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### **MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.**

Series VIII: Scrapbooks, 1902-1964, undated.

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

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Reel  
230

Box  
106

Folder  
49

Clipping scrapbook, 1947 June-September.



Part 1  
Jan. - Feb.  
1947

AHS returns from Zionist Congress in Basle; further reports.  
Rabbi Wise resigns from ZOA post.  
Palestine rally, Manhattan Center, Jan. 6.  
ZOA mobilization rally, Chicago, Jan. 25.  
Extraordinary Zionist conference, Washington, Feb.,  
U.N. to take up Palestine question.  
Zionists denounce Bevin.

Part 2  
Mar.-Apr.  
1947

AHS flies to Palestine to confer with Jewish Agency leaders.  
Jewish Agency asks to participate in U.N. discussion on  
Palestine.  
U.N. session begins, Apr. 28.

Part 3  
May  
1947

AHS speaks before U.N. General Assembly, May 7, 1947, for  
Jewish Agency; Henry Cattani for Arabs.  
Moshe Shertok; Arab representatives; May 12, 1947.  
U.N. appoints committee of inquiry.

*see also V. XXI-d*

Part 4  
June-Sept.  
1947

Continuation of reports of U.N. hearings.  
AHS calls for American help for Palestine.  
ZOA convention, New York, July 3, 1947; Emanuel Neumann elected  
president.  
Protest meeting, "Exodus 1947", Madison Square Park, July 24.  
AHS sails for Europe, Aug. 17.  
World Zionist Actions Committee meets at Zurich, Aug. 28.  
AHS returns, Sept. 10.  
U.N. establishes Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine, Sept. 17.  
Britain ready to give up Palestine rule, Sept. 27.

Part 5  
Oct.-Dec.  
1947

AHS before Ad Hoc Committee of U.N., Oct. 1; accepts partition  
reluctantly.  
U.N. backs partition plan.  
AHS granted leave of absence from Temple, through most of 1948.  
National Conference for Palestine, Washington, Oct. 17.  
U.N. votes for partition, Nov. 29.  
Zionist rally, Manhattan Center, Dec. 2.  
Victory rally in Cleveland, Severance Hall, Dec. 7.  
Farewell dinner, New York, Dec. 29.



## DR. ABBA H. SILVER'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE UN

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

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

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

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

Under Article 6, the Jewish Agency is entitled, further, to cooperate with the administration in permitting " . . . close settlement by Jews on the land"; and, by Article 11, it is given a preferred status in respect to the construction and operation of public works and the development of the natural resources of the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Article 77, 79 and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments, to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties."

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



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

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

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

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

on the people to whom we were appealing."

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

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

"It is illogical, I fear, to ask the committee of inquiry to consider the future government of Palestine without first making a thorough study of the present Government to discover what was faulty in the present administration, what neglect and what deviations occurred to have brought about a condition so dangerous and explosive as to necessitate the convoking of a special session of the United Nations to deal with it."

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

The task was enormous—untrained hands, inadequate means, overwhelming difficulties. The land was stripped and poor, neglected through the centuries. And the period of building took place between two disastrous world wars when European Jewry was shattered and impoverished. Nevertheless, the record of pioneering achievement of the Jewish people in Palestine has

received the acclaim of the entire world. And what was built there with social vision and high human idealism has proved a blessing, we believe, not only to the Jews of Palestine but to the Arabs and to other non-Jewish communities as well.

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

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

Your committee of inquiry will conclude, we are confident, that if allowed to develop uninterruptedly the standards of life which have been developed in Palestine, the concepts of social justice and the modern scientific method will serve as a

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great stimulus to the rebirth and progress of the entire Near East, with which Palestine and with which the destinies of the Jewish national home are naturally bound up.

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

The committee of inquiry should, while in Palestine, also look into the real, the fundamental causes of the tragic unrest and violence which today mar the life of the Holy Land to which our Jewish pioneers came, not with weapons but with tools. They will inquire, I am sure, why a peace-loving community, whose sole interest was in building a peaceful home and future for themselves and their children, is being

driven to the pitch of resentment and tension and lamentably driving some of its members to actions which we all deplore.

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

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

By way of digression, let it be said—if it need be said at all—that

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

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

While committees of investigation and study are reporting on their sad

3 (over)

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

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

There is a desperate urgency about this tragic human problem, my friends, which brooks no delay. An immediate relaxation of the restrictive measures on immigration into Palestine and a return to the status which prevailed before the White Paper policy of 1939 was imposed will not only be a boon to these suffering humans, but will greatly relieve the present menacing ten-

sions in Palestine, will wash out much of the bitterness and will enable the deliberation of your committee of inquiry and of the next Assembly to be carried on in a calmer spirit, in an atmosphere of moderation and good will. We are all eager for peace. We must all make a contribution to achieve it. But the decisive contribution can only be made by the mandatory government.

