorded American airlines at Iraq's airports would be canceled. The same thing may apply to the important oil concessions in Saudi Arabia in the event this country implements its words with "deeds."

DEWEY BIDS BRITAIN OPEN UP PALESTINE TO IMMIGRANTS NOW

Admission of 'Hundreds' of
Thousands' of Jews Urged at
Dinner of United Appeal

ISSUE HELD NON-POLITICAL

Rabbi S. S. Wise Defends His
Stand on Partition—Assails
'Loafers' Who Boo His Plea

The text of Governor Dewey's
address is on Page 4.

Large-scale and immediate Jewish immigration into Palestine is fundamental to the solution of the Palestine problem, Governor Dewey declared last night at a dinner of the United Palestine Appeal at the Hotel Commodore.

The Governor, following on President Truman's renewed request for immediate entrance of 100,000 Jewish immigrants into the Holy Land, went further than the President, declaring that "it must be an immigration not of 100,000, but of several hundreds of thousands."

At the same time the Governor declared that the demands for immediate immigration "far transcend partisan politics" and declared that "they have the wholehearted support not only of the leadership of both political parties, but also of the vast majority of the American people."

Mr. Dewey's remarks, cheered by the Commodore gathering, were regarded also as of importance politically because of the belief in political circles that Zionist groups here had been dissatisfied, up to the President's most recent statement, with the Truman Administration's effort to bring pressure on the British for a satisfactory Palestine solution.

Satisfied With Truman Plea

Resolutions adopted at an all-day conference preceding the dinner voiced satisfaction with Mr. Truman's latest declaration and urged the State Department to implement his declared policy.

Mr. Dewey declared that a test of friendship lies in the ability to speak frankly to friends without danger of offense, "and I should like to speak frankly to our British friends."

He went on to say that the simple truth was that both countries have agreed that 100,000 Jews should have been admitted to Palestine long ago, that the need was more urgent than ever today, and that "if the sincerity and diplomacy together with the great prestige of our Government cannot achieve this objective, there is something lacking either in the diplomacy or the sincerity."

The Governor added that "we should adjust our own immigration laws to permit the admission of our share of displaced persons, both Christians and Jews."

At the afternoon session, also held at the Commodore, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, long one of the principal leaders of the Zionist movement, made an impassioned defense of his own present stand, which has occasioned a division in

the top Zionist leadership. The split came about because Rabbi Wise came out for Congressional approval of the loan to Britain, while other Zionist leaders were in

ed reprisal for the British Government's Palestine attitude, and also because he favored acceptance of a Palestine partition offer as an opening wedge.

Berates His Hecklers

In the course of his address he received some scattered boos, and he turned angrily on his hecklers to declare:

"I don't think that Stephen Wise, after fifty years of service to the Zionist movement, ought to be booed by you [a man he had singled out] or any other loafer in this room."

He was generously applauded when he finished.

In defense of his stand on partition, he declared it was easy for those Jews living comfortably in New York to hold out for all or nothing, but he declared he had seen 10-year-old children who had been born in concentration camps, were now living in displaced persons camps, and had never known freedom. For them, it was not so easy, he declared.

The other main speaker at the dinner last night was James G. McDonald, formerly a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, who denounced British procrastination and delay.

"Governmental hesitation, evasions and tortuous maneuvering" have inevitable the steady decline in fortune of the victims of Nazi fury, he declared.

Others who spoke during the day and evening sessions were Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein, Freda Kirchwey, Norman Gilmovsky, Herbert B. Susman, Harold S. N. Frankel and Bernard A. Rosenblatt, with Morris Rothenberg, chairman of the Jewish National Fund, presiding in the afternoon session, and Samuel Hausman, president of the New York United Palestine Appeal, at the evening dinner. The organization seeks \$19,000,000 to support its activities for next year.

SEE COLD BRITISH REACTION

London Observers Fear Dewey
May Fan Jewish Violence

LONDON, Oct. 6 (UP)—Governor Dewey's demand that "several hundreds of thousands" of Jews be admitted to Palestine reached London too late for official comment, but diplomatic observers believed it would be received coldly by the British Government.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Clement Attlee made Britain's position clear on Friday—that the United States' attack on British policy in the Holy Land threatened to disrupt Anglo-Jewish negotiations now under way.

It was believed that Governor Dewey's speech might fan Jewish extremists in Palestine to greater violence and further arouse Arab leaders who already are enraged over President Truman's statement last week.

Britons were inclined to believe that the President's statement that 10,000 Jews should be admitted into Palestine immediately was designed to woo Jewish voters in the November elections.

"President Truman's words must have had the desired effect," one Briton said, "if Dewey saw fit to go even beyond them."

Dewey Views on Opening Palestine

Following is the part of Governor Dewey's speech last night at the Hotel Commodore, before a dinner of the United Palestine Appeal, in which he discussed the question of immigration into Palestine:

The promise of admission of a hundred thousand Jewish people to Palestine should have been fulfilled long ago. That is a joint obligation of our government and the British government under their long-standing commitments. The test of friendship is the ability to speak frankly to our friends without danger of offense—and I should like to speak frankly to our British friends. It is no service to our own cause or to the cause of friendship to muffle the truth or to make widely and strategically spaced declarations, which are not followed up by able, competent or productive action.

The simple truth is that both governments through their own appointed Joint Commission of Inquiry have agreed that 100,000 Jews should have been admitted to Palestine long ago. The need is more urgent today than ever before.

If the sincerity and diplomacy together with the great prestige of our government cannot achieve this objective, there is something lacking either in the diplomacy or the sincerity.

In this connection, I want to make it crystal clear to our British friends that demands for immediate immigration into Palestine far transcend partisan politics. Actually, they have the wholehearted support not only of the leadership of both political parties, but also of the vast majority of the American people.

Furthermore, I am convinced that whenever external policies of great importance are thrust into political campaigns, such injections always weaken and seriously impair the carrying out of a united national policy.

Calls It Issue of Human Rights

In my considered judgment, it is vital that it be understood everywhere that the question of Palestine is not a political issue between Americans. It is a fundamental issue of human rights, of human freedom.

In 1944 the Republican party, at my suggestion, entered into a bi-partisan agreement concerning the international organization for world peace. Mr. John Foster

Dulles acted as my representative in a series of conferences with Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, which resulted in the complete elimination of the question of the world peace organization from the Presidential campaign. That action resulted in the first bi-partisan foreign policy in peacetime in our history and even recent political efforts at the highest levels in our country failed to destroy it. America and the world have a better hope of peace as a result.

In the same way, it is my firm belief that the entire approach to the Palestine question must be made bi-partisan and has no place in political campaigns. It must be clearly demonstrated to the world that the United States reaffirms its policy that the pledges to the Jewish people must be fulfilled.

No one can say that a final solution in Palestine is easy. But the right of large and immediate Jewish immigration is fundamental to that solution and it must be an immigration of not 100,000 but of several hundreds of thousands.

In 1944 the Republican National platform called for the opening of Palestine to the unrestricted immigration and land ownership of Jews so that Palestine may become "a free and democratic" commonwealth. I supported that position then. I support that position now.

Sees Challenge to Sincerity

The displaced persons of Europe are a challenge to the sincerity of our leadership. For a year and a half this problem has been crying out for action, not talk. It is the problem of not one religion or of one group; it is a problem of humanity itself. If this is the way the brave new world will solve its international problems, we have made a bad start indeed. It has long since been a time for action, decisive, firm and courageous action.

The estimates vary, but of the displaced persons who want and really need desperately a new home there are between 800,000 and a million. These victims of Hitler, by their very status offer evidence of their love of freedom, of liberty and free government. They should be welcome additions to all the great nations of the world.

These people are the natural successors of the great waves of

the persecuted who in the past contributed so richly to the greatness of the United States and other new nations of the world. It should not be difficult with the support and good-will of both parties in this country for an active effort on the part of our Government to procure admission both to Palestine and to the other great nations of the world for all those who are so desperately in need of peace and of an opportunity to rebuild their shattered lives. We should adjust our own immigration laws to permit the admission of our share of displaced persons, both Christians and Jews.

There can be no doubt on the wholehearted welcome which all the peoples of good-will would give to this pitifully small band of victims of war and persecution. It is not a problem of race or religion. It is a moral problem.

Asks That U. S. Take Lead

The displaced peoples, Jews and Christians alike, are a test of the good faith of the peace-loving nations of the world, of our aspirations for liberty and justice. They are a charge upon the conscience of mankind. The problem is beset with some petty, some major difficulties. The stakes are too great for vacillation or incompetence.

Of course, it would be comfortable to lay the problem aside and close our eyes. But the peace of the world must be founded upon conviction and firm action in accordance with the high principles upon which our nation was founded.

Let our Government take the lead, backed, as it will be, if it will only act, by the historic faith of the American people and find refuge now for these few hundreds of thousands whose helpless plight points an accusing finger at the good faith of the great nations of the world.

All our efforts, all our thoughts are to build for the peace of the world. But we cannot build peace with homeless victims of the last war on our conscience. Human liberty is the goal to which we aspire not only for ourselves but for all men. It is of the very essence of our freedom that we treasure it so much, we want to share it. To that end let our actions speak before all mankind so that liberty and justice shall again become the common aspiration of all the world.

BRITISH KNEW VIEW OF U.S., ZIONISTS SAY

Truman's Backing on Palestine
Made Known in August to
London, Agency Declares

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Oct. 6—A spokesman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine declared tonight that the United States Government's support of the Zionist plan for partition of Palestine was made known to the British Government in August and should therefore have occasioned no surprise when announced Friday by President Truman.

The spokesman's statement was issued simultaneously with another from the Jewish Agency's office in Palestine.

The London statement said: "It is difficult to understand why the President's reference to the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine would be regarded as a sudden intervention when it is well known that the President has urged this course consistently since he first advocated it over a year ago. Now, surely, can exception be taken to his timely reminder that the approach of the second winter since the end of the war makes it urgent to transfer a substantial number of Jews from Europe to Palestine immediately without waiting for a solution of the Palestine question."

"Failure to secure a quick solution of the Palestine problem cannot in fairness be attributed to the absence of Jews from the London conference [on Palestine]."

Zionists' Absence Deplored

Whereas Mr. Truman regretted in his statement the adjournment of the conference until Dec. 16, British official circles attributed the lack of success in the conference partly to the absence of Zionist representatives.

The Jewish Agency statement said the Agency was ready to attend the conference but that the British Government insisted on discussing first a plan that would have deprived the Jews of their rights in 85 per cent of Palestine and denied the Agency the right to choose its representatives.

"The object of the informal talks now going on between the Government and the Jewish Agency is to improve the atmosphere in Palestine and create conditions enabling the Jewish Agency to participate in the conference," the statement said. "Such informal talks were first suggested in August by the Jewish Agency as an essential preliminary to the conference but were then unfortunately rejected by the Government."

Editorial Criticizes Truman

Tomorrow's edition of The Times of London will print excerpts from criticisms made in an editorial of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Mr. Truman's statement and will say in an editorial of its own:

"The statement from the White House may well compel people in Britain as well as in the Arab countries to the reluctant conclusion that no solution of the Palestine question will satisfy the President unless it goes the whole way to meet Jewish claims. . . . He

doesn't recognize that the Arabs also have a case, to which the London conference has rigidly devoted its attention, and he ignores the fact that the Jewish scheme to which he refers has neither been presented nor examined in this country."

Alluding to the electioneering aspects of the Truman statement, The Times of London will say it may endanger efforts to improve relations between Arabs and Jews and to bring Zionists into the London conference. Its only "helpful ingredient," the editorial will conclude, is the promise to seek relief for Jewish distress in Europe.

[The Iraqi Government handed a memorandum on Sunday to the British Embassy and the United States Legation protesting against President Truman's statement, according to a Reuter dispatch from Baghdad.]

Arabs Attack, Zionists Hail Plea

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

JERUSALEM, Oct. 6—President Truman's Palestine statement evoked the first official Arab and Jewish comment today. Comment was along expected lines: Arab criticism and a cordial Jewish welcome.

The Palestine Arab Higher Executive, after a meeting tonight said that the Middle Eastern Arab kings and rulers had agreed on an Arab state for Palestine. The Higher Executive expressed the belief that the President's statement had been made under political pressure.

A Jewish Agency spokesman termed Mr. Truman's pronouncement "a restatement of the official United States policy toward Palestine since 1922 when Congress first approved of a Jewish national home project."

The Agency spokesman ridiculed the idea that this was election propaganda and said it was within the President's competence to make a pronouncement on a matter affecting the American people as a whole and a particular section of it. "We feel that the interest of American Jews in Palestine is as legitimate as that of the Arab states," he added.

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ספר 5 עמוד

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Journal Oct 17, 1946
שבת יום ארבעה עשר אלול תש"ו

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אנונימיטאט מאכט אים פארמאגן אן אידאנטיטאט, און דאס איז דער פאקטאָר וואָס מאַכט אים אַן אַלערמאָדעל פאַר אַלע אַנדערע פּאַסאַזשירן. אַלס אַ פּאַסאַזשיר, האָט ער געקענט זיך אַרומזעהן, און ער האָט געזעהן אַלע אַנדערע פּאַסאַזשירן און אַלע אַנדערע פּאַסאַזשירן.

אין גלויבן אין עס אין חסדי
עס זאל אונטערן אריינפאלן ווע
דען. אז די און ישראל קראפט אין
זיט קיין פאליטישן "אויס" צווישן
אפטייטשטער. עס איז א פאקטאט
פאלט קראפט פון שטארקייט דעם
אין שטארקייט.

התאחדות המורים והמורות, המכונה "המורים", היא ארגון המייצג את המורים והמורות במערכת החינוך. המורים והמורות הם אנשי מקצוע מיומנים, מוסמכים ומשקיעים, המעבירים את דעתם ואת עמדתם בנושאי החינוך. המורים והמורות הם אנשי מקצוע מיומנים, מוסמכים ומשקיעים, המעבירים את דעתם ואת עמדתם בנושאי החינוך.

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"אויב די ערשטעקייט און די זיי
 אונטערן ערשטן טיילן נאכדעם
 פארשטייט זיך אונזער רעזולטאט
 נאך דאס גוט אויסצוהערן, דאס מ'זאגט
 נאכדעם אין דער לעצטער דיפלאמאטישער
 פאזיציע און אירע ערשטעקייט.

אין די שטאט וואס איז געווען א שטאט פאר די
ישראל'ס און א געזונטע. אבער עס איז
נייטאדערשטענדיג פאר אן אידישע
איד'ן ישראל אין אסער געשטענען. האט
ענגלאנד אין 1948, א יאר נאך וואס
היינט איז אים געווען, דורך איר "איד'
סען פאר" אים געטא און געווען א
שטאט אידישע איינצאנצן אין
איר. געווענליך, וועט זיין א
לעבן פון יידישע'ס פאר און וועט
אין וועלכע זי וועט געטאן אסאך.
זיין איר און און געווענליך
געווענליך צו בלייבן אין אידישע
און אויסגעטאן. דאן איז (געטא) די
לעבן און איר וועט איר און
אין איר וועט איר און איר און

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ישראל וזי דאס איז דער טאל מיט דער אידישער ארבעט
אין איהר פארנאך צו קומען מיט דער ענליכער רעזולטאט
עס איז פארשידענע, האלטן עקסטרעם זיין זיך צו כאטש
דער אינאויסעטער צעהל איינמאנאטערעט אבי דאס זאל
זעהן ווי די ארבעטן געפאלן פונדעם א וועג.

ה' שנת ה'תשס"א נולד א' סד' קד' סד'
 חל' סאק' וין אבשלח'ס'
 ה' אבשלח'ס' ב'ס' סאק'ס' —
 סאק' — וין וין' ד'ק'ק'ק'ק'ק'ק'
 ו'ס' וין ד'ק'ק'ק'ק'ק'ק'ק'ס'
 סאק' סאק' ו'ס' סאק'ס' וין
 ו'ס' אבשלח'ס' סאק'ק'ק'ק'ק'ס'

וזהו דעם פריינדלעכעס דער
ייד אן אריינבריינגן וועגן אים

פון ענגלאנד, ווינסטאן טשירי
א. משיורטשיל מאדעם שארף
אן ישראל פאליטיק, אטוויקע
רשי האט געהאלטען אין מא-
טשיל האט בלי פאק געפונען
ניידענס טרוסטאן.

[illegible][illegible]

הוא ישראלי, הוא די נאנצער צייט
אויף דעם האט מען געדארפט
זיין צום באדענקען וואס איינע
און איצט זי פרעוידענט מיר
זי (דער אפלי קעניגוואס) צו
אין דעם וואס פרומאן פאר
האנדלונגן מיט אירעלענד פאר איר

אבער אזוי אים איז נאך נישט
אריבער אומגעפאלן וועלן אים
פאר זייענע ברויטן וועט אים דארט
אין פאר האפן אז ער וועט עס טאקע
וועלן און יעדאן דער סאטע פאסט
אומגעפאלן וואו "דענק" מער פאר
זייען פון פילע און נעמלעכע א
אויסגאנג.

יש איז נעמט נים קיין צומאל
פלעגט אים באשפאליסן נעמען
ישראל פאר דעם געוועזענעם פרעמיער
מיניסטער פאר דעם סאטמארער
די ארטיסטן-קעניג פאר איהר איר
דעם אויפן פאקס וועט די ארטיסטן-פאר
כען איהרן אלץ נוצן באשפאליסן. מיטן
באשפאליסן אים דעם האלדונג אים פאר

שפירטשטיל אויפן דאס נים ווייזן
אויף ישראל, ווי רעכטונג איז אפער
ווי די אפלייכעווייז רעכטונג
אויס רעדט שפירטשטיל מיט כאטש
לייבט מיט ווייטן אויף פארשטייטען ווי
קאמפניס און די דאזיקע רעכטונג ווי
אויף א רעוויזאנס פון דעם דאס אין דעם
אויסווייז פוילען א שטארקע נענטע
נאך שטארק צווישן אפלייכט אויב דאס
ווי רעכטונג האנדלונג ווארט עס שוין א
פון דעם פרויענעם, עס האלט געווען
אויב דאס פון דער אפלייכעווייז רעכטונג
אויב געווען איינפאל אפלייכט ווארט
אויב געווען איינפאל אפלייכט ווארט
אויב געווען איינפאל אפלייכט ווארט

[illegible][illegible]

הוא לא דעם ווייטער פאלעסטיין
 אין - האטער סאטמאר'דיג
 ווערעט געזען דעם באגריף אין

[illegible][illegible]

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PRESS RELEASE from

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342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y. • MU 2-1160

Oct 9, 1946

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AMERICAN ZIONISTS, WHILE RECORDING ENCOURAGEMENT

CONVEYED IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT,

DECLARE THAT "PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS DO NOT SUFFICE"

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New York — The organized Zionist movement of the United States today commented for the first time on President Truman's statement on Palestine of October 4th in a statement issued by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, joint chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council. The Council includes the Zionist Organization of America, Hadassah — the Women's Zionist Organization of America, Mizrachi and Poale Zion.

"While we record our sincere appreciation of the encouragement which the President's statement was meant to convey, we most earnestly and respectfully urge the President to make full use of the influence and authority of his high office to the end that effective action be taken without delay in fulfillment of the spirit of his statement. Nothing can satisfy the public conscience save the early movement of displaced and homeless Jews into Palestine, the prompt cessation of British assaults on Jewish refugees and a halt to the brutal repression practiced in Palestine. This alone can be accepted as an earnest of a new and constructive policy resolutely to be pursued with all the vigor which the critical situation demands," Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise declared.

Asserting that the "pronouncement by the President of the United States should strengthen the hands of all men of goodwill striving to achieve justice for the most martyred people on earth," the Zionist leaders pointed out that

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"unhappily, past experience, the bitter disappointments and disillusionments which have followed upon earlier pronouncements have ripened into the conviction that public expressions, however sincere and well-meaning, do not suffice." The statement called on the Government of the United States to "exert sustained and vigorous effort to secure swift and favorable action to the end that heartening promises shall be realized in deeds."

"Clearly there has been a failure on the international diplomatic plane to give effect to the policy repeatedly enunciated by the Presidents and the Congress of the United States, with the consequent exposure of our Government to the offensive charge that pronouncements favorable to the Jewish refugees and the Jewish National Home were not seriously meant," the statement said.