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

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

long by you to this noble fellowship of the United Nations.

## CORRECTION

As one of the readers of THE JEWISH SPECTATOR I take the liberty to draw your attention to some errors, which I found in your Heine essay. The name of Heinrich Heine's uncle was Salomon (not Samson) Heine. Bernays was the spiritual leader of the orthodox community. The preacher of the Reform Temple was Salomon and Heine never wrote that Bernays was a charlatan, but just the contrary.

WALTER WOLFF,

New York, N. Y.

We stand corrected on the mix-up of names. Unfortunately Heine did at one time (in a letter to Moses Mosser) refer to Chacham Bernays in a disrespectful manner.

—Editor

## BOOKS IN BRIEF

(Cont. from page 30)

ture." As for the Jews of the diaspora, he prognosticates that "within two generations, the Jews of Britain and America will feel more spiritual kinship with their Gentile neighbors than with the Jewish Commonwealth. They will have something of the mixture of feelings for Jerusalem which a New Englander has for London. They will be bound to it by ties of history and religion, but not by a common culture."

Mr. Crossman's volume leaves one with the prayer, "Lord protect me against my friends; with my enemies I shall be able to deal myself."



# Unity for Palestine

Vol. 3, No. 2  
Spring Issue

## "DIFFERENCES" or INDIFFERENCE?

WHEN DR. ABRA HILLEL SILVER stepped quietly before the suddenly-silent representatives of fifty-five United Nations gathered at Flushing Meadow, a landmark on the oft-troubled path of a people was reached.

For the first time — and not without struggle and compromise — a spokesman for one of the parties involved in the troublesome Palestine dispute was heard before an international body. In a thirty-minute presentation, notable for its dignified and moderate tone, Dr. Silver, Chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency, outlined the urgent need of the Jewish homeless in Europe — on this the second anniversary of their liberation — to find haven in Palestine, and the legal and moral basis for the promise that the Jews would one day establish a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth there.

His words contrasted sharply with the concerted attack of the Arab states, which had gone on uninterrupted and unanswered since the opening of the historic sessions, and which the Agency had refused to hear as mere spectators.

Thus we won at least a partial victory. We had finally earned the right to appear on the stage upon which the Jewish people was a protagonist. Subsequently we made another significant gain. Overriding Arab protests, the Political and Security Committee decided to exclude all reference to an immediate independent Arab-dominated Palestine from the agenda of the forthcoming committee of inquiry, and voted to direct the committee to go wherever they see fit in probing the relation of Jewish homelessness in Europe with Palestine.

Especially significant it was that the Agency, alone recognized by the Mandate as the representative of the Jewish stake in Palestine, should have been the only Jewish spokesman invited to appear.

Even more significant was the inability of a few "fringe groups" to win recognition by the Political

Committee of their demands to have a hearing of their particular views on Zionism, on the grounds that they were not "representative of large segments of the Palestine population." It will be remembered as well, that at no time did any of the truly representative agencies on the Jewish scene request special consideration before the assembly, recognizing the Jewish Agency as the acknowledged proponent for a Jewish Palestine.

It could well have warmed the hearts of those inimical to the Jewish case to point up so-called "Jewish differences" and sit back comfortably as a stream of conflicting Jewish proposals swept away any vestige of hope that the Jews would receive just consideration. But the influential and democratic organizations like the American and World Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Conference, and the Board of Deputies of British Jews were not drawn into the vortex, and cooperated to the fullest with the Agency during the trying period.

So the Agency stands supreme — supreme not because it wills it but because it must exercise its prescribed duty along recognized lines of authority, as representative of every major ideology within the world Jewish community.

There is only one ailment from which the Jewish community can suffer most — *indifference* rather than *differences*.

American Zionists have a powerful role to play if a favorable decision by the UN is to ensue. By extending its vigorous program of public information and education to reach every corner of American opinion, and by exerting every possible means of aiding the flow of immigration towards the Land of Hope on the Mediterranean, an equitable solution on Palestine will be realized.

For an overwhelming flood of popular sentiment can yet alter the course of flowing oil, spreading imperialism, and the stagnant waters of neglect.



# TOPICS ON THE AGENDA

## After the UN

CONSIDERING the initial handicap of complete exclusion from representation at the United Nations Assembly on Palestine, the Jewish Agency, and especially its American section, may, indeed, congratulate itself on the manifold political and moral victories it has scored during the session. The negotiations that procured for the Jewish Agency spokesmen a hearing before the Political Committee were informed by a sagacity and statesmanship that vindicate fully the trust placed by the Twenty-Second Zionist Congress in the "American leadership," exemplified by Drs. Silver and Neumann.

Dr. Silver's address before the Political Committee (printed in this issue, see page 32) set a level of logical cogency, comprehensive summation, statesmanlike restraint, and moving warmth of emotion, that was literally "out of the world" of the common run of addresses to which the UN has been accustomed. The high note of dignity struck by Dr. Silver's address was equally effectively maintained by Moshe Shertok and David Ben-Gurion in replying to the questions addressed to the Jewish Agency after Dr. Silver's presentation of the case of the Jewish people.

The dignified statesmanship and political acumen of the Jewish depositions contrasted favorably with the conduct and oratory of the Arab spokesmen, some of whom stooped so low as to label the Jews "crucifiers of the founder of Christianity." Thanks to the admirable conduct of the Jewish Agency leaders and their dispassionate, though emotion-fraught, presentations, Zionism scored a decided moral victory at Lake Success, a factor which cannot be too highly valued.

But there were also disappointments at Lake Success... The most painful of all was the almost hostile attitude of the United States delegation, which followed the lead of Great Britain in seeking to bar the Jewish Agency from a hearing before the Political Committee, after having succeeded in barring the Jewish voice from the General Assembly.

A pleasant and encouraging surprise was Mr. Gromyko's championship of Jewish national rights. Obviously, Russia's present stand in the Palestine question is determined by *sin'et Hamein* rather than by *ahavat Mordecai* — a fact that should not be lost sight of — but, then, we can hardly hope for *disinterested* utterances of the big powers whose empire interests are bound up with Palestine.

As expected, the UN Assembly on Palestine adjourned after the appointment of an UN Investigation Committee, composed of about 120 persons representing eleven small and medium-size nations. The Committee is to bring in its report and proposals not later than September 1, for consideration by the General Assembly called

*Jewish Spectator*  
*June 1947*  
for September 16. Although "pro-Arabs" are on the Committee, as a whole its composition may be termed "fair." Moreover, the Committee is virtually unrestricted in the scope of its operations and is free to investigate not only all aspects of Jewish and Arab life in Palestine, but also conditions in the DP camps in Europe.

Realistic and forewarned by Great Britain's announcement that she will not feel herself bound by the UN proposals and decisions, should they run counter to her own plans and interests, we do not set great hopes upon the UN's ultimate contribution to the redemption of our people through the consummation of our national aspirations. Even after the UN will have spoken, we shall be far from our goal. Nevertheless, the consideration and examination of the just case and abysmal plight of our people before the full quorum of the nations, and in the full light of world public opinion, is a great moral victory and a big step forward on the road to the victory that must and will crown our efforts — because our case is JUST.





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טייל פון ישוב אין צופרידען מיטן באשלוס, בעת אנדערשן  
קריטיקירען אדם שאגה. — ואָנען און דאס איז געניג  
דעם באשלוס פון דעם ציוניסטישען קאנגרעס. —  
"הבוקר" באשולדיגט די שפא"י און זי וויל אונטער-  
זאכען דר. סילווערס איינפלוס.

[illegible]

דער דאזיקער באשולט, וואס דער  
רבי, און ארויפגען פון דער האלדז, האט  
אויפגענומען אויף א פרעסע פאר  
פערזענלעכע באשעפטיגט די קלוגענע,  
וואס האבן זיך דא ארויסגעטראגן  
די לעגנדיקע דייט וועגן סאטמארס  
און אפגאנגלעזענע, וואס זיינען אזוי  
געמאכט היטער די קליינע וועגן  
אויס ארויסגעטראגן דעם געזעצטע  
אין ארבעטונגס פון דער דייטשער  
דער פערזענלעכע.