The text of the statement by Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise follows:

1. We note with satisfaction the renewed expression of the President's continuing interest in the desperate plight of the displaced Jews of Europe, of his earnest desire for resumption on a substantial scale of Jewish immigration into Palestine and a satisfactory settlement of its political future. Such a pronouncement by the President of the United States should strengthen the hands of all men of goodwill striving to achieve justice for the most martyred people on earth.

2. Unhappily, past experience, the bitter disappointments and disillusion-
ments which have followed upon earlier pronouncements have ripened into the conviction that public expressions, however sincere and well-meaning, do not suffice. It has become evident that the tragedy of a whole people exposed to bestial persecution, mass slaughter and continuing homelessness cannot and will not be remedied unless our Government exert sustained and vigorous effort to secure swift and favorable action to the end that heartening promises shall be realized in deeds.

3. The President's statement reviews the period of thirteen months which

(more)

have elapsed since he addressed his first request to Prime Minister Attlee for the immediate admission of 100,000 displaced Jews into Palestine. It is a period marked by failure to advance one step in the desired direction, all action being frustrated by a series of evasive and dilatory tactics devised by the British Government, to which unfortunately our Government was repeatedly induced to give assent. To date none of the 100,000 whose entry into Palestine the President requested more than a year ago has been granted admission. In the meantime the desperate condition of the uprooted Jews of Europe without hope or prospect of improvement, as described by official American observers such as Dr. Earl Harrison, Judge Simon Rifkind and most recently Ambassador Pauley, has become a standing international scandal. ✓

4. Charges have been repeatedly made in public by well-informed and disinterested persons that the official American policy on this subject has been thwarted and blocked by certain officials presumably charged with the responsibility for carrying out such policies. Clearly there has been a failure on the international diplomatic plane to give effect to the policy repeatedly announced by the Presidents and the Congress of the United States, with the consequent exposure of our Government to the offensive charge that pronouncements favorable to the Jewish refugees and the Jewish National Home were not seriously meant. ✓

5. It is not for us to prescribe to our Government the manner in which it can best utilize its immense influence and the opportunities which present themselves for achieving the ends to which it is pledged; but we cannot believe that the Government of the United States is helpless in the matter. We are persuaded that immediate and significant results can be achieved if public pronouncements are backed up with the vigor and energy devoted to the carrying out of other measures and policies having the support of the Administration.

6. In the final analysis the British Government is keeping the doors of Palestine illegally barred, in flagrant violation of its international obligations

(more)

under the Mandate and in violation of its specific obligations to the United States, which is a party to that Mandate. The position of our Government would be unassailable from the standpoint of international law and correct international procedure if it insisted by all reasonable and appropriate means at its command that the illegal policies embodied in the White Paper and the practices based thereon be abandoned and the gates of Palestine opened forthwith.

7. While we record our sincere appreciation of the encouragement which the President's statement was meant to convey, we most earnestly and respectfully urge the President to make full use of the influence and authority of his high office to the end that effective action be taken without delay in fulfillment of the spirit of his statement. Nothing can satisfy the public conscience save the early movement of displaced and homeless Jews into Palestine, the prompt cessation of British assaults on Jewish refugees and a halt to the brutal repression practiced in Palestine. This alone can be accepted as an earnest of a new and constructive policy resolutely to be pursued with all the vigor which the critical situation demands.

BY A WASHINGTONIAN

(Translated from THE DAY of October 9th and 10th, 1946)

I.

The time is past when the Jewish public considered that almost every declaration or speech made by a non-Jewish statesman which indicated a sympathy for the Jewish National Home constituted a historic document. Nowadays we become far more careful in our judgment and are not so lavish with praises. We examine the deeds and words of governments closely and critically, and we obtain a more correct impression of their importance or unimportance, of their lights and shadows. Instinctively the Jewish public has reacted in this manner to the statement of President Truman published on the eve of the Day of Atonement, October 4th. It remains only to analyze in detail the contents and the significance of that document with the view to determining to what extent it is possible to hope that this document will truly play a constructive part in the Palestine problem.

Let's start with the defects of the President's statement. To begin with, it is a statement to the American public and not the text of a diplomatic note to England or of a directive to the Department of State. We know from experience that such statements do not possess the same authority as a formal diplomatic or administrative act addressed by the President to a foreign government or to his officials. The famous letter of the late President Roosevelt to Senator Wagner, of October, 1944, was also such a statement and did also declare that the President of the United States would try to carry out the program of transforming Palestine -- it was all of Palestine at that time -- into a Jewish State. And all of us recall how little attention was paid to that statement both by its great author and by the officials of the American Government. True that in the present case Under Secretary of State Acheson has explained at a press conference that the views of the President expressed in the statement are binding for all government officials. But after the sad experiences of the past, it is best to wait and see whether this will really be the case in the future.

Of particular importance is the fact that the statement has been issued in the midst of an electoral campaign and clearly bears the stamp of campaign material. Even the language of the statement indicates this. Except for one place where the statement tells of the negotiations leading up to the appointment of the Anglo-American Committee, it does not mention the "Government of the United States" -- the name which is always used in connection with official American policy. The statement speaks of the "record of the Administration" and of President Truman's personal attitude in the form of the personal pronoun

"I". Only those who are not well acquainted with Washington politics will think that this is an accident without significance. It is far from an accident. Often in American history has it been explained that what is said in the course of electoral campaigns is not official government policy, and the word "Administration" is the accepted term denoting the people who form the American Government in their partisan rather than in their official capacity. As for the use of the Presidential "I", your correspondent has seen with his own eyes a copy of an instruction of the Department of State to American diplomats in Arab countries, precisely at the time of President Roosevelt's letter to Senator Wagner, in which it is explained that the personal views of prominent American statesmen do not constitute official government policy.

Not for nothing did an experienced Washington newspaperman, a non-Jew and a Democrat, replying to your correspondent's question as to what he thought of the President's statement, say: "Had it come one day after the elections instead of one month before the elections, it would have been fairly good."

II.

The contents of the statement are not free of faults either. To be precise, it contains four defects. One defect consists in the fact that the last part of the statement, in which the President's views are formulated, defines them far less clearly than the first part of the statement, which dwells on the past development of the Palestine problem. In that last part, the President does not demand the immediate admission into Palestine of 100,000 Jews, but merely asks that "substantial immigration into Palestine...should begin at once." How much is a "substantial immigration," we don't know. In the same part of the statement the President reiterates his plan, known from former occasions, to recommend to Congress a liberalization of American immigration laws and to try to obtain similar measures in other countries. This gives the British a splendid opportunity to reply that they do not see why they should modify their policy in Palestine before America and other countries have modified their own immigration policies. The thought that the internationally designated Jewish National Home has a duty with regard to Jewish immigration quite different than all other countries -- is not expressed in the statement. This formulation of the President's views ends with a promise that he will recommend to Congress to give assistance "should a workable solution for Palestine be devised," but what should constitute such a solution is left in the dark.

It is also important to note that in this most significant part of the statement, the word "Jewish" is entirely absent. Jews are mentioned neither

in connection with immigration into Palestine, nor in connection with immigration to America and other countries, nor in connection with the future of Palestine. Your correspondent is firmly convinced that none of this is accidental, but that the text of the statement has been edited in the Department of State so that, should it become necessary, it would be possible to explain that the statement does not really promise as much as people thought at the time.

A second defect which also shows traces of the fine hand of experts in interpretation, will be found in the very last sentence of the statement in which the President says that he "cannot believe that a program of immediate action...could not be worked out with the cooperation of all people concerned." Superficially this is a correct and appropriate remark; but all those who have experience in the drafting and interpreting of official documents will understand that the sentence was inserted in order to have an alibi later on if all parties concerned are not able to reach agreement.

A third defect consists in the manner in which the President expresses his agreement with the partition plan of the Jewish Agency. The statement relates that "the Jewish Agency proposed a solution of the Palestine problem by means of the creation of a viable Jewish State in control of its own immigration and economic policies in an adequate area of Palestine instead of in the whole of Palestine." The attentive reader will notice that the formulation creates the impression that what is envisaged here is not necessarily an independent state enjoying international status, but that it can be understood as an autonomous state which enjoys self-government with regard to immigration and economic policies but which might be part of a larger Arab federation with regard to other matters. And after the President expresses his belief that such a proposal would commend the support of American public opinion, he adds:

"I cannot believe that the gap between the proposals which have been put forward (i.e., the proposal of the Agency and the proposal of the British Government; though the future will probably bring up interpreters who will explain that the text has also in mind the proposal of the Arab States) is too great to be bridged by men of reason and good will. To such a solution our Government could give its support."

This is an obvious hint that the President does not in fact expect that the British should consent to the Jewish proposal but merely that they should agree to some compromise between the British plan and the project of the Jewish Agency--i.e., to a certain modification of the British plan.

It has already been pointed out in the press that such a compromise between the British plan and the partition project had to be foreseen ever since the day

when the partition project was proposed in the name of the Jewish Agency. Since that day, partition has ceased to be a possible English compromise and has become the Zionist program. Therefore, Mr. Truman cannot be charged with this defect. The fault lies elsewhere. Nonetheless, it remains a defect.

The fourth defect of the statement is that the "record of the Administration" contained therein is incomplete, one-sided, and therefore not entirely correct. The statement mentions all favorable incidents, but passes in silence over the frequent statements of high, very high representatives of the Administration to various people that "a Jewish State is out of the question." It passes in silence over the lobbying of very high representatives of the Administration against the Congressional Resolution on Palestine a mere ten months ago. It passes in silence over the anti-Zionist activities of officials of this Administration which they have carried on in Washington and in the Arab countries. — This is particularly important because even if it is true that our Government cannot give instructions to the British Government, it certainly can give instructions to its own officials. The statement passes in silence over the fact that the Administration had refused to demand that the Mufti be brought to trial as a war criminal. And it passes in silence over the indifference which the Administration which boasts of its fight for international law has exhibited with regard to two of the most brazen crimes against international law that were recently committed — the separation of Transjordan and its establishment as an independent state by Britain, and the economic boycott of Jewish Palestine by the Arab States. And since the story of the Government's Palestine policy in the past is not fully or exactly told in the President's statement, one ought to be rather cautious with regard to the hint which it contains concerning the future.

III.

The qualities of President Truman's statement are clearer to the eye than its defects, and therefore it is not necessary to deal with them at length. The chief quality consists in the fact that the President of the United States dissociates himself from Britain's policy and refuses to give it his moral support. This can be seen in the very beginning of the statement when the President expresses his regret that the London Conference has been adjourned, when he states his hope that it will be made possible for the representatives of the Jewish Agency to participate in the Conference, when he refuses to give his consent to the British plan, when he gives a qualified consent to the partition project of the Agency, and when he pronounces himself in favor of the immediate beginning of immigration to Palestine.

Let us be honest. The statement does not contain a single indication that the President has ever in the past exerted diplomatic pressure on the British Government in the question of Palestine, similar to the pressure which our Government exerts on England or on other governments in many questions in which America has an interest. Nor will you find any hint in the statement that there is any intention to exert such pressure in the future. Many serious political experts believe that without such a pressure, without making Palestine an object of the diplomatic give-and-take, Washington will be unable to change London's Palestine policy. Nevertheless, this statement, which is more a document of moral non-solidarity than a document of political demands, is most important. This is so because of the tendency of British foreign and colonial policy to pretend always to be on a high moral level. Even when committing the worst outrages, whether in Palestine, India, Ireland, Greece, or elsewhere, the political leaders of England feel the need to persuade themselves, the English people, and the whole world that all they do is done only for the sake of God and for the love of mankind. These tactics have also been followed by them in our case. When you listen to the speeches of British ministers, it appears that they think of nothing but the welfare of the Jewish people and humanity at large. President Truman's statement, though it is written very politely, makes it clear that he is not taken in by the alleged "justice" of Britain's policy, and the British were hit in their most sensitive spot. This is why Attlee protested so vehemently against the publication of the document. To think of it, that the President of the United States would dare to call black something which the Government of His Britannic Majesty had decided was to be considered white! They will continue to pose as misunderstood knights, full of the milk of human kindness, and will accuse Mr. Truman of being motivated by political considerations whereas they, the British, think only of the Kingdom of God. A few voices in this sense have already been heard in London. Still, the public statement of President Truman will be a blow to this hypocritical British policy. Whether this blow will be strong enough to force a change is doubtful, but it probably will have some effect.

A second quality is that in a modified form at least, the President has expressed his consent to the creation of a Jewish State. This consent is far less unequivocal than were the platform of the Democratic Party in 1944 and President Roosevelt's letter to Senator Wagner, or even the Resolution of Congress of last year. Nevertheless, it is a step forward compared to the past attitude of President Truman, who until recently did not want to go further than the demand that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine.

A third quality will be found in the statement that "should a workable solution for Palestine be devised," the President "would be willing to recommend to the Congress a plan for economic assistance for the development of that country." This is not quite as important as one might think, because economic assistance is now being given to several countries from France and Poland to Saudi-Arabia, through the Export-Import Bank, without authorization from Congress. Nevertheless, it is a sign of progress. It is a progress vis-a-vis the British Morrison plan under which America was supposed to finance the Arab States and the Arabs in Palestine but not the Jewish zone in Palestine. The statement speaks of developing Palestine, and we may therefore assume that not only Arabs, but Jews as well are intended to benefit thereby. It is also a progress vis-a-vis the past attitude of the Administration. A few months ago there arose in certain Washington circles the idea of American economic assistance for the development of Palestine, but our friends of the Department of State intervened and decided that economic assistance for the countries of the Middle East (i.e., Arab countries) may be promised, but for Palestine -- no! And the entire project was quietly buried. As we see from the statement, the project is beginning to be considered once more.

WRHS

IV.



The most important feature from the Jewish point of view is the fact that the President has found it necessary to issue the statement. It was published on the eve of the Day of Atonement, but no one will consider that the statement springs from thoughts of repentance which may have occurred to the President and his entourage during that season of soul-searching. It is obvious to all that the statement is an attempt to reply to the accusations which have recently been showered upon the Administration by the Jewish public. And it is also fairly obvious why the Administration is more sensitive to such accusations one month before the elections than three months earlier or three months later.....

Now what? Has the Administration met all these Jewish accusations? I think it has not. Even the statement cannot cover up the fact that the Administration did nothing but let itself be pushed on the subject of Palestine. It was pushed by the British to acquiesce twice in the postponement of the admission of the 100,000 Jews: once before the appointment of the Anglo-American Committee, and a second time after the publication of the Committee's Report. In its steps favoring a Jewish Palestine, few and hesitating though these steps were, it had to be pushed by representatives of both parties in Congress -- not as in other questions of foreign policy in which the Administration took the initiative and sought to obtain the support of both parties. When it came to Palestine the

Administration was being reluctantly dragged by American public opinion. Even the Morrison plan was rejected by the President ("rejected" is too strong a word; let us say -- "not accepted") not because the plan was bad in itself or because it went counter the Democratic platform and established American policy, but only because representatives of the two parties in Congress and in the country did not like it. All that was known to us before, and the statement merely confirms the facts. And as for the statement itself, it was certainly issued by the Administration only because of the political pressure which was recently exerted upon it.

If there are any lessons which we can draw from the form and the contents of the statement, these lessons are as follows: In the first place, that the pressure has begun to work, and that the Jewish public and the Zionist leadership in America have lately found the right method to reach the ear of the Government.

Secondly, that even when exposed to pressure politicians still try to get off as cheaply as possible, to embellish their past record, and to make for the future few and vague promises. Thirdly, that only through continued pressure will it be possible to achieve a more concrete form of promises and to obtain a certain measure of assurance that these promises will be kept. Fourthly, that the conscience of the Government with reference to Palestine has an odd tendency to awake before elections and to go to sleep after election; making it advisable to try to obtain practical results during the season which is so peculiarly favorable.

This should be added: Despite the political and moral importance of the statement, policy is not made by public statements; but by deeds and international policy is made by discreet negotiations of which the public only becomes aware when confronted with the results. What President Truman says in a statement is important, but even more important is that which he and American diplomats tell quietly to the British and the Arabs. What goes on in those quiet negotiations is something which we will find out only when we see the results. Incidentally, this will also give us the best possible measuring rod to judge the earnest with which the Administration pursues the policy announced. For while it may be true that the President of the United States cannot force the Government of England to agree to his policy, it is not true that the President of the United States cannot force his own diplomatic representatives to agree to his policy. And on the day when we notice that American officials in Washington and in London, in Cairo and in Damascus, in Riyad and in Baghdad, in Jerusalem and at the meetings of the United Nations, try to bring that "Jewish State" of which the President speaks in his statement, -- then and not before will we know that the Administration takes its words seriously.

But as a symptom and an indication, the statement is of importance. It is an indication that there are still ways to win, and that if we use the right methods, there is no need for us to go on registering one political defeat after another. We can make progress still.

ZIONIST HEADS ASK PALESTINE ACTION

Tell Truman, British Promises
Are Not Enough to Help
Prevent Tragedy

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, joint chairmen of the American Zionist Emergency Council, issued yesterday a special statement expressing satisfaction over President Truman's "continuing interest in the desperate plight of the displaced Jews of Europe."

The statement said that such a pronouncement "should strengthen the hands of all men of good-will striving to achieve justice for the most martyred people on earth." It added, however, that "unhappily, past experience, the bitter disappointments and disillusionments which have followed upon earlier pronouncements have ripened into the conviction that public expressions, however sincere and well meaning, do not suffice."

"It has become evident," the statement continued, "that the tragedy of a whole people exposed to bestial persecution, mass slaughter and continuing homelessness cannot and will not be remedied unless our Government exert sustained and vigorous effort to secure swift and favorable action to the end that heartening promises shall be realized in deeds."

The chairman of the council asserted that "to date none of the 100,000 whose entry into Palestine the President requested more than a year ago has received admission," and denounced the "evasive and dilatory tactics devised by the British Government, to which unfortunately our Government was repeatedly induced to give assent."

"It is not for us," the statement continued, "to prescribe to our Government the manner in which it can best utilize its immense influence and the opportunities which present themselves for achieving the ends to which it is pledged; but we cannot believe that the Government of the United States is helpless in the matter."

"Immediate and significant results can be achieved if public pronouncements are backed up with the vigor and energy devoted to the carrying out of other measures and policies having the support of the Administration."

The British Government, the statement said, has illegally closed the doors of Palestine in "flagrant violation of its international obligations under the mandate and in violation of its specific obligations to the United States, which is a party to that mandate."

"While we record our sincere appreciation of the encouragement which the President's statement was meant to convey, we most earnestly and respectfully urge the President to make full use of the influence and authority of his high office to the end that effective action be taken without delay in fulfillment of the spirit of his statement."

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL'S PLEA

Truman Is Urged to Translate His
Recommendations Into Deeds

The Synagogue Council of America announced yesterday that it had written to President Truman asking him to translate his recommendations into concrete action in terms of immediate admission of the Jews into Palestine.

The council represents the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform rabbinic and congregational bodies of American Jewry.

"We, the Synagogue Council of America, representing the entirety of the religious life of American Jewry, are gratified by your sympathetic utterance in your message to the Jewish people on the Day of Atonement, in which you asked the British Government to hasten the implementation of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry for the immediate immigration of 100,000 displaced Jews into Palestine," the letter said.

"In the name and the spirit of the religious heritage of the Western World, which acts as the highest religious and moral doctrine the saving of human life, we appeal to you most fervently that you use your good offices to translate your repeated recommendations and expressions of sympathy into concrete action in terms of immediate admission of the displaced and despoiled victims of Nazism into the Holy Land."

המחשבה הזאת, שיש לה פוטנציאל להפוך לאחד
המיתוסים החדשים של המדינה, נבעה מן הניסיון
השלישי של הממשלה להקים מוסד חינוכי
לילדים חסרי בית. הניסיון הזה, שהתבצע
בשנים 1955-1956, נכשל. הסיבות לכך
היו שונות. הן נוגעות למימון, והן
למבנה המוסד, והן לשיטת העבודה. אבל
הסיבה העיקרית לכישלון זה, כמו גם
לכישלון הניסיון הראשון, הייתה חוסר
התאמה בין המבנה המוסדי לבין המציאות
החברתית. המוסד הזה, כמו גם המוסד
הראשון, לא היה מסוגל להתמודד עם
הבעיות האמיתיות של הילדים חסרי בית.
הוא לא היה מסוגל לספק להם את
החסות, את האהבה, ואת התמיכה
הנפשית שהם זקוקים לה. לכן, הניסיון
השלישי, כמו גם הניסיון הראשון, נכשל.