אין די שטאט פארשטאן  
אין א סך פארוואנדלונג פארן שטאט  
(פארשטאנדן אין פארוואנדלונג פארן שטאט)

העם בארצות שבהן קונסטרקציות חייב  
אמריקאיות מן בארצות מן ימינו  
הישן לאנדרטות ואלה חזקת הערבות  
הם פרסטיז' מן בארצות. אין די  
עלוב קריקט וזמן איך אנחנו  
אין די האנטיקס אין מן הערבות  
גבו דרך גרויסער גרוש. ואם דר  
אם הכל מילודת בארצות.  
רעזולוציה וזמן שכן נאך מן די דר  
ייעצות וזמן אנחנו די אינאנטיקס  
אין איך יא. די זמן די שטעלע באר  
העננות. אין העלעק בארינגענע.  
אין דר העלעק זיט ערעט מן ווע  
ען דר העלעק. אז מן ואל  
אריינען א פרעזידענט היינט מן  
ער אספת הנבחרים (דר אריינען)  
אמריקאיות מן בארצות וזמן

[illegible]

— אברהם — אברהם (אברהם) —

הר"ר "נר ישראל" פאלינאס פא"א  
הנה ווארענע דיינע אד דיינסטאט

המחברת מודה על שיתוף הפעולה של מרצה המסמך  
המחברת מודה על שיתוף הפעולה של מרצה המסמך  
המחברת מודה על שיתוף הפעולה של מרצה המסמך

ר' ציוניסמן וזאנאוויטש, —  
 ייבט ער — ווערן געשריבן "מא"  
 ייזע עטלעכע "מאסער אלוב דע"  
 ר' ישראל טראנאוויטש, מי ווערן

A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking slightly to the left of the camera. The image is grainy and appears to be a photocopy or a low-quality print.

[illegible]

A black and white portrait of an elderly man with white hair, smiling and looking slightly to his left. He is wearing a dark tuxedo jacket, a white shirt, and a dark bow tie. The background is dark and out of focus.

המחיר הנמוך ביותר של המוצר הוא 1.5 שקלים, והמחיר הגבוה ביותר הוא 2.5 שקלים. המחיר הממוצע של המוצר הוא 2.0 שקלים.

A black and white portrait of a man with dark hair, wearing a suit jacket, white shirt, and tie. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera. The image is grainy and appears to be a reproduction from a document.

המחיר של המכשיר הוא 1,200 ש"ח, והוא ימכר במסגרת תוכנית "מחיר מוזן" של משרד המסחר והתעשייה. תוכנית זו מאפשרת לקונים לקבל את המכשיר במחיר הנמוך ביותר, תוך שיתוף הפעולה של משרד המסחר והתעשייה, משרד הבריאות, משרד החינוך ומשרד הרווחה.

ארגאניזאציעס פאר די עפעסאנד  
פאר אנטוויקלונגס אקציעס אין  
אפטייעס און נאכעם אויף "פילאנאפ  
דאט" פאר אפאליטעלעזשעס אפאר  
רעזולטעט פראגראמעס. זיי זענען  
א רייכע שטעלער גרופע און באהער  
ען די עפעסאנד צו ענטלאנדען פאר א  
רעזולטעט פאר אן אפאליטעלעזשעס  
פאר.

רען קארעספאנדענטס נישט דערנעבן אן  
כאמפס פון בעז ווד אין ענטאנאר  
וויסלאקער פון וואלסער ווינטערס.  
נעמט פון אים ערשט אין אסער  
ע. וואו ער ברענגט ענטאנאר א פון  
דאקטן. רעז יונגער פארשט  
דאך און איז אנטרע אספיעקטעלע  
דעמס אין אסערקס. איינשליסליכע

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NEW YORK, June 4. (JTA) -- An appeal to members of the Zionist Organization of America to send to the forthcoming 50th annual Z.O.A. convention "delegates uninstructed, unbound, uncommitted to any group or faction, and unpledged to any candidate or list of officers," was issued here today by seven former presidents of the organization.

Signed by Dr. Solomon Goldman, Edmund I. Kaufmann, Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, Robert Szold and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, the appeal asks that the delegates have a full and free opportunity "to elect such an administration as may best serve the interests of the Zionist movement." It emphasizes that the convention, which is scheduled to open in New York on July 4, is meeting at a time when momentous issues involving the future of Palestine are at stake.

"During the past few years we have become increasingly concerned with the tendency in the Zionist Organization which allows one administration virtually to appoint or designate its own successors, contrary to every democratic principle; and to use the administrative machinery to that end, contrary to all principles of civil service," the appeal says. "Unfortunately, Zionist conventions have been reduced to mass meetings and demonstrations of assent, and through controls from above have ceased to be deliberative assemblies for the determination of Zionist issues and the election of an administration truly reflecting the views of the rank and file."

"Deeply deploring this state of affairs in our movement, we former presidents of the Zionist Organization of America, belonging to no single party or group, holding different opinions on many Zionist questions, appeal to the Zionists of America to send to the convention delegates uninstructed, unbound, uncommitted to any group or faction, and unpledged to any candidate or list of officers, leaving to the delegates themselves, through their own uncontrolled committees, the full and free opportunity to elect such an administration as may best serve the interests of the Zionist movement."

A spokesman for the ZOA administration, commenting on the appeal, said tonight that "the proper answer to this telegram will be given by the democratically constituted annual convention of our organization which will be held in New York at the beginning of next month. We are confident of its verdict."

פאסט לעצטער פלאן וואס בעקוין האט געהאט פארנעמלעכע, איז שוין געווען גאר אנדערש.

איצט רעדט זיך אינגאנצן נישט וועגן חלוקה. גראדע אז נישט ווען דער איינציגער וואס האט די פראגע איינגעוויפן ביי דער יידע, די יידע קאמיטעי האלט איצט אין שטודיען די גאנצע ארץ ישראל פראגע און איז די דאזיקע קאמיטעי וועט זיין געטיגט פארנעמלעכע חלוקה וועט זיך עס נאך ווייניג זיין אפהענגיק פון דעם אויב אידען זאגן זיך יא ארויס פאר דעם אידען נישט. וויכער וועט די יידע קאמיטעי האבען א בעסטערע איינזעה פון אידען אויב זיי וועלען זיך האלפן ביי די פארענטווען ווי זיי ווייניג שוין פארמולירט געווארען פון די פיהרער פון דער אנקעמער אידען דער ספעציעלער סעיטע אין פלאטינג סעקטאר און אין לעיק סעיטע.

וואס איז נעגט די אנקעמער אליין איז זי דאך לכל הדעות געבוירען צו די באשלוסען פון ציוניסטישען קאנגרעס און צו איהרע אייגענע באשלוסען אזוי אז עס קען בשום אופן נישט געפונען ווערען קיין באר רעפטינג פאר איהרע זיכען די חלוקה פראגע. וויכער נישט ווי א נייע שטעלונג אין ציוניזם אין א סאטענע ווען קיינער האט אונז נישט געזען בען קיין אנדערשונג, אז מען וויל אונז אנבאטען חלוקה. אויב דאס איז יא געטאן געווארען קען עס אנדערש נישט באמראכט ווערען ווי א ברוד פון דער ציוניסטישער דיסציפלין וואס, קומענדיג אין איצטיגען סטאטוס, קען עס נאך דיענען אונזערע געגנער פון דרויסען און פון איינע ווייניג און קען אונז נאך פריינען גרויס שאדען.

איצט מער ווי ווען עס איז אנדערש איז אומבאדינגט נייטיג אייננעמיק און די ציוניסטישע ריידען — אייננעמיק און די פאר פיינע וועלכע שטעלען צוזאמען דעם וועלט-ציוניזם און אייננעמיק און דער לייפונג פון וועלט-ציוניזם. נישט איצט ווען די איינפארשונג קאמיטעי דארף קומען קיין ארץ ישראל און ווען אידען האבען אונז פילע אין קאן איז צייט זיך ארוםצווייטען. די איינשטעלונג פון דיסציפלין אין ציוניזם איז איצט אדרויגענדיקע נייטגעווינדיקייט.

דערווייל נישט פארנעמלעכע קיין חלוקה אידען אפילו נישט געפרעגט איז מיר ווייניג גרויס איינגעזעהן איך חלוקה ווי א לייזונג פון דער ארץ ישראל פראגע.

איצט עס וואלט זיך געהאנדעלט ווענען דעם און חלוקה וואלט פאסט געווען אין דער "לופט", און אידען וואלטען געדארפט זיך ארויסזאגן ווענען דעם מיט א וועלכער עס איז איינזאכט, אז דורך ארויסזאגן זיך ווענען דעם וועלען מיר פאסט דערנענטערן א אידישע מלוכה אין א צעטיילטער ארץ ישראל, וואלטען, דוכט זיך, אפילו די וואס ווייניג פרינציפיעלע גענוער פון חלוקה אידען סטאטוס געווען צו דעם אידען נישט געשטערט די וואס זאגן זיך ארויס פאר חלוקה. דאס איז אבער נישט דער פאל און די נייע מחלוקה ארום חלוקה איז אפילו נישט "לשם שמים" נאר נישט צווישען פארשיי פאליטיק.