SIGNERS AGAINST SILVER STATEMENT

כדי צו שטימען, איז די קומענדיגע וואלן רעגיסטרירט ויד היינט!

הוא נשאל: "האם אתה יכול להגיד לי מה זה?"
הוא ענה: "זהו ספר של חוקי המשפט."
הוא נשאל: "האם אתה יכול להגיד לי מה זה?"
הוא ענה: "זהו ספר של חוקי המשפט."

Truman Palestine Statement Was to Beat Dewey to Punch



MAURICE KESNER, Editor and Publisher
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NEWS SERVICES

Independent Jewish Press Service; Overseas News Agency;
 Seven Arts Feature Syndicate; Palcor;
 Worldwide News Service.

Subscription Rates: \$1.00 per year anywhere in the world.

Vol. 2 No. 3 Friday, October 11, 1946

Truman's Declaration

The political situation regarding Palestine has once more reached a climactic state of affairs. The numerous factors involved cannot be elaborated upon or even mentioned in one editorial. So inter-related and complex are the manifold threads of international intrigue and connivance, sins of omission and commission, as to result in a crazy quilt pattern.

Despite all this, however, there remain a few concrete, basic fundamentals, which under no circumstances, must be lost sight of: (1) The immediate immigration into Palestine of at least 100,000 European Jews; (2) The immediate establishment of a viable Jewish State in Palestine, with complete autonomy, including the power to regulate immigration thereinto.

President Truman's Yom Kippur communication to Prime Minister Attlee supports these two major fundamentals. In spite of the fact that his communication was timed for the coming elections and therefore obviously has the flavor of a pre-election move; nevertheless, President Truman's request is valid on its own merits and paves the way of practicable and immediate action.

His communication is strengthened by his declaration that the administration, the American people, and both political parties are determined to have the Palestine problem settled on a basis of full justice to the Jews. It is further strengthened by the fact that he acted despite Secretary of States Byrnes, who, advised by his aide, Ben Cohen, disapproved of the President's stand in the matter.

Mr. Cohen, acting in the role of the typical Jewish leader in American politics, leaned so far backwards as to lie supinely on his back, in his attempt to show that he was an American first and a Jew second, regardless of how many Jewish lives were at stake.

When we contrast the President's stand with the actions of many Jewish leaders, we find that he is more courageous and forthright in his domain than they are in theirs. Rep. Sol Bloom, Rep. Sabbath, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, all heartily endorsed the loan to Britain and thereby appeased a government that is responsible for the death and misery of countless thousands of European Jews and whose Colonial policy is tantamount to a cold pogrom.

Bartley C. Crum, in his forthright and lucid address before the Histadruth meeting here last Tuesday night, was applauded by the representative gathering of Zionists, when he emphasized the urgency of giving complete and wholehearted endorsement to President Truman's statement. Republican Mr. Crum coordinated his efforts with Democratic Chairman, Robert Hannegan to create a bipartisan platform, aiming to unify American and Zionist endeavors, thereby making possible immediate implementation of the two fundamental demands; i.e., Jewish immigration into Palestine and the establishment of a viable Jewish state.

Prompt and courageous action by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver squelched the nefarious Morrison-Grady plot to establish a ghetto in Palestine. Prompt and courageous action by Dr. Silver now, giving wholehearted endorsement to the President's declaration would be common sense in action and would be consistent with the victory won over the ghetto schemers.

This is no time for widening the rift between the Jewish Agency and the American Zionists, despite Dr. Nahum Goldman's mis-application of the high purposes of strategy. Eminent and responsible leaders such as Dr. Silver are ex-

Friday, October 11, 1946

THE NATIONAL JEWISH POST

Letters should be brief and to the point, and written on one side of the page only.

Freedom of The

RABBI WISE DEFENDS NAHUM GOLDMAN, JEWISH AGENCY, CHARGES POST AIDING U. S. IRGUN REPRESENTATIVES

Editor, The Jewish Post,

I note an editorial line in the most recent issue of The Post, in which the question is asked, apparently not without knowledge: "Who is the head of a national organization who insists upon the National Jewish Post being placed upon his desk as soon as it arrives?" It may amuse you to learn that I plead guilty to the charge, though my name is not mentioned in connection therewith.

Having said this, I must tell you that I am deeply pained to read your articles against Dr. Nahum Goldman. First of all, your own editorial against Dr. Goldman is so bitterly unjust as to be incredible to one who believes that The Post is deeply concerned about the fulfillment of Zionist aims. The column "Another Zionist Munich" is an unforgivable attack on the Jewish Agency and the leadership of the Zionist movement. It seems to me obviously inspired by the hope of some part of that reward which in these days it may be hoped will be allotted to the most violent and vulgar of the accusers of Dr. Goldman.

The distinction of having written for The Post the most virulent and bitter of all attacks against Dr. Goldman must be awarded to a Vice-President of the Zionist Organization of America. He would not be free to retain his office if there were order and discipline within the Zionist ranks instead of chaos,—not the chaos of revolution, but the chaos of indiscipline and every caprice of ill-will.

Finally, there is the article by M. Z. Frank, whose first line is delightful,—"this writer yields to no other in his opposition to Dr. Goldman." But the cleverness of that first line hardly excuses an attack upon the Agency and Dr. Goldman, which would be incredible at this time if it were not become one of the inspired commonplace of rebellion against the Jewish Agency, and therefore against the Zionist movement.

You will forgive me for saying that the National Jewish Post is becoming, under your leadership, too significant and influential a journal of Jewish opinion now to become little more than a weapon in the hands of represen-

tatives of American Irqunism.

"He who loves his country loathes her shame." I do not quite love The National Jewish Post, but I profoundly respect it. Therefore it is that I "loathe-the shame" of this issue of September 13th. I cannot conclude without adding that no one can object to reasoned dissent from the decision of the Agency, which was virtually unanimous. But reasoned dissent and argumentation are far removed from the asperity and vulgarity of several of your anti-Goldman, and even anti-Agency, contributions in the issue of September 13th.

Knowing that I shall remain unforgiven by some of the "moral assassins," whose effusions you have permitted to disfigure the columns of The Post, and whom to face, I know, invites new forms and types of personal assassination, believe me

Faithfully yours,

STEPHEN S. WISE

Free Synagogue,
 New York

Editor's Note: The man Rabbi Wise refers to in paragraph 1 was not he, but Rabbi Silver.

pected to rise above personality clashes and partisanship and are expected to work towards the practicable solution of the Jewish problem, in harmony with the created historic forces in the world and on the scene at the present moment.

Nothing but disaster to the Jewish people and to the Zionist cause can result from anything less than impersonal, perceptive and persistent devotion to the common goal.

Let there be full support to President Truman's declaration on Palestine and then let this be followed by persistent demands for the implementation of the declaration!

—Maurice Kesner

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT ON PALESTINE

"I believe and urge that substantial immigration into Palestine cannot wait a solution to the Palestine problem and that it should begin at once," President Truman declared in a statement issued on Friday, October 4th.

We look forward to the implementation of the high purpose thus stated by the President, which reflects the position taken by Congress, and by both the Republican and Democratic parties. President Truman has given utterance to a demand of the American people. It is his right—his duty—to insist that Great Britain, as trustee over Palestine, fulfill her obligation to "facilitate Jewish immigration," in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-American Convention of 1924.

This is not the first time, however, that President Truman has spoken out in favor of immediate Jewish immigration into Palestine. More than a year ago he made such a request of Prime Minister Attlee. At that time the President called for the immediate immigration of 100,000 homeless Jews into Palestine—and the entire civilized world applauded this step.

During all the months that followed, however—months of suffering and bitter disillusionment for the Jewish people—no effective action was taken to carry out his request. The failure of our Government to achieve any positive results is fully documented by the record as reviewed in President Truman's statement. The President's pronouncement makes it clear that, instead of insisting with all its authority

that Great Britain carry out her obligations, our Administration agreed to participate in a series of British-sponsored "projects" designed to cause delay and to whittle down the Jewish people's historic rights to Palestine.

In the meantime, the Jews suffering in the Displaced Persons' Camps were asked to wait patiently and the British Government intensified its tyrannical rule in Palestine.

Other bitter memories come to us out of the recent past. We recall that following Presidential pronouncements similar to the one just made by President Truman, our Department of State proceeded immediately to send contradictory "assurances" to Cairo and elsewhere — "assurances" which invariably minimized the importance of such declarations by our Chief Executive. *The sincerity of Presidential statements has thus been laid open to question by the State Department of the United States. . . .*

We trust that such is not now the case. But in any event, we need not be long in doubt. We should know very soon to what extent our National Administration is of one mind and determined to fulfill its promises on Palestine.

Does President Truman's statement mark the beginning of real action by our Government NOW?

Will the United States at long last bring the full weight of its authority behind the President's request NOW?

The coming days will provide the answer.

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Sunday, October 13, 1946

JTA*Daily News Bulletin*

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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

JEWISH AGENCY GETS NINE-POINT PROPOSAL FROM BRITAIN OUTLINING BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

JERUSALEM, Oct. 11. (JTA) -- A nine-point British proposal for Jewish Agency participation in the London conference on Palestine is reported today to have been forwarded to the Jewish Agency through the Palestine Government. It suggests the following:

1. The detained leaders of the Jewish Agency will be released, provided they undertake not to engage in the type of activities for which they were arrested.
2. These leaders are not, however, to participate in the London conference as representatives of the Jewish Agency.
3. The Jewish Agency should guarantee that the underground Jewish groups will not disturb the peace.
4. The Jewish Agency should take steps to end "illegal" immigration.
5. The immigration quota is to continue on the basis of 1,500 visas monthly, with the Jewish immigrants who are detained in Cyprus to be brought to Palestine to await release under the quota.
6. Military and police searches will cease and no arrests will be made if the Jewish Agency accepts the above conditions.
7. The period of quiet which it is hoped will follow the above steps should be used for preliminary negotiations prior to the resumption of the London conference.
8. Only the Morrison-Grady plan - the "federalization plan" - shall be a basis for negotiations and no other proposal. Jewish immigration is to continue into the Jewish part of Palestine under the above plan and in accordance with its absorptive capacity. Later an opportunity will be given to discuss the political status of the Jewish part of the country.
9. Jews who are at present in Palestine, as well as those who will enter the autonomous Jewish section of the country, will be entitled - in due time - to independence in the form of a Jewish state.

Agency Standing by Demand for Unconditional Release of Leaders

A Jewish Agency spokesman, commenting on the informal talks which are now being held between British representatives and leaders of the Agency, stated that the Jews are at present advancing three major demands:

1. Unconditional release of the detained Jewish leaders held at the Latrun camp; 2. Cessation of searches, especially in the agricultural settlements which have obviously nothing to do with terrorism; 3. The release of all the Jewish immigrants interned in Cyprus, as a gesture of good will.

"The ball is now in the hands of the British Government," the spokesman said. He expressed the hope that the situation will be clarified next week.

Commenting on reports in the Egyptian press that the establishment of the 12 new Jewish settlements in the Negev was aimed at preventing the building of a British military base there, the Jewish Agency spokesman denied that the Jews had any such intention, and stressed that they recognize Britain's legitimate interests in Palestine.

Zionist Unity On Palestine

I was shocked to read in The Post of October 9 that in the opinion of an unnamed "Administration source" the purpose of President Truman's statement on Palestine of October 4 was "to strengthen the hand of the so-called moderates in the Zionist Organization, led by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Nathan Goldmann against the so-called extremists under Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver."

It was my original impression that the statement was intended to express the President's urgent hope that the British government would at long last resume Jewish immigration into Palestine and make possible the establishment of a viable Jewish state with an adequate area. The opposition to this program does not stem from any Zionist "extremists," but from the British government itself.

While I doubt whether this statement would suffice to persuade the British to change their present attitude, I felt deeply grateful to the President for the expression of his views and was hopeful that it would do some good in London and elsewhere. If, however, the "Administration source" is correct, and the statement was merely intended to take sides in an alleged disagreement among Zionists, then its value evaporates. But this I refuse to believe.

Furthermore, the "Administration source" has his facts wrong. The national executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America recently passed a resolution declaring: "We reject the imputation . . . that Dr. Silver and the masses of American Zionists whom he leads represent an 'extremist' position in contrast with the allegedly 'moderate' position of the Jewish Agency executive . . ."

In addition, the resolution asserted: "We take this occasion to express on behalf of 200,000 members of our organization our admiration and gratitude for the unceasing and effective efforts carried on

in the United States under the leadership of our distinguished president, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, to promote the realization of Zionist aims in unwavering adherence to the basic Zionist program, and we renew our expression of confidence in his leadership of American Zionism."

The attitude of the Zionist Organization of America toward the proposal of the Jewish Agency transmitted to the Department of State by Dr. Goldmann is defined in an editorial in its official publication, the *New Palestine*, of September 20, as follows: "As a matter of Zionist discipline, no responsible Zionist will take any action to interfere with negotiations carried on by the executive of the Jewish Agency. On the contrary, heavily handicapped as we now are by the commitment made, every effort must be bent to extract the best possible results from a situation so desperately loaded against us. No pains must be spared in America and abroad to prevent the British government from taking advantage of that situation by whittling down the Zionist position still further from the point at which it has now been pegged. That is our immediate task, which requires energetic and unified Zionist action."

It is a perversion of truth to suggest that any Zionist leaders or factions stand in the way of carrying out the objectives envisaged in the President's statement. What stands in the way is, to quote Mr. Churchill, the "manifest incapacity" of the British government.

One other thought: any person in or out of the Administration who thinks that Dr. Silver does not represent the overwhelming majority opinion of the Zionist Organization of America does not know Zionist thinking. These people, sick at heart over the tragic developments in Palestine, regard Dr. Silver as their most effective advocate. They do not regard him as an "extremist" in any sense of the word.

LEO R. SACK,

Washington.

Wash. Post

Oct. 13, 1946

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

President Truman's statement on Palestine appears to be the harbinger of a virtual volte face in the Administration's Palestine policy. We hope that it will really become the guiding line in our relationship with the British government and the Arabs.

The circumstances under which the President's statement was issued as well as its release on the eve of Yom Kippur have led many, possibly too many, to believe that it was motivated not only by humanitarian desires but also by political considerations involved in maneuvering for positions in preparation for the November elections. This is quite possible, politics being what they are. Nor need there be any contradiction between the two factors. There cannot be enough humanitarianism in politics. Moreover, suspicions will continue to be voiced that the net results of the statement will be the same as those of the President's earlier requests for the admission of the 100,000 to Palestine.

Of course, the best way to implement the statement and to show the British that the U. S. truly insists upon the speedy settlement of the Jewish DP problem through the establishment of a viable Jewish state in Palestine would be to order the army to begin mass transportation of Jews to Palestine, following a brief notice to the British government. We are certain that the British navy will not apply to ships escorted by the U. S. navy the Nazi tactics that it customarily practices upon encountering a Jewish boat bearing "unauthorized immigrants" to Palestine.

This radical but most effective solution should be preceded by several steps which would serve to implement the President's statement in practical political terms, so that speculations would cease about the Administration's true intentions. These steps would also serve to show the British and the Arabs that the U. S. government means what its President says about Jewish statehood in Palestine. They are:

A minor cleanup of State Department personnel likely to sabotage the policy implied in the President's statement. Mr. Crum's hotly-denied accusations will come in handy.

The immediate declaration by the State Department that the United States will not recognize the "independence" of Trans-Jordan, unless a Jewish State is established in Palestine.

The immediate publication by the State Department of the complete war crimes dossier of the Ex-Mufti Haj Amin al Husseini, the British candidate for the presidency of the "independent" Arab state of Palestine. The dossier should also be accompanied by an explanation of the reasons behind the Allies' failure to try the Nazimenter as a war criminal.

The appointment of a person of the calibre of Bartley C. Crum as extraordinary plenipotentiary with the rank of ambassador in charge of negotiations with Britain on the subject of the settlement of the Palestine and the Jewish D. P. questions.

If only these preliminary steps are carried out, the Palestine problem will no longer constitute a political football to be used at the convenience of political parties. It will become truly a subject of bi-partisan agreement. Such steps will exonerate the Administration from the charges of political vote-getting tactics. They will convince the British that their pro-pogrom policy will result in the alienation of U. S. friendship. They will create a political basis for Jewish statehood.

Jewish Labor Leaders Charge Silver Plays Into G.O.P.'s Hands

In an open letter to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America, a group of Jewish labor leaders and professional and business men has charged that Dr. Silver and the Zionist organization, in accusing President Truman of betraying the Jewish people, is actually conducting an organized campaign to gain votes for the Republican Party on Nov. 5.

The group stated its position in an advertisement offered for publication in The Post. Since

prior commitments of advertising space in this newspaper prevent publication of the advertisement at this time, The Post here-with presents in its news columns substantial quotations from the group's letter to Dr. Silver, and the names of the signers.

"The Zionist Organization of America, of which you are the titular head, has entered into a campaign of condemnation of President Harry S. Truman for betraying the Jewish people. The Zionist Organization does not, however, place before the people an alternative progressive policy.

"Furthermore, sections of the Zionist movement, inspired directly by you, are attempting on the basis of this condemnation to swing the Jews to vote for the Republican Party in the coming elections as a protest against the Truman Administration policy.

Calls Policy 'a Menace'

"We, the undersigned, wish to express our grave concern about this maneuver. We do not question your right, as an American citizen, to support the Republican Party, a position which is generally credited to you.

"But we oppose this organized campaign to vote Republican as being a reactionary policy that is a menace to the welfare of the Jews, as well as to all Americans.

"The most vehement protest against the Truman policy on Palestine is in order. Truman has to date uttered no objection to British terror in Palestine, nor has he used the prestige of his office to bring an end to it. Truman has done nothing to influence British policy to stop interfering with the possible achievement of Jewish-Arab agreement on the immigration of Jews to Palestine.

"He has done little to alleviate the plight of the Jews in the DP camps, or to open the doors of America to Jewish refugees who wish to come here. He opposes a democratic solution of the Palestine Crisis. . . .

"... The promises made by Truman, as well as by Republican reactionaries, especially Taft, were not motivated by a concern for the welfare of the Jewish people or of the Yishuv, but by a desire to secure political support from the Jewish voters. Their real concern in the Middle East and Palestine is to broaden Wall St. imperialist penetration and increase its share of imperialist loot, and this is just as much against the interests of the Jewish Yishuv as is the continued rule of British imperialism in Palestine.

"As a matter of fact, Truman does favor the program of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, and this position he has reiterated in his last statement. But this reiteration aggravates the crisis instead of solving it. And Attlee's rejection of Truman's proposals sharpens their rivalries and makes the position of the Yishuv even more difficult. This demands that Palestine be transferred at once to the United Nations for a

democratic solution in the interests alike of the Jewish and Arab people. . . .

"... Jewish Trade Unionists especially are aware of the extreme anti-labor position of the Dewey-Taft Republican leadership and the dangers that a victory of this leadership holds for labor.

"This affects directly the existence of the Jewish people. We will never forget the 1944 election campaign of the Republican Party, when Dewey played up the anti-Semitic "Clear it with Sidney" slogan, and indulged in anti-Semitic provocation; when the party as a whole accepted the support of outstanding American anti-Semites.

"Dewey has now blasted the liberal Henry Epstein, judicial

candidate, in a manner reminiscent of the anti-Semitic "Clear it with Sidney" campaign. The greater the drive of these forces to implement their reactionary and imperialist policy, the greater will be the spread of anti-Semitism at home and abroad.

"Can such a party be counted upon to consider the welfare of the Jewish people in Palestine? Can the Jews gain anything by achieving a victory for the Republican Party, the party of Taft who defends the Nazis against the Nuremberg verdict?

"The Jews must protest against the disastrous Truman policy. But they can only confirm the worst aspects of this policy by supporting the Republican Party.

"Supporting the Republican Party is a betrayal of the program of Roosevelt for which the people voted in 1944. This problem is not only a concern of the Jewish people but of the entire nation.

"The Jewish masses have a way of protesting. But first of all they must know the program—a democratic program—for the solution of the Palestine question. This program should call for:

1. The abrogation of the British mandate over Palestine, and the transfer of Palestine to the United Nations, with a view to-

ward the speedy establishment of Palestinian independence, which will guarantee the equal rights of Jews and Arabs.