וואל אונטערשיידען ווערען ווי אזוי דער ענין חלוקה איז איהם איינגעוויפן געווארען און דאמאלס ווען דאס איז איינגעוויפן געווארען ערשט דעם ציוניסטישען קאנגרעס אין באועל. דאמאלס האט עס, קודם כל, געזאגט ווי א פראגע צו דער ציון קאנגרעס וואל זיך ארויסזאגן פאר דעם אידען נישט. דאן האט עס געוואלט הייסען, אז עס האט פאסט איינגעקוקט — באשט די וואס האבען געזיגט אז עס קומט אזוי אויס האבען זיך אפגעקארט — אז מען קען געווינען די נישט הייסונג. לפחות, פאר אסטריקע פאר חלוקה אויב די ציוניסטישע פאר רעזשאנס וועט זיך ארויסזאגן פאר דעם.

עס איז ביי אונז קיין ספק נישט, אז די וואס האבען דאמאלס פאר מיינע חלוקה ווי א ציוניסטישע "פאליטיק" האבען געמיינט עהרליך און ווייניג געווען אייננעמיק און ווייניג אייננעמיק און דאס קען העלפען. עס איז ווייניג געווען צו ווייניג באווערען, ווי צום באווערען פון אלע אנדערע וואס אנשטאט חלוקה איז ענגלאנד געבליבען ביי דעם פאריסאקטיריר פלאן און אפילו ביי דעם אויך נישט, ווארעם דער

ציוניסטישע דיסציפלין נויטיג

די ידיעה פון ארץ ישראל אז דער ועד לאומי האט באשלאסען איינצולאדען דר. היים ווייזמאן צו פארטרעטען דעם ישוב ביי דער יידען אויספארשונג קאמיטעי ביי איהרע פארזעצער אין ארץ ישראל, איז באגלייט פון אונזערע ידיעות אז עס דער באשלוס האט ארויס-געווען שארפע קריטיק און גענוערשאפט. עס הייבט אן איינזעהן ווי ארום עס דעם באשלוס וואלט זיך געהאלטען אין פאנאנערעוויקלען א שארפער קאסע אין די ציוניסטישע ריידען.

שוין דער פאסט וואס דער ועד לאומי האט אנגענומען און בא-שלוס און נישט די אידישע אקעמער וועלכע דארף און וואל זיין די קער-פערשאפט וואס האט צו זאגן ווענען דעם ווען עס וואל געלאזען ווע-רען צו ריידען פארן אידישען צו ביי דער קאמיטעי, כאטש דעם ענין אויספארשונג. עס האט איינגעפאלן נישט געוואלט זיין קיין חלוקה דעמאל, אז צווישען די וואס די אנקעמער וואל זייען צו דער קאמיטעי וואל זיין דר. ווייזמאן אפילו ווען ער איז איצט נישט אפציעל פארבונ-דען מיט דער ציוניסטישער לייפונג און מיט דער אנקעמער.

זיך צו באנוצען מיט דר. ווייזמאן'ס עקספערטיזע און מיט זיין לאנגיארגיקער דערמאנען ווי דער פיהרער פון דער אנקעמער, שוין נישט ריידענדיג מיט זיין גרויסען פרעסטיזש, האט געוואלט זיין א וועלטספארשטענדליכקייט. דאס האט בכלל נישט געדארפט פארבונ-דען ווערען מיט די איינערלעכע ציוניסטישע פאליטיק. דאס האט איר נישט געדארפט געטוען ווערען ווי אן אונטערשעצונג פון דער השיבות און די פעהיגקייט פון די איצטיגע פיהרער פון דער אנקעמער.

וואס עס וואל נישט זיין דער אמת ווענען דעם וואס ווייזמאן איז עלימינירט געווארען פון דער פיהרענדשטאט דורכ'ן ציוניסטישען קא-גרעס אין באועל — אז עס קען קיין ספק נישט זיין אז אויב ווייזמאן וואלט דאמאל נישט געהאט געשטעלט קיין "אלימטאטוס" וואלט ער נישט באזיגט געווארען — עס וואלט נישט געדארפט זיין קיין אפמאלס אז די אנקעמער וואל זיך מיט איהם דארפן און וועלען באשט-צען אין דעם איצטיגען פרינציפאלן סאטענע און איהם האבען ווי איינער פון די וואס וואלטען איינפארעמען פאר דער קאמיטעי. ווארשיינ-ליך וואלט עס פאסט אזוי געווען, אזוי מיינונגס פארשידענהייטען און און און פונת, אויב ארום דער פראגע ווענען ווייזמאן'ס אויפמער-זאמל נישט אויסגעוואקסען קיין פלאנער פון פארשיידענפאליטיק, נישט חלילה ס'זי ווייזמאן'ס וועלטס נאך ס'זי די וואס חילען דורך איהם שלאגען פאליטישען קאפיטאל אין א קאסע וואס האט נאך ליידער זיך נישט געענדיגט אפילו נאך די באשלוסען פון דעם ציוניסטישען קא-גרעס אין באועל.