2. The immediate abolition of DP camps.

3. The opening of the doors of America to Jewish refugees, which will encourage other nations to do the same, thereby making it possible for Jews to go where they please, including Palestine.

4. The development of a democratic American policy toward the new democracies of Europe, especially Poland, so that Jews wishing to remain in Europe may find security from fascist elements whom the Byrnes-Vandenberg policy is encouraging.

"This program has been accepted in its main aspects by the forces that make up the Labor-Democratic-Progressive coalition. It has been incorporated in part in the program adopted by the national conference of Progressives held on the week end of Sept. 27 in Chicago.

"This program calls for the establishment of a United Nations mandate to replace the present British sovereignty over Palestine, and the opening of the doors of America. This is the program of a substantial section of the organized labor movement, to which the great mass of Jewish people are affiliated.

'G.O.P. Not the Answer'

Outstanding are the actions of the Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators (AFL); UE (CIO); Transport Workers (CIO); N. Y. State AFL and CIO. Many outstanding individuals and groups have also adopted basic sections of this program, including Sen. Claude Pepper, the Independent Citizens Committee, the National Citizens Political Action Committee, the CIO-PAC, the American Labor Party, the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, the American Jewish Labor Council. "Regardless of what solution one has for Palestine, on one thing all Jews must agree:

"The Republican Party will not carry out any policy for Palestine that will be in the interests of Jews, that its policy of reaction is a menace to the Jews and that it must be defeated in this election. . . .

"... In this lies the hope of the Jewish people in finding solutions for some of their immediate problems.

"And in this manner of voting they will contribute to the welfare of the American people and the entire world."

"Sincerely yours

Edward Arash, president, Local 1159, Retail Druggists Employees (CIO); Leon J. Davis, president, Local 1159, Retail Druggists Employees (CIO); Esther Leta, vice-president, Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers (CIO); Isadore Cohen, treasurer, Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1; Benjamin Scheer, organizer, Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1; Leon Bercidore, organizer, Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1; Max Perlman, secretary-treasurer, International office, Furniture Workers (CIO); Alex Broda, manager, Local 140, Furniture Workers (CIO); Sam Bercidore, president, Local 900, Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers (AFL); Morris Davis, secretary, Local 948, Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers (AFL); Morris Gelson, president,

District Council 9, Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers (AFL); Bernie Gluck, business agent, Local 900, Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers (AFL); Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer, District Council 9, Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers (AFL); Sam Winn, business agent, Local 970, Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers (AFL); Julius Zupan, secretary, Local 900, Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers (AFL); Meyer E. Stern, district director, Packinghouse Workers (CIO); Max Goldstein, business agent, Local 65, Shoe Workers (CIO); Sol Haimson, organizer, Shoe Workers (CIO); Isadore Bercidore, manager, Joint Council 13, Shoe Workers (CIO); Leo Sanders, business agent, Shoe Workers (CIO); Jack Wanner, vice president, Marine Dept., American Communications Assn. (CIO); Herman Coffer, business agent, Pocketbook Workers Union, Local 1 (AFL); Nathan Katz, business agent, Pocketbook Workers Union, Local 1 (AFL); Isadore Rothman, organizer, Pocketbook Workers Union, Local 1 (AFL); William Lerner, organizer, American Jewish Labor Council; Max Steinberg, secretary-treasurer, American Jewish Labor Council; Samuel Barron, managing editor, Jewish Life Magazine; Alexander Reichman, general secretary, Morning Freiheit Assn.; Max Bloom, attorney; Joseph Brodsky, attorney.

J. B. R. A. S. I. L. Branch: 402, Workmen Circle, Louis Davidson, Secretary, Moir and Vicinity Relief; H. Dolsky, Secretary, Branch 301, Workmen Circle; Sadie Boroskin, Secretary, B'nai B'rith, District, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Dr. Alan Feinstein, D.D.S.; I. Fried, Acting Editor, Morning Freiheit; E. Friedman, American Council for Warsaw Jews; Dr. David Freeman, D.D.S.; Jack Goldman, Secretary Manhattan Dist., Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Ben Gordon, Bronx District, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Jane Gordon, Emma Lazarus Division, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Dora Green, executive secretary, Our Central Committee TWO; Arnold Greenfield, Abraham Jenabsky, General Secretary, Lublin.

Albert E. Kahn, author, president, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Charles Kerner, Ben Gold, International president, International Fur & Leather Workers Union; Sam Hurt, manager, Joint

Board, Fur Dressers & Dress Makers; Leon Kahan, executive secretary, Furriers Joint Board; Morris Angel, business agent, Local 64, Furriers Joint Board; Morris Cohen, business agent, Local 65, Furriers Joint Board; Jack Gubover, business agent, Local 65, Furriers Joint Board; Max Saltzman, business agent, Local 66, Furriers Joint Board; Irving Pocash, manager, Furriers Joint Council; Joseph Wincogradsky, assistant manager, Furriers Joint Council; Murray Brown, manager, Local 110, Furriers Joint Council; Jack Schneider, manager, Local 100, Furriers Joint Council; Sol Wollin, manager, Local 100, Furriers Joint Council.

I. Kerenman, Jewish Mass Alliance; Daniel Lapides, attorney; Dr. Julius Litinsky; Joseph Mann, president, Brooklyn District, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Moshe Miller; Harry Mind, V. Moscovitz, American Council for Warsaw Jews; Morris Cohen, national organizer, AMERICAN; Sam Frenkel, editor, Jewish Brotherhood, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Joseph Rapoport, Ukrainian Committee; Dr. J. Richter; Morris Rosenberg, national organizer, Jewish Council Russian Relief; George Sandler, executive secretary, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Louis Saltzman, general secretary, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, I. W. O.

Morris U. Schnapper, Member of Board for Jewish Studies; Nathan Schaeffer, president, Manhattan District, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Soma Schechter, president, Bronx District, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Harry Smoller, secretary, Bronx District, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; B. Seltzer, Bessarabian Federation; M. Shifra, executive secretary, Bessarabian Federation; Dr. Benjamin Siegal, specialist; Dr. Jackson Miller, specialist; Chaim Siler, executive secretary, School for Jewish Studies; Herman Seltzer, insurance broker; George Star, national English director, Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order; Dora Tarsul, Riga Latvian Relief; Paul Weisman, Ukrainian Committee, and F. Woods, Progressive Committee, Workmen's Circle.

In each case where organizations are named in the above listing it is for the purpose of identifying the individual rather than indicating necessarily the attitude of any particular group.

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דער פאנס איז אן אים געלעבט
וועט אונזער פרייטק ווערן דעם טאג
פארשטעלן איר דעם איזן וועלכע
אומגעפער 10 און 12 יאר אלט איז —
וועט דעם איזן פארן פיל וואס ער פיר
וועט זיין — דאס איז דעמאלט ווערן
וועט דעם פאנס פארשטעלן די פאר
פארשטעלן פאר דעם אומגעפער איז וואס
פאנס איז דעם טאג פארשטעלן
פארשטעלן פאר דעם אומגעפער פאר
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וועט דעם פאנס פארשטעלן פאר
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וועט דעם פאנס פארשטעלן פאר

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אין אן ענגלישן ווא האט מען אויך
דערס עים ענגלישן אומבאקאנטע
דא באווייזט דא סימבאליש נאכ
אל ווארט פאר די איין עס א לע-
באפאדאט. האט מען אויך נעמען
דאס האט מען אויך אומבאקאנטע
ענגליש האט אויך פאליטיש דא
עס ענגלישע. אומבאקאנטע
לייזט דא גאט יעדא פאדאט דא
א דא פאדאטע אן אומבאקאנטע
אומבאקאנטע אומבאקאנטע דא
נאכ דאס. האט מען דא בלי פא
אומבאקאנטע א דא פאדאט
אומבאקאנטע אן אומבאקאנטע
פאדאט אומבאקאנטע פאדאט
דא אומבאקאנטע עס בלי פאדאט
פאדאט אומבאקאנטע אומבאקאנטע
אומבאקאנטע פאדאט א פאדאט
אומבאקאנטע

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המחשבה הזו נבעה מן המאורע שהתרחש בלילה
הזה, כשהתגלה כי המעורבים במעשה זה
היו אנשי צה"ל, וזו היתה הסיבה שגרמה
לפתיחת הדיון הזה. הסיבה שגרמה לזה
היא, שיש אנשים שחשבו שיש להם זכות
לעשות כזה, וזו היתה הסיבה שגרמה
לפתיחת הדיון הזה. הסיבה שגרמה לזה
היא, שיש אנשים שחשבו שיש להם זכות
לעשות כזה, וזו היתה הסיבה שגרמה
לפתיחת הדיון הזה.

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והאשמונאן אין היינט דעם ווייז
טויטסער פאליטישער ערשטער וואס
אין שוין אידען, וויסנדיג אזילן פון
לאנדאן, פיר דאס ווי אבער אז פון
אנאליסעס דעס נאך נאם אין אידען
פרייען, וואוירן ווען יא, וואסען פיר
שוין דא פון לאנד לאנדאס אים אז
נאציאנאלע אפאראט וואס אל שטעט
אין אפריקעטן פיר דעם פרייערונג
די אידען אפאראט וואס דא נעמען
דעם ערשטע פרייערונג, דעם צווייטע
ערשטע פרייערונגס אפאראט וואס
אפאראט אדער צוויי, אין אפריקע דעם
פירט אין אפריקעטאנען, אז די היינט
פרייער אפאראט, אפאראט, אפאראט
אפאראט אדער פרייערונג, אפאראט,
וואסען אין א וואסען אפאראט אפאראט
וואסען ווי נאם אפאראט, אפאראט צו
וואס ווי דאס דא וואסען 2000 פרייער
פרייער, וואס אפאראט, נאם אז צו וואסען,
פרייער אפאראט צו וואסען פרייערונג
אין וואסען אפאראט, אפאראט, וואס
אין די וואסען אפאראט וואס
פרייער ווי דעם אפאראט דאסען

בי אנו האם פון דעם פערזענלעכע
נאך האבאמס מיט רעזידענציען
צוריקט און אינזעקסאמס מיט דער
האנט. אלס דאס וויכטיגסטע און היינט
אן איר דארטן האבן צוריק צו א
וויכטיגן באשעפטיגונג. היינט וועט איר
דער איינציגער און ערליכער צו איר
באנוצן פון איר צו איר מיט דער
לעצטער. וועלכע האבן איר איינצורוק
דאס געזאגט. פיל האבן איר באנוצט
מיט פראפעסאראטאלינג און
פערזאנלעכע נאדער. דאס שטארק
פערזאנלעכע נאדערס און איר
איר דער איינציגער.

דער זארגנאכטער יאָר האָט נאָך
נישטן ווי אפּט לי איר ייִדל פראַנץ
אין דאָ אונטערשטן. דאָס וואָס לי

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עס איז אבער פיל גרויס וויסנשאפטליכע
דער שטייט דעמאנסטראציעס וואס
וויסנשאפטלעך זי פארטן דעם פאקט
עס איז ארויסגעקומען דעם אנטוויקלען
עס שטימט, וואס דעם וואס
וואס דער פאקטעס פאקטעס וואס
וואס פאקטעס וואס דער פאקטעס וואס

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Thursday, October 24, 1946

JTA*Daily News Bulletin*

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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

TRUMAN TELLS U.N. ASSEMBLY RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES IS NECESSARY TO RESTORE PEACE

NEW YORK, Oct. 23. (JTA) -- President Truman today appealed to the United Nations General Assembly to establish the International Refugee Organization as soon as possible, so that it may take over from UNHRA the tasks of caring for and resettling the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons in Europe.

In his address opening the Assembly meeting, the President stressed that the United States "considers this a matter of great urgency in the cause of restoring peace and in the cause of humanity itself."

Mr. Truman reiterated his intention to ask Congress to authorize the United States to join with other nations in receiving "those refugees who do not wish to return to their former homes for reasons of political or religious belief." He also said that he would urge Congress to vote funds to help finance the International Refugee Organization.

CHURCHILL AGAIN URGES BRITAIN TO GIVE UP PALESTINE MANDATE TO U.N; HITS U.S. INACTION

LONDON, Oct. 23. (JTA) -- Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill today again urged the British Government to surrender its mandate for Palestine to the United Nations if it is unable to fulfill its pledge of creating a Jewish National Home there.

Speaking after Prime Minister Attlee had made a statement on foreign policy in which his only reference to Palestine was to describe it as "one of the urgent world problems," Mr. Churchill charged that the Labor Government had caused a "tremendous amount of suffering because it had not adopted a decisive policy on Palestine. He deplored the fact that large military forces were engaged in "a squalid conflict with the Zionist community."

Churchill criticized the United States, declaring that it was not right for the U.S. "not to take a share in solving the Palestine problem, and then reproach us for our obvious incapacity to cope with the problem." He added that the mandate was the "most thankless task ever undertaken by any country."

Bevin Says Mufti Broke Promise Not to Engage in Politics

Speaking in Commons earlier, Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin revealed that the British Ambassador in Cairo has complained to the Egyptian Government at the failure of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem to keep his promise to refrain from political activity while in Egypt.

A Jewish Agency spokesman today welcomed the replacement of Lieut. Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker as British military commander in Palestine by Maj. Gen. G.E.A. MacMillan. "We hope this change in the regime will be followed by a change in personnel," he said. Barker had been under fire on several occasions for his alleged anti-Semitism.

BYRNES SAYS HE DID NOT DISCUSS PALESTINE WITH BEVIN; MATTER IS IN TRUMAN'S HANDS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. (JTA) -- Secretary of State James F. Byrnes revealed today that he did not discuss the Palestine problem with Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin at the Paris Peace Conference, because President Truman handled the entire question directly with Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee.

Asked at his first press conference since his return from abroad whether the State Department was still discussing the Palestine issue with the British Government, Byrnes replied that the President is in immediate and sole control of the matter and has been for the past year. The State Department's function in this matter, he added, has been to send communications, as directed by the President.

WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS WILL DECIDE WHETHER JEWISH AGENCY SHOULD JOIN LONDON PARLEY

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22. (JTA) -- Representatives of the Jewish Agency who participated in the informal talks on Palestine with the British Government informed the Colonial Office that the forthcoming World Zionist Congress will have to decide as to whether the Agency should join the conference on Palestine when it resumes its sessions on Dec. 16, it was learned here today.

The Jewish representatives made this announcement last Friday, just before the talks in London ended without results. Originally, the decision on this matter was to be made by the Small Zionist Actions Committee in Jerusalem, but in view of the fact that the World Zionist Congress is scheduled to open in Switzerland prior to the resumption of the London conference, the issue will be left for the congress, which is the supreme Zionist body.

JEWISH AGENCY MAY SEEK TO BRING PALESTINE ISSUE BEFORE UNITED NATIONS, DR. GOLDMAN SAYS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. (JTA) -- The Jewish Agency may urge--through some friendly nations--that the United Nations take up the Palestine question, if the Agency leaders come to the conclusion that it is hopeless to expect any agreement with the British Government, it was revealed at a press conference here today by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, a member of the Jewish Agency executive, upon his return from Europe where he participated in the informal talks between Foreign Minister Bevin and Jewish leaders on the Palestine issue.

Dr. Goldmann declared that all elements exist for a compromise solution of the Palestine question, and that the continuation by the British Government of its "present repressive and dilatory tactics" can only result in "an explosion."

Asserting that the Jewish Agency had made "a supreme concession" in an attempt to break the present stalemate, Dr. Goldmann warned that if no agreement is reached between Britain and the Jewish Agency by Dec. 16, when the London conference on Palestine is to resume, it would cause "an all-out struggle" against the British Government by Palestinian Jews supported by Jews in other parts of the world. The Jewish Agency, he declared, would wage a political fight, but lacking police power and in the face of rising tension, particularly among younger Jews, it would be unable to restrain those elements which will increasingly turn to methods of violence and terror.

"If the British want a compromise and a just solution, they can get it today," he stated. He pointed to the oft-expressed American support and said that in seven talks in three weeks with Foreign Minister Bevin, he and other representatives of the Agency had clearly outlined the basic conditions for Jewish participation in the

Palestine Conference in London. They were: freedom to choose the Agency spokesmen and an agreement on a basis of discussion likely to lead to fruitful results. Neither of these conditions, he said, were accepted.

Says "Viable Jewish State" Would Include 65 Percent of Palestine

Failure of the British Government to accept the compromise solution offered by the "viable state" proposal of the Agency, which is supported by the American Government and by moderate Arabs, Dr. Goldman declared, will show lack of goodwill and will "permanently embarrass Anglo-American relations." He warned that, while unable to foretell the actual results, "it will be nasty for everybody concerned."

Agency leaders, he said, told Bevin that if the British Government accepted the principle of a viable state, they were prepared to participate in the London talks and to submit their idea of an adequate area. This would constitute approximately 65 percent of Palestine to include Galilee, the coastal plain and the Negev.

The Jewish Agency "reluctantly" decided "to accept the supreme sacrifice involved in another partition," Dr. Goldman continued, "not out of choice or a conviction of equity," but "in a desperate effort to open the way for immediate large-scale Jewish immigration" to save hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe." He asserted that "very important Arab leaders would be ready to consider a partition scheme if they knew that they had to accept a compromise," and called on the British Government to press for "a conciliatory mood" among the Arabs.

PRESS RELEASE from

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Associated Organizations:

Zionist Organization of America • Hadassah • Mizrahi • Poale-Zion

342 Madison Avenue • New York 17, N. Y. • MU 2-1160

Oct 24, 1946

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL SCORES RECENT

IBN SAUD LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

- - - - -

REFUTING ARAB KING'S CHARGES AGAINST ZIONISTS.

COUNCIL CITES SAUD'S LONG RECORD OF MILITARY AGGRESSION

- - - - -

New York -- The American Zionist Emergency Council, representing the organized Zionist movement in the United States, today labeled as "spurious charges" the allegations of King Ibn Saud against Zionists contained in his recent correspondence to President Truman.

The reply of the Emergency Council to the Arab king's charges of Zionist "aggression" in Palestine pointed out that Ibn Saud had "ejected with fire and sword from their kingdoms, first Ibn Rashid of the Nejd, and later the Sherif Hussein, King of the Hejaz." It further cited the military attacks launched by Ibn Saud against Transjordan and the Yemen, two neighboring countries, now members of the Arab League.

The Zionist statement charged that "Saudi Arabia remains today the most backward of all countries. Its people, living on a starvation level and characterized by a medieval fanaticism, have probably the highest illiteracy rate anywhere in the world. In Ibn Saud's realm slavery still flourishes and the amputation of arms or legs remains a characteristic form of punishment."

The full text of the statement follows:

(more)

"In the light of the publication of King Ibn Saud of his letter to President Truman protesting American policy in Palestine, it is appropriate to recall the following facts:

"It was Ibn Saud, who now talks so glibly of Zionist's aggression in Palestine, who with sword and fire ejected from their kingdoms, first Ibn Rashid, of the Nejd, and later the Sherif Hussein, King of the Hejaz. For over a quarter of a century Ibn Saud has ruled the immense lands of the Arabian Peninsula. But Saudi Arabia, as he renamed it, remains today among the most backward of all countries. Its people, living on a starvation level and characterized by a medieval fanaticism, have probably the highest illiteracy rate anywhere in the world. In Ibn Saud's realm slavery still flourishes and the amputation of arms or legs remains a characteristic form of punishment.

"It is the ruler of this country who protests the action of the President of the United States in seeking a haven for Jewish refugees in the homeland internationally promised them. It is Ibn Saud further who has the temerity to talk of Zionist 'brutality' in Palestine, where, as a result of Zionist colonization, the Arab inhabitants have progressed, in terms of health, of education and of standard of living, out of all comparison not only with their brothers in Saudi Arabia, but with other Arabs throughout the Middle East.

"King Ibn Saud is not ashamed to talk of 'thousands' of Arabs who fought for the Allied cause. The fact is that not one Arab from Saudi Arabia fought for that cause, while the other Arab countries actively assisted the Axis. Only when the war was to all intents and purposes over, did Ibn Saud, in order to insure himself a seat at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations 'declare war.'

"His charge that the Jews in Palestine are threatening the neighboring Arab countries 'even to within the confines of our holy lands' ('holy lands,' which have provided a refuge to convicted war criminals like Rashid Ali) has

merely to be stated, to be recognized for the nonsense it is. At the same time, ever since he became king of Arabia it is Ibn Saud who has cast envious eyes on the land of Transjordan, and his ambition undoubtedly extends also to Palestine. Indeed, it was only due to outside intervention that he failed to conquer, in addition to those vast territories already his, Transjordan in the North and the Yemen in the South, against both of which, at different times, he launched attacks.

"The United States is entitled, in terms of the 1924 Palestine Convention with Great Britain, to secure the fulfillment of the Mandate and the establishment in Palestine, without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of its other inhabitants, of the Jewish National Home. The intervention of Ibn Saud in this matter is without legal or moral basis.

"We trust and believe that the American people will not be duped by his spurious appeals for justice, and that his interference in matters which are no concern of his, will be given short shrift by our Government."

Forward 10-25

[illegible]

Friday, October 25, 1946

JTA

Daily News Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY
REPRESENTATIVES OF 16 JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS ACCREDITED TO U.N. ASSEMBLY AS OBSERVERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. (JTA)--Thirteen American Jewish groups have secured accreditation to the section for voluntary organizations of the United Nations and will attend the U.N. General Assembly as observers, it was officially reported today. Three international Jewish organizations have also been accredited.

The Jewish representatives will watch primarily for developments at the General Assembly which affect human rights and the establishment of the International Refugee Organization, and for any moves that may be made with regard to Palestine.

Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, addressing today's session of the General Assembly, emphasized that "the proposed International Refugee Organization hold forth promise of progress in the settlement of the problems of hundreds of thousands of displaced and homeless persons." The United Nations, he said, is aware of the urgent necessity of setting up this organization which will take over the work of UNRRA in the camps and explore possibilities for the resettlement of the refugees.

The Secretary General also touched upon the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms as provided by the Charter of the United Nations. "Some cynics," he said, "may have the feeling that these words will never be anything more than words. They are wrong." He regretted the fact that "unhappily, there are too many cases even in some of our most highly developed countries, in which elementary human rights are denied to certain sections of the population."

Terms of Palestine Mandate Distributed Among Delegates

Although the Palestine question is not on the agenda and will not be raised by the Britain or the Arab delegations, the United Nations office today included the terms of the Palestine mandate in a document prepared by the secretariat for distribution among the delegations "for reference purposes in connection with the examination by the General Assembly of the trusteeship agreements relating to mandated territories."

The thirteen American Jewish organizations which will have accredited representatives are: The American Jewish Conference, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Agudas Israel of America, American League for a Free Palestine, Central Conference of American Rabbis, Hadassah, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans of America, National Council of Jewish Women, National Jewish Welfare Board, Rabbinical Assembly of America and Union of Sephardic Congregations.

The international Jewish organizations which received accreditation are the Jewish Agency for Palestine, World Jewish Congress and Agudas Israel World Organization. The Canadian Jewish Congress is among the non-American organizations which will have accredited representatives.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. (JTA)--Vigorously defending the action of the Jewish Agency Executive in proposing the partition of Palestine, with a "viable Jewish state" in about 65 percent of the country, Dr. Nahum Goldmann said today that the only alternative to the plan was continued chaos and the danger that the Jewish community of Palestine will be destroyed.

The Zionist leader told a press conference here that continued adherence to the Biltmore Declaration which calls for a Jewish Commonwealth in all of Palestine, would mean preservation of the status quo in retaliatory measures by the British military authorities.

He warned that in view of the fact that the Jews are a minority in Palestine, it would be impossible to secure world support for creation of a Jewish state in all of Palestine. And in the absence of a final agreement on the country's status the British will not permit large scale immigration, he reported, citing the recent Agency talks in London with Foreign Minister Bevin and other officials.

Further delay in a final solution, he declared, presented a two-fold danger: relations between the Jews and the British authorities in Palestine are deteriorating steadily endangering the entire existence of the Jewish settlement, and the Jews in Europe, especially those in the DP camps, are becoming impatient and discouraged and will eventually find places to settle other than Palestine.

Replying to criticism that the Paris meeting had taken decisions which were opposed by the bulk of American Zionists, Dr. Goldmann cited the fact that the leaders of all branches of American Zionism were present at the executive meeting, with the exception of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who, he said, had rejected an invitation to attend. He appealed for unanimous support of the Executive until the Zionist Congress meets and either approves or rejects its present policies.

When Mr. Bevin arrives in the United States shortly to participate in the Assembly deliberations, he will probably confer with President Truman and the State Department on Palestine, Dr. Goldmann predicted. He expressed the hope that as a result of such conferences, Britain would be more willing to accept the "viable state" proposal.

Arab Office Here Denies Moderates Willing To Accept Partition

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. (JTA)--The Arab Office here today issued a denial of Dr. Goldmann's assertion yesterday that moderate Arab leaders were ready to consider a partition scheme, if "they knew they had to accept a compromise." At the Jewish Agency office, a spokesman, referring to the Arab denial, declared that the names of the Arabs who were agreeable to partition are known by the British and American Governments.

ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL SCORES RECENT IBN SAUD LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. (JTA)--The American Zionist Emergency Council today labeled as "spurious charges" the allegations of King Ibn Saud against Zionists contained in his recent correspondence to President Truman.

The reply of the Emergency Council to the Arab king's charges of Zionist "aggression" in Palestine cited the military attacks launched by Ibn Saud against Transjordan and the Yemen, two neighboring countries, now members of the Arab League. It charged that "Saudi Arabia remains today the most backward of all countries. Its people...have probably the highest illiteracy rate anywhere in the world."

TRUMAN DECLINES TO COMMENT ON CHURCHILL'S REPROACH TO U.S. ON PALESTINE QUESTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. (JTA)--President Truman today declined to comment on former Prime Minister Winston Churchill's charge in Commons yesterday that this country has not accepted its full share of the Palestine problem and therefore should not criticize the British policy there.

7th DISTRICT BULLETIN

Editor: Dr. A. A. Sinaiko

Contributing Editors:

Eleazar Lipsky, Anna C. Feinberg

The 7th District Bulletin is published monthly by the Seventh Zionist District except July, August and September by the Seventh Zionist District, 17 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., Leon A. Kohn, president, Edward H. Moss, secretary. Editorial office is at 186 Kneeland Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone Yonkers 3-1096.

November, 1946 Heshvan, 5707

Vol. XI :: No. 2

Scylla and Charybdis

Although at this writing, the Atlantic City Convention has not yet met, we feel we may risk congratulating our president, Abba Hillel Silver, on his reelection and the Zionist Movement on retaining his strong leadership.

Since the Editors of the Bulletin have long been and continue to be supporters of Silver's leadership, they may be forgiven for noting with dismay some of the political currents eddying in his mighty wake. Some of his followers seem bent on driving the ZOA into open hostility toward other sections of the World Zionist Organization. We are thus being treated to an assault on the world leadership only a shade less vituperative than that against the British Government. Surely without prior permission from Silver, Weizmann and his colleagues were recently characterized by a member of the ZOA Executive Committee at a recent meeting of Convention delegates as "old men out of touch with the masses" constituting a "shadow cabinet" aided by a "camarilla" of "ap-peasers".

The separatist spirit and the dead slogans of 1921 (against which Emanuel Neumann at Cleveland made one of his greatest speeches) were resurrected and "American" Zionism and control of the purse strings were pitted against the World Executive. (The New Palestine has carried similar absurd fulminations.)

This painful phenomenon might have been expected. In times of adversity, the floating anxiety of the masses always seeks release in extremist slogans. Wisdom and careful generalship are never appreciated by those who demand relief for their distressed emotions in "action" at all costs. There are those who would gladly follow Stephen Leacock's hero who "jumped on his horse and galloped furiously in all directions".

None of this can help Silver. Indeed, we are morally sure that these antics do not meet with his approval. No leader

can be greater than the movement he serves and if that movement is disintegrated the leader will be powerless. Our suspicion is that the times have bred a horde of neurotics who are seeking to project their own flopping anxieties in the hope that Silver will ultimately follow them.

The bitter accusation is made by those who should know better that the Jewish Agency has no mandate to propose a Jewish State in an adequate part of Palestine. This is not true. Partition was thoroughly discussed at the 1939 Congress and the Executive was authorized to explore the idea in talks with the British Government. The majority of the 1939 Congress were in favor of partition provided the terms were favorable. Despite the Biltmore Program, the Executive is following the directions of the last Congress. We do not here seek to evaluate the merits of the proposal, but it cannot be said that the Executive is without a mandate to negotiate. Whatever the considerations in 1939, they are infinitely stronger in 1946.

Silver is not against partition but against the methods of negotiation employed by the Jewish Agency. We agree that the methods have not been happy, but we must remember that the British Government had adopted plans for the utter destruction and disestablishment of the Jewish Agency. Desperate remedies were necessary. The method by which the negotiations were conducted may not have been good, but no distinction now is being drawn between method and substance. The distinction is vital. Those who are opposed in substance to the Jewish Agency position cannot claim that they are following Silver in this regard.

Our danger lies in our destruction of the Jewish Agency's ability to negotiate at all. If the British Government concludes that the Jewish Agency cannot keep to any bargain it might strike, it will cease to bargain. Our footing in world affairs is precarious enough as it is. Under no circumstances can we permit the Jewish Agency to be undermined.

ELEAZAR LIPSKY



WORLD DECISIONS ARE IN THE MAKING at Atlantic City where Rabbi A. H. Silver of The Temple is presiding at the 49th convention of the Zionist Organization of America. Dr. Silver is shown (left) with Dr. Emanuel Neuman of New York, who will head political discussions, top, inset, and below, right, is Judge Morris Rotherberg of New York, who will preside at sessions on Palestine funds. Top view shows part of seashore resort where the convention is in session.

Rabbi Silver to Sound World Key as Zionists Open U. S. Sessions

By FRANK STEWART, Religion Editor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26—A keynote, which will determine future world Zionist policies, will be sounded tonight when Dr. A. H. Silver, spiritual leader of The Temple, Cleveland, addresses the 49th annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America in plenary session here.

Dr. Silver in a presidential address will review the political situation in Washington, London and Palestine. His speech is expected to set the course of American Zionists that will be reflected in the World Zionist Congress opening Dec. 7 in Switzerland.

Since the last convention of the organization here Dr. Silver has visited London and he appears before the national group tonight with first-hand information not only in America but Europe as well.

In addition to mapping major issues which will come before the World Zionist Congress, the convention will shape opinions of American

Zionists toward British action in Palestine.

Another major item on the agenda of the convention involves youth and administrative problems in relation to the future of Zionism in the United States.

Dr. Silver, who was elected president of the Zionist Organization of America at the convention here last year, will head the important session devoted to the World Zionist Congress.

This portion of the program is scheduled for tomorrow night, when the speaker will be Dr. Moshe Shoh, colorful 38-year-old leader of the General Zionists in Palestine and a member of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Registration of delegates today, which included representatives from Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Columbus, Cincinnati, Toledo, Youngstown, Dayton and other Ohio cities, indicated the convention will draw the largest crowd in the history of American Zionism.

Officials of the convention said cables had been received from all parts of the world reflecting the intense interest with which the convention proceedings will be followed by world Jewry and by the Yishuv of Palestine.

Convention sessions were ushered in last night with a youth dinner and an Oneg Shabbat today under auspices of the Histadrut Ivrit. The program this afternoon included a Zionist war veterans reunion under auspices of the Veterans Committee.

U. S. ZIONISTS SEEN AGAINST PARTITION

Jewish State in All Palestine
Found Favored by Most
Convention Delegates

By ALBERT J. GORDON

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26—A majority of the delegates to the forty-ninth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America here favor a Jewish state in all of Palestine.

This opposition to partition was reflected both at the meeting of the national executive committee of the Zionist organization today and in comments from delegates already here.

Although the meeting of the national executive committee was behind closed doors, it was learned that the majority of the committee is opposed to the adoption of any resolution by the convention which would endorse the partition plan.

The committee meeting, under the chairmanship of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, was devoted to an advance discussion of the political situation with respect to the future of Palestine. Dr. Emanuel Neumann of New York City, vice president of the Zionist Organization of America and chairman of its interim committee, led the discussion.

The committee did not adopt a position in the matter officially, as it considered this within the province of the political committee of the convention. The political committee will make its report and recommendations Sunday.

The national executive committee adopted a resolution today opposing any further postponement of the World Zionist Congress, which is scheduled to open in Basel, Switzerland, on Dec. 9. Several committeemen expressed regret that the congress had been postponed several times.

Speakers at the meeting included Daniel Frisch, Dr. Irving Miller, Jacob Fishman and David Spiegel of New York, Eliza D. Stone, Boston; Abraham Goldstein and Judge Jacob Schwolsky, Hartford, and Mortimer May, Nashville.

Joseph F. Sternstein, national president of Masada, Youth Zionist Organization of America, a speaker at a youth dinner during the evening, urged the adult Zionist leadership to make every possible effort "to draw the most alert, the most intellectual and dynamic elements among young American Jews into the Zionist movement."

"Young people in general, confused with the fresh and vigorous desire for action, can best carry the struggles of mankind," he said, "and Jewish youth in particular, consciously or subconsciously, sense the abnormal status of their people through the world. These young, earnest and concerned young Jews are willing, if presented with the problem, to act to raise that status."

Jack Aronson of Kansas City, a World War II veteran now studying at Columbia University, who represented the Intercollegiate Zionist Federation, said it was time to remove the "price ceiling" from American-Jewish youth.

A message to the convention from Edwin W. Pauley, personal representative of President Truman on reparations with the title of Ambassador, said:

"We have an obligation to assist in every way in the rescue of the Jews from Central Europe. I not only stand firm in this, but am ready to help in any possible way the furtherance of such a program."

cont. on next page

The Day דער טאג



"THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY"

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GENERAL MAIL

יום א' ב' חשוון תש"ו

Office: 183 E. 8th St.
New York 2, N.Y.
Telephone
ORchard 4-3366

Vol. XXXII. No. 11,600

NEW YORK

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1946

זונטאג, 27טן חשוון, 1946

12 PAGES

PRICE SEVEN CENTS

אמעריקע נוצט ניט איר פולען איינפלוס אויף
ענגלאנד למטובת ארץ ישראל, זאגט דר. סילדזער

ציון פידער האלט שארפע רעדע ביי
דער אטלאנטיק סעי קאנפערענץ

זאגט, אז אמעריקע איז ביי אירש מערסטענס אפגעקומען
מיט נוסע רייד אין צוואנען. — סאכט שארפע אטאקע
אויף לייבאר - רעגירונג פאר איר פאליטי צו ארץ-
ישראל. — זאגט, אז דאס ענגלישע פאלק וועט זיך
שעמען מיט דעם וואס ווערט איצט געטאן.

דער ציוניסטער פארטרעטער דורך דער בריטישער רעגירונג, דאס איז דעויד וועלש, האט זיך געפונען אין ניו יארק, וואו ער האט געוואלט זיין פאר אן אפגעקומען מיט נוסע רייד אין צוואנען. — סאכט שארפע אטאקע אויף לייבאר - רעגירונג פאר איר פאליטי צו ארץ-ישראל. — זאגט, אז דאס ענגלישע פאלק וועט זיך שעמען מיט דעם וואס ווערט איצט געטאן.

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The convention, in session until Tuesday, registers a large Ohio delegation.

Sunday, October 27, 1946

JTA

Daily News Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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

Z.O.A. CONVENTION OPENS IN ATLANTIC CITY; WILL NOT ENDORSE PALESTINE PARTITION PLAN

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 25. (JTA) -- The 49th convention of the Zionist Organization of America, which is opening formally tomorrow evening, will reject any resolution calling for endorsement of the partition plan for Palestine offered by the executive of the Jewish Agency to the British Government, a spokesman for the ZOA leadership said today.

The convention also will oppose any further postponement of the World Zionist Congress which is scheduled to open in Switzerland early in December. A recommendation against further postponement was adopted at a meeting of the ZOA national executive committee held this morning.

Approximately 1,500 delegates from all parts of the country have arrived here to attend the convention. They represent a constituency of over 500,000 members, according to an official announcement.

Leaders of the ZOA today declined to comment on the statements made by Dr. Nahum Goldmann during the last few days in Washington and New York in support of the partition plan. They said that it would be premature to make any such comment prior to the opening of the convention. However, a spokesman for the ZOA leadership said that "there is no doubt that Dr. Goldmann's statements are viewed with considerable disapproval."

U. S. Zionists
Remain Firm
On Palestine

10-27-46 — News

Insist That Britain
Give Assurances on
Jewish State Issue

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The Zionist Organization of America called on the Jewish Agency of Palestine to decline again to participate in the London conference on Palestine unless there was "adequate assurance" of a "furtherance of immediate immigration and the early establishment of a Jewish state."

The organization's stand, taken in a resolution adopted by delegates to the 49th annual convention, also requested American delegates to the World Zionist Congress at Basle, Switzerland, December 9, to "pursue a firm policy for the fulfillment of the legal rights of the Jewish people to Palestine."

All-Out Help Pledged

The convention pledged wholehearted support not only to any responsible group's resistance to the British, but also explicitly to all efforts to expedite Jewish immigration into Palestine despite British opposition.

The 1,500 delegates also passed a resolution declaring that only a Jewish state in the whole of Palestine would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of a long persecuted people and fulfill the numerous pledges made by Britain and America.

Conference Postponed

The Jewish Agency, an authoritative body representing Jews in Palestine, sent no representative to a conference early this month attended by representatives of Great Britain and Arab states. The conference was postponed until December 16.

"Regret that our government has been induced to acquiesce in various suggestions of the British government obviously designed to prevent or postpone action in accordance with the declared American policies," was expressed in another resolution.

Dr. Abba H. Silver of Cleveland was re-elected president of the organization.

"Brazen Violation"

British Army treatment of Palestine Jews is a "brazen violation of the international code," Daniel Frisch of New York, told the conference.

"Whole settlements were kept without a drink of water for days at a time," he said. "Jewelry, clothing and small household goods were stolen; the interior of every house in the settlement was destroyed; insults lifted bodily out of Goebbels' dictionary were shamelessly hurled at the settlers."

Rudolf C. Sonneborn of New York, acting national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, said collapse of inter-governmental relief agencies and dissolution of UNRRA would place greater obligations on American Jewry next year in its fight to open Palestine to unrestricted immigration.

He said the \$100,000,000 quota of the United Jewish Appeal for 1946 would be realized.

BYRNES ASSURES WISE THAT STATE DEPARTMENT IMPLEMENTS TRUMAN POLICY ON PALESTINE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. (JTA) -- Secretary of State Byrnes has assured Dr. Stephen S. Wise, American member of the executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, that no difference of opinion exists between President Truman and the Department of State regarding United States policy toward Palestine.

The Department of State today made public an exchange of correspondence between Byrnes and Rabbi Wise, in which Dr. Wise asked for clarification of rumors that "the President's statement (of Oct. 4) is not to be considered as policy of the American Government and that, in fact, the State Department is not giving full support to the policy which the President's statement would seem to reflect."

Byrnes, in his letter of Oct. 24 to Dr. Wise, emphatically denied the rumors. "I am happy to assure you," he wrote, "that the rumors to which you refer have no basis in fact. The statement made by the President on Oct. 4 with regard to Palestine and to Jewish immigration into Palestine is, of course, an expression of the policy of this government. With this policy I am in hearty accord."

Byrnes declared that both the Department of State and the Foreign Service will continue loyal and wholehearted implementation of Presidential policies regarding Palestine and the question of displaced persons in Europe.

"The importance which this government attaches to the matter and the deep personal concern of the President over the situation in Palestine and over the condition of the displaced persons in Europe," Byrnes said, "a concern which I share--is shown by the fact that on this occasion, as on several prior occasions, the President himself has expressed the views of this government. The Department of State and the Foreign Service are endeavoring loyally and wholeheartedly to do their part in the implementation of these policies with regard to Palestine and associated problems. They will continue so to do."

A Jewish Agency spokesman welcomed Byrnes' statement, particularly the Secretary's reference to implementation of Presidential policy by the Foreign Service.