דער פאסט, וואס איז יעדע קריטיק גענוען דער האנדלונג פון דעם ועד לאומי ווערען אפגע-געקערט, אז מיט דעם ווערען געזיעלעס גענוען דר. אבא-הלל-סילווער און אז דא פלאקערט אויף אן אלימנטיער פארשיי-קאסע וואס ציהט זיך אויף א ליניע פון אסטריקע ביי ארץ ישראל ווייזט אז דאס איז געווארען אן איינערלעכער פאליטישער ענין דורך וועלכען מ'האט נישט קיין מוכח ווייזמאן'ס, פון וועסען ס'זי האט דערווייל בכלל נאך נישט געהערט, און נישט נישט צו קיין געוונג די וואס האבען באשלאסען צו באנוצען זיך מיט עס דעם ציוניסטישען וועסערען פאר איינערלעכע קאסען.

די גאנצע "ווייזמאן פראגע" איז איינגעוויפן געווארען אין סימון אידען אין שייכות מיט א נייעם פומעל ארום דעם ענין חלוקה וואס איז איינגעוואקסען געווארען אין איצטיגען סאטענע נישט אויפן באזיס פון פאליטישען רעאליזם נאר צווישען די וועלכען פאליטישע טעטיג און פארשיי רייסערען וואס ווייזמאן'ס נאמען איז איצט אריינגעשטעלט געווארען. עס איז נישט קיין אורזאך פאר וואס עס וואל בכלל איצט דארפן זיין א חלוקה דעמאל איבער חלוקה, ווען די פראגע פון חלוקה איז נישט אויפן פאנאנערעוויקלען און קיינער האט אונז



# Halt in Palestine Agitation Here Requested by Truman

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 5—By proclamation today, President Truman called on citizens and residents of the United States to refrain from undermining law and order in Palestine and from promoting violence there. The proclamation was blanket in form and named no organizations or individuals as having engaged in such activities.

The British Government has repeatedly protested the activities of organizations in the United States raising funds to facilitate the entry of Jewish immigrants, styled "illegal" by the British, into Palestine. One such note expressed inability to understand how such organizations could advertise that contributions to such funds may be deducted from personal income for taxation purposes in the same manner as gifts to charitable institutions.

Further complaints have charged that some of the most vigorous instigations of Jewish immigration into Palestine, despite British regulations, have been carried on by non-citizens of the United States who are here on visitors' visas.

## TEXT OF STATEMENT

Mr. Truman's statement said:

The General Assembly of the United Nations in special session on May 15, 1947, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The General Assembly calls upon all Governments and peoples, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the special committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial

to an early settlement of the question of Palestine."

The search for a fair and workable solution of the Palestine problem is one of the most difficult and important tasks confronting the United Nations. It is in the interest of the United States as well as of the United Nations that the efforts of the United Nations to solve this problem meet with success.

Activities calculated further to inflame the passions of the inhabitants of Palestine, to undermine law and order in Palestine, or to promote violence in that country are certain to create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the Palestine problem and to render still more difficult the tasks which the United Nations has before it.

I therefore urge every citizen and resident of the United States, in the interests of this country, of world peace, and of humanity, meticulously to refrain, while the United Nations is considering the problem of Palestine, from engaging in, or facilitating, any activities which tend further to inflame the passions of the inhabitants of Palestine, to undermine law and order in Palestine, or to promote violence in that country.

## Britain Sees Limited Reply

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—The Government regards President Truman's statement on Palestine as an incomplete reply to its protests against newspaper advertisements by the American playwright, Ben Hecht, a Foreign Office spokesman said tonight. No official reply to the protests has been received.

## Zionist Self-Criticism

WE HAVE just received a telegram signed by several past presidents of the Zionist Organization of America. We shall quote:

"The undersigned invite your cooperation in the immediate publication of the following appeal to all American Zionists to assure free expression and unrestricted democratic action at the convention of the Zionist Organization of America to be held in New York July Fourth: Quote: The fiftieth annual convention of the Zionist Organiza-

tion of America is scheduled to be held in New York, July 4th.

"It is meeting at a time when momentous issues, involving the character of our movement and the very future of Palestine, are at stake. At no time has it been so essential to maintain the integrity of the organization, its democratic character, and the free expression of opinion without let or hindrance by any administrative restrictions. During the past few years we have become increasingly concerned with the tendency of the Zionist Organization which allows one administration virtually to appoint or designate its own successor, contrary to every democratic principle; and to use the administrative machinery to that end, contrary to all principles of civil service.