דר. הלל סילווער ווידער ערוועהלט פרעזידענט פון ציוניסטישער ארגאניזאציע; קריגט גרויסע אומאזיע

20 יאָרער אידעל ווערן אריינגעקליבן אין ארץ ישראל אין אים באשאפן זינט, הרב קאמפניטשקא — רעזולוציע באשטימט שטייט פארעם שטעלונג נעמען צוהילונג, זיי קען אין נאכדעם ארגאניזאציע און אומאזיע.

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U. S. Zionists Veto Partition Plan

By ALVIN ROSENFELD Post Staff Correspondent
Atlantic City, Oct. 28—The Zionist Organization of America convention today reaffirmed its stand in favor of the establishment of a Jewish State in the whole of Palestine.

Thus, more than 1,600 delegates to the 49th annual meeting of America's largest Zionist body in effect rejected the Jewish Agency's controversial partition plan for the Holy Land.

The convention emphasized its anti-partition stand by unanimously re-electing as president Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, outspoken foe of partition.

Condemn Conference

The delegates also adopted resolutions condemning the London Conference on Palestine as a British "dilatatory device," pledging full support to Palestine Jewry's efforts to "secure the entry of Jews . . . in the face of illegal British interference."

The convention was marked also by attacks on Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, members of the Agency's Executive.

Goldmann, who flew from Paris

to Washington to offer to the U. S. the Agency's partition plan which now bears his name, was blasted by Silver, who referred to him as the "floating Jewish Ambassador." Almost every mention of Goldmann's name provoked hisses and boos.

Louis Lipsky, a member of the Agency's Executive and former president, defending the Agency's position, said the Executive, in considering partition, was faced with the question of "whether to move in the direction of a continuous war with Britain or to seek a realistic way for the Jews to live in peace in Palestine."

After long debate the convention adopted a resolution which reaffirmed "the historic claims and aspirations and the legally established rights of the Jewish people to Palestine."

The resolution made the con-

Palestine Jews Elect Delegates

Jerusalem, Oct. 28 (AP)—Nearly 300,000 Jews in Palestine are expected to vote today to elect 79 delegates to the 22d World Zionist Congress, which will convene at Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 9 to decide future Zionist policy and name a new Jewish Agency Executive as well as a new general of the Zionist Council.

vention's stand clear by declaring that Jewish rights to Palestine "apply to the whole of Palestine undivided and undiminished, as the territory in which the Jewish people shall re-establish its national home." All efforts to weaken the resolution, including a motion to strike out the words "undivided and undiminished," were defeated.

Another resolution expressed "sincere appreciation" to President Truman for urging immediate and large-scale Jewish immigration to Palestine but attacked the records of "various officials" on the Palestine question.

Silver, who also discussed the Administration's record on Palestine, went into the question of the British loan, an issue on which

the Zionists and other forces united and almost succeeded in postponing action.

"We cannot help but feel," Silver said, "that, if the Administration had been one-tenth as concerned with this problem (of Jewish immigration) as it was with the problem of insuring favorable action on the British loan, the Jews would now be moving in great numbers into Palestine."

Defending the Zionist position toward the loan, he declared that governments, including Britain, often use foreign loans to achieve

political objectives and pointed out that the U. S. recently had suspended loans to Poland and Czechoslovakia for political purposes.

At the time the loan was before the House, he said, enough Congressmen were opposed to it to make postponement very likely.

"Had this happened, I am persuaded that the government of Great Britain would have acted very quickly, and it would have given us tremendous political prestige and bargaining power in all future negotiations with the British government."



Monday, October 28, 1946

JTA

Daily News Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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

ZOA CONVENTION REJECTS PARTITION, CALLS FOR JEWISH STATE IN ALL OF PALESTINE

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 27. (JTA) -- The 49th annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America tonight rejected any proposals for the partition of Palestine, in a political resolution reiterating "the historic claims of the Jewish people to the whole of mandated Palestine."

The resolution, which demanded establishment of a Jewish state, urged the Jewish Agency to submit any proposals made to it by the British Government to the World Zionist Congress for approval and expressed doubt of the wisdom of Jewish participation in the London Conference on Palestine.

The Committee on Political Resolutions unanimously recommended the resolution to the convention after a heated debate at a closed session of the group. Earlier, the committee rejected a proposal by Robert Szold, a former president of the ZOA, that Dr. Nahum Goldmann be invited to address the convention.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver Re-elected to Presidency

The action of the convention represented a clear-cut victory for Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, who was this afternoon re-elected president of the ZOA for a second term. In an address to the body last night, Dr. Silver had bitterly attacked the Jewish Agency executive for informing the British Government that it was prepared to discuss the establishment of a "viable Jewish state" in part of Palestine.

Dr. Silver criticized Dr. Goldmann for allegedly ignoring and flouting agreements reached with the American Zionist Emergency Council and charged that "we agreed unanimously, Dr. Goldmann concurring, that neither he nor we would propose a partition plan to the Cabinet Committee or other American officials."

In his address last night, Dr. Silver also criticized Dr. Stephen S. Wise, although not mentioning him by name, for supporting the U.S. loan to Britain, which issue, he said, could have been utilized by the Zionist movement to apply pressure on the British to secure Jewish demands in connection with Palestine.

The ZOA president also sharply scored the Labor Government's policy in Palestine and, while welcoming President Truman's sincerity, expressed doubts that the American Government had "employed its full strength to get results" on Palestine.

U.P.A. Received \$40,000,000 from U.J.A. for Work in Palestine

Reporting to the convention this morning, Rudolf G. Sonnenborn, of New York, acting national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, said that \$40,000,000 was received this year by the UPA from the United Jewish Appeal. Of this amount, half will go to the Jewish National Fund and half to the Palestine Foundation Fund.

Despite the obstacles created by the British Government, more than 20,000 Jewish refugees entered Palestine during the eight months from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1946,

he said. Also, more than 5,000 others reached the shores of the Jewish homeland but were deported by the British to Cyprus.

Judge Morris Rothenberg, president of the Jewish National Fund, reporting for the J.N.F., said that 35 new settlements had been established during the past year and more than 40,000 dunams of land redeemed "despite the vicious and restrictive land laws of the British." To make possible this achievement, the J.N.F. remitted to Palestine the sum of \$12,000,000 since September, 1945. Judge Rothenberg expressed particular gratification over the founding in one night by 1,000 Jewish pioneers, including 300 girls, of 12 new agricultural settlements in the Negev.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, re-elected a vice-president of the Z.O.A., voiced an appeal for unity. "There is nothing so dear to the heart of British diplomacy as the desire to introduce division into the camps of the adversary. There can be no division into moderates and extremists, where basic Zionist principles are concerned. There must be no partitioning of the Zionist movement," he said.

Daniel Frisch, who was re-elected chairman of the national administrative council, declared that British brutality as practiced on the Yishuv is a perfect replica of the British mistreatment of colonial America. "The early American," he said, "just like the halutzim of today, aspired to build in their new land a home free of oppression."

Full Text of Z.O.A. Political Resolution

The full text of the resolution adopted tonight reads as follows:

"1. The annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America reaffirms the historic claims and aspirations, and the legally established rights of the Jewish people to Palestine. These rights have been formally embodied in solemn international covenants applied to the whole of mandated Palestine, undivided and undiminished, as the territory in which the Jewish people shall re-establish its national existence as a free and equal member of a family of nations. Any further attempt on the part of the British Government, by unlawful, unilateral and arbitrary action to curtail or destroy these rights, or to deny to the Jewish people free access to any part of its national homeland, will be resisted to the utmost by all sections of the Jewish people, with the support of democratic forces the world over.

"2. The tragic experiences of the past year, the unparalleled calamities which have overtaken the Jewish people and the record of British maladministration in Palestine have demonstrated beyond argument that the purposes underlying the Balfour Declaration and the mandate can be fully realized only through the establishment of a Jewish state with freedom and equality for all its inhabitants irrespective of race and religion. Only the early establishment of a free Jewish state can guarantee free entry of Jews into their homeland, full opportunity for colonization and economic development, security against oppression and the achievement by the Jewish people of national freedom on their ancestral soil. These aims have received the sanction and support of the American people through expressions of public opinion, Presidential declarations, the Anglo-American Convention on Palestine of 1924, the action of both major political parties in 1944, the joint resolution of Congress in 1922 and the concurrent Congressional resolution of 1945.

"The convention directs the officers of the ZOA and requests the delegates to the forthcoming World Zionist Congress to pursue a firm policy for the fulfillment of

the legal rights of the Jewish people to Palestine, and the early re-establishment of a Jewish state.

"3. The convention notes the failure of the London Conference on Palestine to achieve a solution of the Palestine problem. The course of the conference to date and its adjournment for two-and-one-half months without the slightest change in the status of Jewish immigration into Palestine, confirms the view that it represents a further dilatory device following a long series of delaying tactics invented by the present British Government to deflect public criticism.

"The wisdom of Jewish participation in the conference is left open to question. The convention is confident that representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine will continue to decline an invitation to this or any conference unless there is adequate assurance that the purpose of the discussions will be the implementation of the legally established rights of the Jewish people, the furtherance of immediate immigration and the early establishment of a Jewish state.

"Such negotiations as may be entered upon by the Jewish Agency should be conducted in such a manner as to avoid any commitments on behalf of the Zionist movement. Any proposals made by the British Government must, in accordance with Zionist procedure be submitted, prior to acceptance, to a regular or extraordinary session of the World Zionist Congress, or failing that, to a plenary session of the General Council of the World Zionist Organization, which will be elected at the forthcoming Congress, and which should be given the necessary power to act on behalf of the movement."

Another resolution adopted by the convention voiced appreciation of the services of the American Zionist Emergency Council under Dr. Silver during the past year and called upon all persons in official positions in the Zionist Organization to give that body its complete cooperation.

The newly-elected administrative and national executive committees comprise the following:

Past-presidents (with voting rights on the executive): Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore; Dr. Solomon Goldman, Chicago; Dr. Israel Goldstein, New York; Edmund I. Kaufmann, Washington; Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia; Louis Lipsky, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Robert Szold and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, all of New York.

Vice-presidents: Rabbi Leon Fuer, Toledo; Jacob Fishman, New York; Abraham Goldstein, Hartford; Dr. James E. Heller, Cincinnati; Mortimer May, Nashville; Rabbi Irving Miller, Woodmere, L.I.; Dr. Emanuel Neumann, New York; A.A. Redelheim, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, New York; Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh; and Eliahu Stone, Boston. Abraham Goodman was elected treasurer.

BYRNES INSTRUCTS U.S. DIPLOMATS TRUMAN'S STATEMENT IS OFFICIAL POLICY ON PALESTINE

LONDON, Oct. 27. (JTA) -- Secretary of State James F. Byrnes has informed American embassies in London, Paris and elsewhere that President Truman's Yom Kippur statement is now the official U.S. policy on Palestine and has instructed them to guide themselves accordingly, it was reliably reported here today.

The President's statement reiterated his demand for the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine and supported the proposal of the Jewish Agency executive for a "viable Jewish state" in part of the country.

Press 10-28-46

By FRANK STEWART, *Bellevue Editor*

RESISTANCE to any further attempts by the British to curtail or destroy their rights to "the whole of mandated Palestine, undivided and undiminished."

ACTION by the forthcoming World Zionist Congress

WITHDRAWAL of British troops from Palestine because they are "agents of an occupation power," which has forfeited its moral and legal status in that country.

CONTINUED approval of President Truman's request to Britain for immediate admission of 100,000 displaced Jews into Palestine.

Passage of the resolutions highlighted a day in which Dr. Silver, spiritual leader of the Temple in Cleveland, was re-elected president by acclamation.

Dr. Silver was given a vociferous ovation by 1600 delegates here from all parts of the United States when it was announced he had been chosen to head the organization for a second time.

Two Ohioans were named vice presidents. They are Rabbi Leon Feuer, Toledo, and Dr. James G. Heller, Cincinnati.

Era Z. Shapiro, Cleveland; Albert Schiff, Columbus, and A. M. Luntz, Cleveland, were elected to the national executive committee.

Passage of the resolution against division or partition of Palestine, proposed last August by the executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, closely followed the plea of Rabbi Silver in his presidential address.

Dr. Silver, in an opening speech before the assembly, declared: "A Jewish state, undiminished and undivided, in the whole of Palestine, remained the basic Zionist position, which could not be changed unless the World Zionist Congress sees fit to do so."

The proposal of the executive of the Jewish Agency for a partition of Palestine met with universal objection from the delegates here.

Dr. Silver was vigorous in denunciation of a reported split in the Zionist organization on the question of position of Palestine.

He said: "I reject with contempt all those who uneasidly and needlessly suggest to governments to the public press that those Zionists who do not favor partition are dangerous extremists and that partition must be accepted lest the movement fall into their hands."

The Zionists who remain loyal to the classic Zionist program, are not dampened by the emergencies of the hour and who do not believe that either the Jews of Palestine or elsewhere are so weary and shaken as to be prepared to accept any settlement, however cruelly unjust, are not extremists," he asserted.

Dr. Samuel Neumann of New York, vice president of the organization, lashed at statesmen and politicians who "continue to utter pious pre-estations for the still unliberated Jews of Europe while they abandon them to their fate."

Dr. Neuman accused the British of pursuing a "divide and conquer" policy among the Jewish people with respect to the Zionist program but said it was doomed to failure.

The American Zionist Emergency Council through its executive director, Harry L. Shapiro, denies that in criticizing the national administration's inaction on Palestine, it was engaging in political activities.

"In making articulate our feelings through mass campaigns and public pressure, we are not, as a few have charged, engaged in partisan political activities. There are both Democrats and Republicans in our ranks and we do not electioneer for or against any political group," said

A strong and active general Zionist movement in Europe was reported by Jacques Torczyner, chairman of the Zoa committee for election of delegates to the World Zionist Congress. Dr. Silver of Cleveland will be among 128 American delegates who will attend the session in Switzerland, it was reported.

Dr. Silver presided at the supplementary session last night for the discussion of "political affairs at the Wood County Congress."

Beside Torcsayner, the other speaker was Moshe Szek of Palestine, member of the executive council of the Jewish Agency.

Final sessions today included reports from convention committees and the convclave closes tonight with a dinner at which Bartley Crum, American member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, and Louis Lusk of New York and I will speak.

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הוא מנסה להסביר את המצב הנוכחי של ישראל, ואת הסיבות לכך. הוא מנסה להסביר את המצב הנוכחי של ישראל, ואת הסיבות לכך. הוא מנסה להסביר את המצב הנוכחי של ישראל, ואת הסיבות לכך.

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Besides Dr. Silver, the Cleveland delegation included Harry Weinraub, Suggs Garber, Saul Danacrau, Dr. P. M. Falkman, I. T. Klarreich, A. M. Luntz, Max Greenwald, Wm. W. Marcus, Max I. Kohrman, Erns Shapiro, Sigmund Braverman, Nathan Gordodetsky, H. L. Collins, Leonard Ralner, Simon Orensky, Mrs. M. F. Falkman, Isadore Kastin, Marvin Kane, Joseph Altschuler, Eric Hirschfeld, Julius Rothschild, Bernard Schwartz and Dan Wasser.

The delegates represented all the Zionist districts in Greater Cleveland.

2000

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התאחדות המורים והמורות, המכונה "התאחדות המורים והמורות", היא ארגון המייצג את המורים והמורות במערכת החינוך. התאחדות זו מנסה להגן על זכויות המורים והמורות, ולקדם את ענייניהם. התאחדות זו גם מנסה להשפיע על החלטות הממשלה והרשות השופטת, ולקדם את ענייניהם. התאחדות זו גם מנסה להשפיע על החלטות הממשלה והרשות השופטת, ולקדם את ענייניהם.

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אם יחלום חכם על כלום ויחלום
 דבר, או על ואל אשתו, דבר
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 שטעטל אדער וועלכע זייענע ווי
 סוף און יעדע איינצונעמען און
 ווי בעזעצט אים? און אדער אדער
 און אדער

התאחדות המורים והמורות
המחוזית, תל אביב, 1977
התאחדות המורים והמורות
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VIXX-3.5

Tuesday, October 29, 1946

JTA

Daily News Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

106 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

U.S. BELIEVES JEWISH HOMELAND MUST BE CREATED IN PALESTINE, TRUMAN TELLS IBN SAUD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. (JTA) -- President Truman in a 1,500-word message to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia today restated this government's hope for entry into Palestine "of considerable numbers of displaced Jews in Europe." At the same time, he reiterated his intention of asking Congress for special legislation to admit "additional numbers" of displaced Jews to the United States "over and above the immigration quotas fixed by our laws."

The President's message was in reply to a letter of Oct. 15, from Ibn Saud protesting Mr. Truman's statement of Oct. 4 as "inconsistent" with previous pledges by this government.

Declaring that the United States Government and people have supported the concept of a Jewish National Home in Palestine since the end of World War I, President Truman stated that the United States still believes "that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine."

He pointed out that most of the peoples of the Near East liberated after the first World War "are now citizens of independent countries" but "the Jewish National Home, however, has not as yet been fully developed.

"It is only natural, therefore, that this government should favor at this time the entry into Palestine of considerable numbers of displaced Jews in Europe, not only that they may find shelter there, but also that they may contribute their talents and energies to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home," he declared.

Says Admission of Jews to U.S. and Other Countries Will Be Sought

The President's efforts, as initiated in his correspondence with Prime Minister Attlee over a year ago, to expedite solution of "the urgent problem" of surviving Jewish displaced persons, he wrote, were in line with "traditional policies" of this government. "It was my belief, to which I still adhere," said Mr. Truman, "and which is widely shared by the people of this country, that nothing would contribute more effectively to the alleviation of the plight of these Jewish survivors than the authorization of the immediate entry of at least 100,000 of them to Palestine." The President expressed himself as "still hopeful" that an affirmative decision may still be reached.

"At the same time," he continued, "there should, of course, be a concerted effort to open the gates of other lands, including the United States, to those unfortunate persons, who are now entering upon their second winter of homelessness subsequent to the termination of hostilities. I, for my part, have made it known that I am prepared to ask the Congress of the United States, whose cooperation must be enlisted under our Constitution, for special legislation admitting to this country additional numbers of these persons, over and above the immigration quotas fixed by our laws. This government, moreover, has been actively exploring, in conjunction with other govern-

ments, possibilities of settlement in different countries outside Europe for those displaced persons who are obliged to emigrate from that continent."

Says Jewish Leaders Plan No "Aggression" Against Arab States

Answering Ibn Saud's fear of "force and violence" by Jews "in aggressive schemes against the neighboring Arab states," President Truman expressed the opposition of this government "to aggression of any kind or to the employment of terrorism for political purposes. "I may add, moreover, that I am convinced that responsible Jewish leaders do not contemplate a policy of aggression against the Arab countries adjacent to Palestine."

The President found himself "at a loss" to understand Ibn Saud's feeling that the presidential statement of Oct. 4 urging immediate entry of the 100,000 displaced Jews contradicted previous United States promises or statements.

"I do not consider that my urging of the admittance of a considerable number of displaced Jews into Palestine, or my statements with regard to the solution of the problem of Palestine, in any sense represent an action hostile to the Arab people," he said. "My feelings with regard to the Arabs when I made these statements were, and are at the present time, of the most friendly character. I deplore any kind of conflict between Arabs and Jews, and am convinced that if both peoples approach the problems before them in a spirit of conciliation and moderation these problems can be solved to the lasting benefit of all concerned."

Regrets London Parley Adjourned Without "Fair Solution"

President Truman likewise rejected Ibn Saud's contention that the Oct. 4 statement was "inconsistent" with the President's statement of Aug. 16. This expressed the hope that the proposed conversations between the British Government and Jewish and Arab representatives could lead to "a fair solution" of the Palestine problem and to taking of "immediate steps" to alleviate the condition of displaced Jews in Europe.

"Unfortunately, these hopes have not been realized," the President declared, pointing to the postponement to December of the conversations "without a solution having been found... In this situation it seemed incumbent upon me to state as frankly as possible the urgency of the matter and my views both as to the direction in which a solution based on reason and good will might be reached and the immediate steps which should be taken. This I did in my statement of Oct. 4."

Referring to the consultations with both Arabs and Jews during the current year, the President said he does not feel "that my statements in any way represent a failure on the part of this government to live up to its assurance that in its view there should be no decision with respect to the basic situation in Palestine without consultation with both Arabs and Jews."

The President appealed to Ibn Saud with "the earnest hope" that he use his "great influence" in the Arab world to help "in the immediate future" to find "a just and lasting solution. I am anxious to do all that I can to aid in the matter and I can assure Your Majesty that the government and people of the United States are continuing to be solicitous of the interests and welfare of the Arabs upon whose historic friendship they place great value."

Emphasizing the "worldwide" problem of the Jewish survivors of Nazi persecution, President Truman said: "Many of these persons look to Palestine as a haven where

they hope among people of their own faith to find refuge, to begin to lead peaceful and useful lives, and to assist in the further development of the Jewish National Home."

Recalls U.S. Role in Securing Independence for Arabs in Near East

Mr. Truman reminded Ibn Saud of the United States' contributions to the winning of World War I, the subsequent freeing of a large area of the Near East and creation of a number of independent states now members of the United Nations. "The United States, which contributed its blood and resources to the winning of that war," he stated, "could not divest itself of a certain responsibility for the manner in which the freed territories were disposed of, or for the fate of the peoples liberated at that time.

"It took the position, to which it still adheres, that these peoples should be prepared for self-government and also that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine. I am happy to note that most of the liberated peoples are now citizens of independent countries. The Jewish National Home, however, has not as yet been fully developed."

Zionist Leaders Welcome Truman Letter to Ibn Saud

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 28. (JTA) -- Zionist leaders who are attending the ZOA convention here today warmly welcomed the President's letter to Ibn Saud.

Expressing deep appreciation of the "President's forthright statement," Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, ZOA president, said: "I am very pleased to read the message sent by President Truman to Ibn Saud of Arabia. One is at a loss to understand Ibn Saud's interference in the matter of Palestine. Jewish rights to Palestine, guaranteed by the mandate, are not subject to the review of Saudi Arabia any more than the affairs of Saudi Arabia are subject to the review of the Jewish Agency of Palestine. This desert chief of a backward and feudal state should be asked to turn his attention to his own country to devote himself to the improvement of the conditions of his impoverished, illiterate and exploited people which he has kept in subjection. He should not worry about the Jews who have brought to Palestine not only for themselves but for the Arabs there prosperity, progress and education."

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, chairman of the political committee of the ZOA, voicing gratification over the President's statement, expressed the hope that it was the beginning of a firmer stand on the part of the government and suggested that the President's letter might have been more effective if it had been based on the Jewish legal position in Palestine rather than on humanitarian grounds.

ZOA CONVENTION WANTS JEWISH AGENCY AND AMERICAN ZIONISTS TO MERGE ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 28. (JTA) -- Creation without delay of "an authoritative over-all body" to conduct "the political effort on behalf of Zionism in the United States" was recommended by the convention of the Zionist Organization of America in a resolution adopted today. It pointed out that such a body must be constituted "with due regard for both the interests of the Jewish Agency and the vital and indispensable role which must be played by the American Zionist organization."

The delegates expressed the ZOA's thanks to President Truman for urging the admittance of 100,000 Jews to Palestine and called on both Mr. Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes to "take all appropriate measures to the ends that the objective of American policy in reference to Palestine be accomplished."

Declaring that the "Yishuv must be the decisive factor in determining the extent of resistance to the illegal policies of the British Government," the convention said that "insofar as the responsible elements of the Yishuv embark upon policies of non-cooperation or resistance, they shall receive wholehearted support of the Zionist movement."

Another resolution supported the efforts of the Palestine Jewish community in aiding the persecuted Jews of Europe to enter Palestine, and bailed the attempts by the DP's to reach Palestine despite the obstacles placed in their way.

Reiterates Invitation to Zionist Congress to Meet in U.S.

The convention expressed regret that the World Zionist Congress has been postponed several times, and reiterated the ZOA's suggestion that the Congress be held in the United States.

Taking cognizance of the possibility that proposals may be made to reconstitute the Jewish Agency to provide for the active participation of non-Zionist elements, the delegates suggested that "any steps toward reconstitution be closely guided by the experience of previous attempts to achieve the same ends."

In an address to a dinner session of the convention tonight, Bartley C. Crum, a member of the former Arab-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, hailed the President's recent statement on Palestine and welcomed the letter of Secretary of State Byrnes to Dr. Stephen S. Wise, in which Byrnes stated that the Truman statement reflected official American policy on Palestine, and that the State Department was carrying out that policy.

Crum Calls for Ouster of State Dept.'s Middle East Chief

Crum stressed, however, that the "only way that we may be assured that the State Department at long last is in accord with the policies of the President," is if Loy Henderson, head of the Middle East desk of the Department resigns. He also suggested that the following steps be taken by Mr. Byrnes:

1. A directive be issued that in the future all communications between the Arab states and the State Department be made public.
2. Remove Dr. Philip Hitti, anti Zionist Arab-American, as travelling "cultural representative" of the United States in

the Middle East. 3. Publish the Nazi file containing records of negotiations between the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem and the Germans during the war.

Lipsky Defends Agency Executive's Stand on Palestine

Louis Lipsky, a member of the Jewish Agency executive and a former president of the ZOA, addressed the convention last night, presenting a defense of the decision of the Agency executive to propose partition to the British Government. "As a matter of principle, no member of the Agency executive favors partition," he said, adding, that "we had to come with a concrete plan in this emergency as a way out of the impasse."

Interrupted by the audience, some members of which cried "appeasement," Lipsky said, "I know how you feel, but in political negotiations ideology must give way to reality. All Jewish life is built upon appeasement, or we could not have lived through certain dire situations."

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1,000,000 Enrollment by '50 Is Goal. Plus \$1,000,000 in '47

At a meeting that brought the organization's forty-ninth annual convention to a close, the committee voted also to raise \$100,000 for expansion of a program of public relations and education in the coming year.

Dr. Abba Huseh Silver of Cleveland head of the organization, presided. He announced that the \$1,000,000 was sought "to power the fight for a Jewish commonwealth through the media of the radio, publications, books and other educational instruments."

The membership drive is to include three-year enrollments, with 100,000 expected in 1947.

A resolution adopted pledged "the continued support of the ZOA to the American Jewish Conference to the effort to establish a permanent over-all body which will continue and expand the work of the conference in defense of Jewish rights everywhere in the world."

Another adopted resolution called on American Jews to support the economic structure of the Jewish community of Palestine and to provide a market for Palestinian products. It declared that "parallel with our efforts to achieve political freedom for Jewish Palestine we must support the economic structure of the Jewish community of Palestine, to provide additional opportunities for all new immigrants."

The committee also endorsed the program of the economic bureau of the Palestine Foundation for "Palestine Week," to promote the sale of Palestine's goods. The committee declared that the work of persons in Palestine developing its economic resources under difficult conditions had aroused the admiration of Jews everywhere.

The meeting also mapped plans to strengthen the general Zionist wing of the movement in this country and abroad.

Speakers at the session included Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Daniel Frisch and Charles Ross of New York City; Rabbi Irving Miller of Long Island, Joseph Greenleaf and Herman Weisman of Westchester County, Abraham Fedelheim and David Spiegel of Brooklyn, Abraham Goldstein of Hartford, Conn., and the Rev. Martin Adolph of Paterson, N. J.

V. A. 514

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1. 1990年12月，中共中央、国务院作出《关于实行“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”方针的若干规定》，明确“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”是我国社会主义初级阶段的基本经济制度。

2. 1992年10月，党的十四大明确提出“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”的方针。

3. 1997年9月，党的十五大进一步明确了“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”的方针。

4. 1998年11月，党的十五届三中全会通过《关于农业和农村工作若干重大问题的决定》，明确提出“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”的方针。

5. 1999年3月，党的十五届四中全会通过《关于国有企业改革和发展若干重大问题的决定》，明确提出“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”的方针。

6. 2002年11月，党的十六大明确提出“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”的方针。

7. 2007年10月，党的十七大明确提出“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”的方针。

8. 2012年11月，党的十八大明确提出“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”的方针。

9. 2017年10月，党的十九大明确提出“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”的方针。

10. 2022年10月，党的二十大明确提出“以公有制为主体、多种所有制经济共同发展”的方针。

THE 1970-1971 season was a record for the United States, with a total of 10.5 million tons of grain and oilseed exports. This was a record for the United States, and it was a record for the world. The United States exported 10.5 million tons of grain and oilseed in 1970-1971, which was a record for the United States, and it was a record for the world. The United States exported 10.5 million tons of grain and oilseed in 1970-1971, which was a record for the United States, and it was a record for the world.

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1. 1990年1月1日起，凡在境内从事生产经营活动的纳税人，其应纳税额在1000元以下者，按应纳税额减征10%；超过1000元者，按应纳税额减征5%。
 2. 1990年1月1日起，凡在境内从事生产经营活动的纳税人，其应纳税额在1000元以下者，按应纳税额减征10%；超过1000元者，按应纳税额减征5%。
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שנים רבות, ואם לא היה חוק
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היה בלימודיהם ויד לעשותם
אזכורו המפורסם. אז יד עוסקת
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התאחדות המורים והתלמידים
המורים והתלמידים
התאחדות המורים והתלמידים
התאחדות המורים והתלמידים
התאחדות המורים והתלמידים

[illegible][illegible]

לדעתו, לא היה זה אלא תוצאה של דעיכת המעמד הממלכתי, והוא איבד את מעמדו כממלכה עצמאית, והפך להיות חלק מהממלכה הגדולה יותר, שבה הוא נמצא. לפיכך, הוא איבד את מעמדו כממלכה עצמאית, והפך להיות חלק מהממלכה הגדולה יותר, שבה הוא נמצא.

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Wednesday, October 30, 1946

JTA**Daily News Bulletin**PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY
106 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.MOLOTOV CITES PALESTINE IN U.N. TALK; SCORES BRITISH RELUCTANCE TO GIVE UP MANDATE

NEW YORK, Oct. 29. (JTA) -- Soviet Foreign Secretary Vyacheslav Molotov thrust the explosive Palestine issue before the United Nations General Assembly tonight when he charged Britain with unwillingness to relinquish the Palestine mandate and with merely confining herself to "insignificant declarations" with regard to the mandated territories.

"Someone," he said, addressing the General Assembly, "is deliberately hindering the establishment of the U.N. Trusteeship Council." He stressed the necessity of bettering the living conditions in the mandated territories and of helping the inhabitants along the path to self-government and independence.

"But," he continued, "not a single step has been taken along this path by the countries which would not let go their firm hold on the mandates of Palestine, Tanganyika, Togo, New Guinea, etc., confining themselves for the time being to the writing of unsatisfactory drafts and insignificant declarations."

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Arab states do not plan to bring the Palestine issue before the General Assembly, in view of the fact that the problem is still to be discussed at the London conference called by the British Government. This was confirmed by Syrian delegate Faris el Khoury in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today.

In reply to a question as to whether his government will refuse to support the proposed International Refugee Organization if Jews are not barred from Palestine, Khoury said: "I believe that the question of the IRO, being exclusively humanitarian, should not include any matter having such important political aspects as Palestine."

He reiterated the Arab states' opposition to further Jewish immigration into Palestine "before the establishment of a government of Palestine representative of the wishes and aspirations of its people."

Compromise Reached on Human Rights Proposal

A compromise proposal under which the section of a proposed U.N. Declaration of Fundamental Human Rights covering the rights and duties of states will be shifted from the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee to the Political and Security Committee was reached last night at a session of the General Committee.

The compromise followed a demand by Soviet delegate Andrei Vishinsky that the entire declaration--submitted by Panama--be transferred from the Social Committee to the Political Committee. It provides that all sections of the declaration will be discussed jointly by the two committees, with the exception of the clauses on the duties of states. The sections to be dealt with jointly are the part of the proposal dealing with fundamental human rights.

DRIVE FOR \$1,000,000 AND 1,000,000 MEMBERS LAUNCHED BY ZOA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 25. (JTA) -- A double-barreled campaign to bring the membership of the Zionist Organization of America up to 1,000,000 by 1950 and to raise \$1,000,000 to finance a large-scale public relations program throughout the U.S. in 1947, was voted here today at the first meeting of the national executive committee elected by the 49th annual convention of the ZOA, which closed this morning.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president of the ZOA, who presided, said that the money would be used "to power the fight for a Jewish Commonwealth through the media of the radio, publications and other educational instruments."

A resolution was also adopted pledging the continued support of the ZOA to the American Jewish Conference in the effort to establish a permanent overall body for the defense of Jewish rights. Another resolution called upon American Jewry to lend its aid in supporting the economic structure of the Jewish community of Palestine and help provide a market for Palestine products.

✓.X.A. 617

דער סאטמארער רבי פראגט פון „חזקתה“ — ליפסקער באדייט
פון די סאטמער ריבונקען — אריבער אינעם דעם פיליזאפיע פון דער
סאטמארער קאמיוניטי — ווי אזוי די פראגע פון חזקתה איז בעלייט
געווארען.

[illegible][illegible]

פון אים זיב איז דעם אומאס
 אסא נעמערס און דעם נאכט פון
 צו אריבער אומאס דעם דעם פון
 זיינע פון אומאסער דעמאס
 פון און א דעמאסער דעמאס
 א דעמאסער פון דעמאס פון און
 און א דעמאסער פון דעמאס — און
 א דעמאסער פון דעמאס פון און
 פון דעם דעמאסער נאכאס און דעם נאכ
 פון דעם דעמאסער נאכאס פון און
 און א דעמאסער נאכאס פון און
 א דעמאסער נאכאס פון און

[illegible][illegible]

1998年 12月 10日 星期三

[illegible]

לעפער האט זיך אריינגעזעצט
 א זי טעלעט ווערער פון טעלעט
 אים ליכטיק האט געלייגט פאר דעם
 אריבער אין געזונט א שטראלעך פון
 ד. פלוצלעך נאך אן אפגראדע צו דעם
 יאנער פון געזונט איינגעזעט פון
 צו ענליכע אפגראדע פאסיג
 אלס ווען געזונט געזונט פון
 לעדערס פאסאן צו א שטארקע
 זי האטן אפגראדע פאסיג
 געזונט פון א ליכט פון אים
 זאגט אפגראדע אן איינער פון דעם
 געזונט פון אן איינער פאסיג —
 געזונט פון אים יאנער אן אן
 געזונט אן איינער פאסיג זי
 פון אפגראדע דעם ליכט פון אים
 א דעם ווען דעם אן דעם פון
 דעם אן געזונט פאסיג
 דעם אפגראדע פון אים פאסיג ווען
 דעם אפגראדע געזונט דעם פון אים
 דעם אפגראדע פאסיג אן אן

[illegible][illegible]

התאחדות המורים והתאחדות ההורים יחד עם משרד החינוך יזמו את התוכנית. התוכנית היא חלק מפרויקט "המורה וההורה" שמטרתו להעצים את המורה וההורה כאחד, ולהעניק להם כלים וידע להערכת תהליכי הלימוד וההוראה. התוכנית היא חלק מפרויקט "המורה וההורה" שמטרתו להעצים את המורה וההורה כאחד, ולהעניק להם כלים וידע להערכת תהליכי הלימוד וההוראה.

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ליבסטי פארמינירונג אין דיר אלס
פערטע און אלס חסדנות פון א פארני-
לייגן. פון א סיינסיסט'דיגער נאך
אלס פון היסטאריאנען און פון פלייג-
לייגן פארשערס. ער האט זיין איינציג-
לייגן געבן אין אים נאכאנאנד זיי א
הילף און נאכעם דערנאך. און ער איז
אן ערשטע זיין דער פארשיידענער נאך
ער פארשער.

一、基本案情：2014年12月，被告人王某在北京市昌平区某小区内，将被害人李某（女，25岁）强行拖入其租住的房屋内，对李某实施暴力，强行与其发生性关系。王某在实施强奸过程中，因李某反抗，使用随身携带的匕首威胁李某，并造成李某身体多处轻伤。王某在实施强奸行为后，将李某捆绑在房间内，并威胁李某不得报警，否则将杀害李某。王某在实施上述行为后，逃离现场。

二、争议焦点：王某的行为是否构成强奸罪？王某在实施强奸过程中使用暴力，是否构成故意伤害罪？王某在实施强奸行为后，将李某捆绑在房间内，是否构成非法拘禁罪？

三、法律适用：根据《中华人民共和国刑法》第二百三十六条的规定，强奸罪是指以暴力、胁迫或者其他手段，违背妇女意志，强行与其发生性关系的行为。王某在实施强奸过程中，使用暴力，强行与李某发生性关系，其行为符合强奸罪的构成要件。王某在实施强奸过程中，使用随身携带的匕首威胁李某，并造成李某身体多处轻伤，其行为同时构成故意伤害罪。王某在实施强奸行为后，将李某捆绑在房间内，并威胁李某不得报警，否则将杀害李某，其行为同时构成非法拘禁罪。

四、裁判结果：法院经审理认为，被告人王某的行为构成强奸罪、故意伤害罪和非法拘禁罪，依法应当数罪并罚。王某在实施强奸过程中，使用暴力，强行与被害人发生性关系，其行为符合强奸罪的构成要件。王某在实施强奸过程中，使用随身携带的匕首威胁被害人，并造成被害人身体多处轻伤，其行为同时构成故意伤害罪。王某在实施强奸行为后，将被害人捆绑在房间内，并威胁被害人不得报警，否则将杀害被害人，其行为同时构成非法拘禁罪。王某在实施上述行为过程中，主观恶性较大，社会危害性严重，依法应当从重处罚。

五、法律意义：本案是一起典型的强奸案件，被告人王某在实施强奸过程中，使用暴力，强行与被害人发生性关系，其行为符合强奸罪的构成要件。王某在实施强奸过程中，使用随身携带的匕首威胁被害人，并造成被害人身体多处轻伤，其行为同时构成故意伤害罪。王某在实施强奸行为后，将被害人捆绑在房间内，并威胁被害人不得报警，否则将杀害被害人，其行为同时构成非法拘禁罪。本案的裁判结果，体现了法律对强奸行为的严厉打击，也体现了法律对被害人合法权益的保护。

ער האט געטילדעט א ביסל פאר די
טעכטער, וואס האבן זיך באטייליגט
אין די יאנואר פון דער עקספוזיציע.
הימערן ליסט זיך אין איר ישראלי
זיין זיין געזיכט, וואס איז, אז ער
דארף אירע זיין אין יאסערליאנער
עוואנגעליום די אהרערל אינעמיירט
אין די אהרעל עוואנגעליום ער זענען
זי אהרעל.

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ער האט דערציילט אין, וועגן
בעניען, וואס זענען ביז שפירטענע
נעמען אין אירע אלע שפירטען, ווי
באטעלעס און די וועגן, ער האט
דערציילט ווי די שפירטען זענען דער
דערציילט ווי די שפירטען זענען דער

1997

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עד האט פילד קריטיקירט דר. פילד
זעצן פאר דעם אופן ווי ער האט אים
אין דעם פון זיבט אונטעם באהאנד
דעם ווייטע לענגער. לויסער האט
אויסגעדרוסט דר. האטעווא. אז ווען
דר. פילדער האט אריינגעזען ווייטע
דעם אין א בור. וועט ער געוויס
פילדען פון וויין געלייגער דעם אויס
געווינדען. ווי אן „עלסטערע שטאמפ
סאן" אין צווייט האט ער אויך גע
ראטען דר. פילדערין, אז ער זאל וויין
שאלטראכען ער דער סימאליסעם. ווייל
דר. היינטיגע פארשטייט פון סאד
עו ווערט א סאמאליסעם.

אין זיין אהלי וועגן טאליאנען איז דער סינדיקאט אין געווען באגרייבן דעם האט זיך אריינגעווישן שטענדיג ווען א גרויסע דעלעגאטען האבן זיך ארגומענט אין פארשטאנדן און אומארגעטאן און האבן זיך געוואלט אפמאכען.

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
155 E. 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

אין דער סאטמארער חסידים ווען
אויסגעבן אום 30. סעפטעמבער, ווען
זיין זון איז אויסגעוועלט אין דער
ענדער פרעזידענט פון דער צווייטער
דער ארומגעוועלט אין ערליכע נאנט
פארשטייט זיך, ווען ער איז אים
דעם וועג וועגן אים און אים
אומגעוועלט. זיין זון האט אים
געזען אין דעם געזען אים
אומגעוועלט אים אים אים אים
אומגעוועלט אים אים אים אים

ייחסיים רעיון חכם נשען
 על התבונה והחכמה
 והוא אינו יכול להיות
 אלא תוצאה של חשיבה
 חכמה ונבונה.

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

המחברת מודה לפרופ' ד"ר חנה פרידלנדר, ראש המכון למחקר
המקראי, על סיועו המעולה במהלך כתיבת המאמר.

די פאליטישע קאמיטעט האט דער-
בער איינגעזיכט פארגעשטעלן א
פאליציי און זיכער די אפטיילונג
פארגעשטעלט די פולע איינזע
און איר זאלן אונזער דעם דא-
ווייטערפארטן און אנטפערן אסאך

דאס — איז נאך איז ציטירן א
 קיין צעריכטע און נישט קיין צעריכטע.
 איידען די רעפליציעס זענען אונז
 געווען געוועזען אין אונזערע אונז

(continued)

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דאס די איינציגע וועג פון דער האל-
וועלט! איז וועלכער עס וועט זיך
הערן געווערן ווי איינציגע דעם
— איז א יאנוע פון דער געזע-
הייט פון דעם פארן אן ענייט
— א פערט פון דער וועלט פון דער
אן וועלט דאס געזעהעט דע-
העוועלט. אז איז עס וועט איז
ענייט דעם אין ענייט. וועט ער
הערן פון דעם געזע. אן איז עס
הערן אן וועט וועט אן איז.
וועט ער איינציגע וועט געזע

החלטה: הוועדה ממליצה להעביר את המסמך למשרד המשפטים להחליט על הצעת החוק.

היום אינם אז ער האם דאס האט
 געווען געווען געווען. ווייל אין
 זיין א ל י א ר דער דער געווען
 האט דאס ער געווען געווען.
 ווייל דאס געווען געווען אין
 אהין געווען. דאס געווען געווען.
 דאס געווען געווען אין דער
 געווען געווען געווען געווען
 געווען געווען געווען געווען
 געווען געווען געווען געווען

הענין הזה — אין לעשות ארטיקל
פאר שפערדיגע זאכן. אין העלפן עס
וועט באטראכט ווערן די רעזולוציע
וועט פאר דעם באנוצטשאן.

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אין קאמף פאר פרייהייט און גערעכטיגקייט

פון דר. אבא הלל סילווער

דער פארטיידיגונגס-קאמף וואס דאס אידישע פאלק, פער-סאניציזם אין דעם הערפאישען ישוב פיהרס איצט אין און ארום ארץ-ישראל, איז נישט בלויז א קאמף פאר פרייהייט און גערעכטיגקייט. עס איז א קאמף פאר א באשטימטען אינסטער-נאציאנאלען רעכט, פאר דער פארזיידקליכונג פון א פייערליכען צוואנג פון 22 פעלקער און לענדער. מיר קענען און מארען דא נישט רוהען. מיר מוזען נאכאנאנד פלאצירען די ציוויליזירטע פענסהייט נעגען א ווארט-ברוך וואס מעלס אין צווייטעל און געפאהר פרייהייט און גערעכטיגקייט פאר די קלענערע און שוואכערע פעלקער היינט און פאר אונזערע קינדער. דאס איז און מוז זיין אונזער טאג-טעגליכע איינפאלק ביז אונזער שטימע וועט דערהערט ווערען.

קיינער האט ענגלאנד נישט גענומען דאס רעכט אפצושטע-לען די אידישע איינוואונדערונג און דעפארטירען פארצווייטעלעטע גערעכטיגקייט פליכטלינגע אין גייט קאנצענטראציע-לאגערען. קיינער האט ענגלאנד נישט אימפארירט אפצוהאלטען דעם וויי-טערען פראגרעס אין אויפבו פון דער אידישער נאציאנאלער היים. ארץ-ישראל איז נישט קיין טייל פון דער בריטישער אימ-פעריע. דער איינציגער יסוד סוף וועלכען גרויס-בריטאניע קען בארעכטיגען איהר זיין אין ארץ-ישראל איז די פארשליכ-מונג וואס זי האט פרייוויליג איבערגענומען צו פארזיידקליכען די אידישע היים און איינציג און אליין אויף דעם סטך איז זי אנפארמירט געווארען סוף דעם סטאדאם.

יעדע האנדלונג באגאנגען פון ענגלאנד צו שמערען דעם אויפבו פון דער אידישער היים אד נישט צי דערלאזען אידישע איינוואונדערונג, איז ביידעס, איבערגעזעצט און אימפארציליש. די וועלכע שמעלען ויך אנטקעגען אועלכע האנדלונגען פון רעכטס-פארזיידקליכע און מיראנטי, וויינען פארטראסטען און נישט קיין סעראריסטען. דאס וויינען די אידישע פאלקס-העלדען און פרייהייטס-קעמפער פון 1940.

2

סוף אלע קרעכטיגליכע מיטלען און סיסטעמען ווערס אג-געפירט א ענגלישע פראפאגאנדע כדי צו פארבלענדען און פארטוישען די קעמפליכע סיטונג אין אסעריקא. די פראפא-גאנדע האלט אין איין האמערען, אן דאס וואס ענגלאנד מוז אין ארץ-ישראל איז ריינער אלטראזיס, צוליב וועלכען זי איז אזוי פיל, סקריב" כדי אפצוהויטען געזען און ארדונג אין לאנד. זי מוז אלעס מעגליכע כדי כלומרשט אויפצוהאלטען דעם באלאנס פון יוסר און גערעכטיגקייט צווישען אידען און אראבער. דאס איז די לעצטע פרעזענטאציע פון דער לאנג-יערהיגער לעגענדע וועגען דער, לאמט פון ווייטען סאך, וואס ענגלאנד מראנט געבאך פרייוויליג אין די אפגעשטאנענע און פארזיידקליכע לענדער פון דער וועלט.

אבער די וועלט ווייסט דעם אמת: ענגלאנד איז אין ארץ-ישראל, כדי אויפצוהאלטען די בריטישע אימפעריע, זי פאר-פלייצט דאס לאנד מיט באוואפענטע כוחות נישט כדי צו בא-שיצען אידען נעמען אראבער אדער אראבער נעמען אידען. נאר כדי צו באשיצען די בריטישע אימפעריע געגען רוסלאנד. אין איינציגען סאטענט איז גרויס-בריטאניע סקריב די אידישע

רעכט אין ארץ-ישראל דורך א צווייטען, סינכען מאנעווער" כדי צו דינען איהרע אימפעריאלע אינטערעסען. אבער דער דאזיגער, אפוסטענט, וועלכער איז סקריב געזען, גערעכטיג-קייט און עהרע וועט ויך ארויסווייזען שעדליך פאר דער ברי-טישער אימפעריע אין דער פראגע פון ארץ-ישראל נעמט זי ער האט ויך ארויסגעוויזען אין דער פראגע פון טשעכאסלא-וואקיע. די ליקלידאציע פון דער אידישער נאציאנאלער היים וועט ענגלאנד נישט ברענגען די לאיאליטעט פון דער אראבישער וועלט.

3

דער בריטישער, פעדעראליזאציע פאלק, וועלכער האט פאר א קורצער צייט געהאט די צושטימונג פון דעם אסעריקא-נער פארטרעטער פון דעם קאבינעט-קאמיטעט שלאנט פאר, אן דאס לאנד וואל פארשילט ווערען אין פיער, וואנעס" און צו באשרענקען די אידישע, וואנע" אויף 1400 קוואדראט טייל פון דעם גאנצען קליינעם לאנד. דאס וואלט זיין אן ערך דריי פראצענט פון דעם שטח וואס איז לכתחילה פראקלאמירט גע-ווארען דורך דער באלאנד-דעקלאראציע אלס דאס אידישע היים לאנד. דער עבר הירדן, א טייל פון ארץ-ישראל-פאגראם, איז אפגעקריסט געווארען פון לאנד אין איי ערקלערט געווארען איינצוייסיג פון ענגלאנד אליין אלס א וועלטס-טשענדיגער ארא-בישער שטאט. ערשט איצט וויל מען ארויסשלוספערן די אידי-שע היים אויף 16 פראצענט פון דעם וואס איז פארבליבען. און אפילו אין דעם דאזיגען געאגראפישען קאמפול וואלען די אידען נישט האבען קיין וועלטס-רעגירונג און נישט קיין רעכט צו בא-שטימען ווייערע אייגענע איינוואונדערונג. און דאס איז נאך נישט אלעס. אפילו די דאזיגע קליינע געטא אין ארץ-ישראל וואל איינגעפירט ווערען נאר דאן, ווען אסעריקא וועט ויך פאר-פליכטען אפצובאטען א כאבאר פון דריי הונדערט טיילאן דאלאר צו די אראבער אין און אויסערהאלב ארץ-ישראל.

עס האט שוין געהאלטען דעריב, אן די אסעריקאנער רעגירונג וואל געבען איהר צושטימונג צו די דאזיגע קעמפערענדע פארשלאגען. גליקליכער-ווייזע האט אבער די רעגירונג אן ווא-שינגטאן, אלס א רעוועלואט פון דער אלגעמיינער קעמפליכע קעמפליכע די פארשלאגען ענדליך צוריקגעוויזען.

עס איז אבער נאך שלץ מעגליך אז ענגלאנד וואל פארזוכען ארויסצוצווינגען איהר שריק-פאלאן אויף א פערזאנליכע און דערשטיקטע לאנד. אלע איהרע אטאקעס פון געוואלט און אכזריות וויינען בארעכענט איינצופורעסען א צושטימונג פון די אידען אין ארץ-ישראל.

4

עס צירקולירען באריכטען אז די אידישע אגענטור האט פארגעשלאגען די צושטימונג פון ארץ-ישראל אין צוויי שטאמען: איינעס אן אראבישען פון א צווייטען — א אידישען.

די איינציגע ציוניסטישע קערפערשאפט, וואס איז קאד-ספיטאציאנעל אויטאריזירט צו רעווידירען דעם ציוניסטישען גרונד-פראגראם, איז דער קאנגרעס פון דער אלועלמליכער ציוניסטישער ארגאניזאציע, וויס 1989 איז קיין קאנגרעס נישט

אפגעהאלטען געווארען. אין דער צווייטער-פערטערע פון קאנג-רעס צו קאנגרעס האט בלויז דער אקציאנע-קאמיטעט די אוי-פארישע אפצונומען באשלוסען פאר דער באוועגונג. דער אקציאנע-קאמיטעט האט צו אועלכע פארשלאגען נישט צונע-שטימען.

5

פרעזידענט מרוסאן איז ערוועהלט געווארען אויף א פראג-ראם וואס ערקלערט: מיר באניטסמינען די קעמפונג פון ארץ-ישראל פאר אן אונבאשרענקטער אידישער איינוואונדערונג און קאלאניזאציע אין א פאליטי, וואס וואל פיהרען צו דער עטאב-לירונג פון א פרייער און דעמאקראטישער אידישער קאמאני-וועלט. דער קאנגרעס פון די פאראייניגטע שטאמען האט מיט אכטצעהן חדשים צוריק כמעט איינשטייג גומענהייטען די וועלכע שטרעכונג.

וואס האט פרעזידענט מרוסאן, וואס האט זיין ארטיניס-טראציע און דער ספייט-דעפארטמענט געטאן כדי ויך איינצוז-שמעלען פאר דער דערטילונג פון דער פארשליכטונג פון דער דעמאקראטישער פארטיי און פון דעם אויסגעדרוקטען ווילען פון אסעריקאנער פאלק?

איך בין איבערצייגט, אז ווען זיי וואלטן אנטווערען א צעהנטען טייל פון דער ענטרנע און ענטשלאסענעקייט למוכת דער דאזיגער אסעריקאנער פאליטי ווי זיי האבען עס געטאן כדי דורכצופירען די דריי און דריי-פערטעל טיילאן דאלאר אנלייגע צו ענגלאנד, וואס האט נישט געהאט די צושטימונג פון דער פערטהייט פון אסעריקאנער פאלק, דאן וואלט שוין דער ארץ-ישראל-פראבלעם היינט נישט געווען ווייט פון א לייזונג.

מר. דינען אשעטאן, דער ספייט-אונטער-סעקרעטאר האט באצייכענט די באהויפטונג פון מר. בארסלי קראס, אז בעאטשע פון ספייט-דעפארטמענט פלענען כסדר שמערען די אסעריקא-נער פאליטי בונגע ארץ-ישראל, אלס פאלש. צום באדויערען וויינען מר. קראס'ס באשולדיגונגען אמת גענוג — אויב אונזער אסעריקאנער פאליטי ווערען פארשטאנען די אמת ווידערהאלטע קעמפליכע ערקלערונגען פון פרעזידענטען פון די פאראייניגטע שטאמען און די אפיציעלע רעזאלוציעס פון אסעריקאנער קאנ-גרעס. לעצטען טאג האב איך אליין געהאט די געלעגענהייט צוזושמעלען אן עהנליכען פראגעס צו מר. אשעטאן און לואי הענדערסאן. דעם שטייט פון דער טיול-איסם אפמילונג. נאך פאר דעם האט דער אסעריקאנער ציוניסטישער עסויר-דזשענטי קאנסיל צוגעשטעלט צום ספייט-סעקרעטאר מר. בוירנס אן אויספירליכען און דעטאלירטען טעמאראנרום וועגען דער וועלכער אנטוועלגענהייט.

איין וואך ווייטען מיר פון לאנגער ערפארהונג: עס עקזיס-טירט אן ערשטוויגליכע און קורצע געגענטציליכקייט צווישען דעם וואס דער פרעזידענט פון די פאראייניגטע שטאמען וואנט און דאס וואס דער ספייט-דעפארטמענט מוז. דער פועלי-צא פון אזא צושטאנד, די סיטונג אז צווישען דעם פרעזידענט פון די פאראייניגטע שטאמען און דעם ספייט-דעפארטמענט איז פא-ראן א שטילער אפמאך אפצושטעלען די אידען מיט אלערליי דריידלאך — זאגען מיר ויך אפ אפגעזעהטע.

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דאס וואס מיר האבען דא געזאגט, קריטיקירענדיג די האנדלונגען פון דער בריטישער רעגירונג, מאך נישט אויסגע-טייטשט ווערען אלס אנטי-בריטיש. מיר וויינען נישט אנטי-ברי-טיש. מיר האבען די גרעסטע הויכשעצונג און באוואונדערונג פאר'ן ענגלישען פאלק צוליב ווינע הויכע פרינציפען פון געזען

און דעמאקראטיע וואס עס האט דערנרייכט און צוליב דעם העלדען-סוף פון ווייטע שטרייטער און קעמפער. איך בין אבער ויכער, אז ענגלאנד'ס בעסטע מענטשען וועלען וויין די ערשטע אנצווערקענען אז נישט אלע טאל האבען ווייערע רעגירונגען גע-האנדעלט לויט די דאזיגע פרינציפען אין ווייערע אינסטער-נאציאנאלע באציהונגען און נאנט באוונדערס אין דער בא-ציהונג צו די אונטערשטענע פעלקער אינערהאלב פון ווייער אימפעריע. אומגליקליכער-ווייזע איז דאס אמת בונגע אלע אימפעריעס. אבער די בעסערע פון ענגלישען פאלק, פרייהייט און גערעכטיגקייט ליבערע מענטשען, וועלכע קעמפען, ווי מיר מוען עס, פאר דעם רעכט פון אן אלט און עהרענפול פאלק וואס האט אזויפיל געליטען כדי ענדליך צו געפינען רוה און פרידען אין זיין היסטארישער היים וועלען מוען פעסטשטעלען אז ווייער איינציגע רעגירונג פיהרס בונגע ארץ-ישראל א דורכאויס פאלשע, שעדליכע און געפעהרליכע פאליטיק, וועלכע זיי אליין, מיי צו ווייערע פראנציזעס, קענען נישט גומענהייטען.

מיר וויינען

TOPICS ON THE AGENDA

The Zionist Crisis

THE internal Zionist crisis, which has come to a head in recent weeks is weighing no less heavily on the minds and hearts of American Zionists than Britain's ruthless war against the Yishuv. If unity in Zionist ranks ever was imperative it is now, with the enemy poised to wipe out the arduous labor of love poured into Zion by three generations of devoted pioneers and settlers.

It is doubtful whether unified Zionist action and concerted diplomacy can basically alter the trend which England is pursuing and forcing. But, at least, there would be a chance of making the most of an unfortunate situation and disastrous concatenation of political "necessities," to say nothing of the salutary effect upon Zionist confidence and morale.

Instead, the past three critical months have been a period of alarming disunity among world Zionist leaders. The tug of war has been between the "moderate wing" of the Weizmann adherents and the "militant aggressives," who look to Abba Hillel Silver as the Zionist leader of the hour. While the "moderate wing" was conferring in splendid isolation, conceited arrogance and blissful ignorance of what was going on behind the scenes in London and Washington, Dr. Silver, who had refused to leave his post of vigilance in Washington, averted the major disaster of America's acquiescence in Britain's "federalization" plans, under the term of which the Jews would have received only 1500 square miles of Palestine — and that under the stringent control and merciless strangulation of Great Britain.

It is a matter of fact and record that Abba Hillel Silver has scored phenomenal successes for Zionism within the past three years. He has guided and executed Zionist policies with a breadth of vision and intuitive grasp of the possible — and also the impossible — which but few elder statesmen of world renown could match. Moreover, Dr. Silver has infused the rank and file of American Jewry with a Zionist awareness that is short of miraculous, despite the fact that the hereditary "educational inertia" is still the bane and terror of the Zionist Organization of America. Foremost and most important of all, Dr. Silver has succeeded in impressing upon Christian America that Zionism is not a philanthropic movement for the purpose of resettling 100,000 "homeless" Jews in Palestine. He has presented the case for Zionism with dignity, courage and all the resourceful acumen of the statesman. We emphasize statesman; he has never been a mere "politician."

The period of Dr. Silver's leadership thus far was punctuated by major political successes in Washington. If today the preponderant majority of Congress and

Senate are in favor of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, it is first, last and only due to the patient acumen and ingenious campaign of Dr. Silver and his co-workers.

Only a little over a year has passed since certain American Zionist leaders, motivated by personal jealousies, "eliminated" Dr. Silver from the American Zionist leadership. But the rank and file of American Zionists rebelled and they returned Dr. Silver triumphantly to the post he has so ably, so unselfishly and so faithfully filled.

It is obvious to all but those who are insensitive and deaf to the obvious, that Dr. Silver will be the leader of world Zionism after the next Zionist Congress, and possibly earlier. With all due respect for the merits of Dr. Weizmann, which in the sphere of Zionist leadership are singularly inconspicuous, he is due for retirement — and not only for reasons of age and failing health. Like every political machinery, the Weizmann group is worried, and with good cause. For it is to be expected that, if and when elected to the leadership of world Zionism, Dr. Silver will make as clean a sweep of the musty cobwebs in the Zionist offices in Jerusalem and London as he effected in the Zionist offices in Washington and New York.

In the meantime, the Weizmann hierarchy, entrenched for some three decades, is fighting for its life. Unfortunately, their methods are deadly to the best interests of Zionism.

When Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the perennial "Jewish diplomat" paid a flying visit to Washington, he did not so much injure the prestige of Dr. Silver and the Zionist Emergency Council as inflict almost irreparable damage upon Zionism.

When the Jewish Agency for Palestine acquiesced in the partition of Palestine and engineered a maneuver which left Dr. Silver no other course but resignation from the Jewish Agency, the "political victory" of the Weizmann-Goldman group was bought at a cost one shudders to contemplate.

American Zionism has come of age! This is a fact which the entrenched "old-timers" under the Weizmann-Goldman banner still fail to recognize. American Zionists are not only the financial back-bone of Zionism, they are also the articulate policy moulders of the World Zionist Organization.

We may safely predict that the American Zionists, who did not permit the politicians in their own ranks to gain the upper hand over Dr. Silver, will stand up in concerted and powerful opposition against the world

The Jewish Spectator

Oct. 1946

Zionist leaders of yesterday, who do not comprehend that the contents of their Geneva portfolios belongs into a museum show-case, together with their twenty-five-year-behind-the-present methods and policies.

We are sufficiently realistic to count with the eventuality that the ultimate fate of Zionism may not be determined by the moral conscience of mankind. We may well lose, even with Dr. Silver at the helm. But, at least, we shall have done our best! So long as Drs. Weizmann, Goldmann and associates will guide our destinies, we shall smart under the poignant tragedy of their inept leadership.