"Unfortunately, Zionist conventions have been reduced to mass meetings and demonstrations of assent, and through controls from above, have ceased to be deliberative assemblies for the determination of Zionist issues and the election of an administration truly reflecting the views of the rank and file.

"Deeply deploring this state of affairs in our movement, we former presidents of the Zionist Organization of America, belonging to no single party or group, holding different opinions on many Zionist questions, appeal to the Zionists of America to send to the convention delegates, uninstructed, unbound, uncommitted to any group or faction and unpledged to any candidate or list of officers, leaving to the delegates themselves, through their own uncontrolled committees, the full and free opportunity to elect such an administration as may best serve the interests of the Zionist movement. Signed: Solomon Goldman, Edmund I. Kaufmann, Louis E. Levinthal, Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, Robert Szold, and Stephen S. Wise."

As biting a piece of self-criticism by Zionist "big-shots" as was ever documented! We do not want Zionist conventions to be merely "demonstrations of assent". We do want to send "free minds" to the Zionist conventions. We are against "nepotism" in Zionist official succession and dictatorship in naming successorship. We want full democratic freedom of choice by fully qualified, democratically elected, delegates. And with all of these criticism telegraphed to us by these ex-presidents we agree heartily.

The only trouble is that somewhere along the line of ex-presidents who signed this telegram, these conditions could have been stopped—and somewhere along the line some other dissidents might have sent a similar dispatch and request to the papers.

Is it possible that the rumors of Dr. Silver's getting behind the candidacy of Emanuel Neumann for president of the ZOA had something to do with motivating this telegram?

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ענגלישע רעגירונג וועלכע האט דורך איהרע האנדלונגען אריינגעפירט פון דעם ווערשטאנד.

דאס וואלט איינגעפאלן געקענט און געדארפט געווארן ווערן אויך וועגן פרעזידענט פראקלאמאציע. אויך אין זיין פאל ווענדט ער זיך נאך צו איין צד און נישט צום צווייטן — דער ענגלישער געזונט — וואס מיר דאס אלטן שאפט זיך דער איינדרוק ווי דער פרעזידענט וואלט ענגלאנד ריינגעקלאפט פון דער זידע אין אריינפירן פון דעם ווערשטאנד.

דאס איז געווען פארדריסלאך באמס מיר ווייזן זיך שטער, און דער פרעזידענט באמס זיך צו ווייזן אויף ענגלאנד. דורך דעם פארשטאנד קאמלעך ווי ער האט עס פריער געוואלט געווארן דורך געזונטליכע דעקלערענישן. און וואס ער האט געוואלט די מיינונג פון ארץ ישראל פאר הערענע מיינונגען היימלאנד אידן פון אייראפע — אן אקט וואס וואלט געווען געווערן, און עס וואס אפגעשטעלט ווערן דער ווערשטאנד און וואס געווען באוועגונג, וואס געווען אן אריינפירן ברענגען אין ארץ ישראל אריינע פלייט, צו ענגלאנד באטראכט זייער אריינקומען פאר לנגעל אדער אויסגעלא. אויב אבער דער פריזידענט מיר עס נישט איבער געקומען און דערעס נאך צו איין צד, דאן קומט עס אים ווי ענגלאנד וואלט דא געקראגען די משהוונטע אין איהרע האנדלונגען און וואס געווען שויד וואלט געווארען געווארען אויף די וואס ווייזן געמיינע געווארען צו ווערשטאנד בלויז ווי א רעזולטאט פון ענגלאנדס האנדלונגען.

וואס ווארפט זיך אויך אין די אידן אלץ דאס, וואס דער פריזידענט דעם דערעס וועגן דער "ווערשטאנד געזונט" אין איהרע פארזונגען צו איינען די ארץ ישראל פראגע ווי דאס וואלט זיך געהאנדעלט ווערן אן אנטווארטענע אנטישטימט מער און דער איינגעוואנדערטער קער פריזשאפט צווייטען מיר נישט אין די טעם מונות פון דער ווערשטאנד געזונט און אויך נישט אן דעם טעם ווערן פון די פארזונגען פאר פון ווערשטאנד איינפירען אין לייזען די ארץ ישראל פראגע, ווי דער פריזידענט אליין וואס מיר גרויס, אבער ווי קומט עס וואס איינפירן מיינסטער געווען האט פון פאראים געווארן ווייטען, און די אנטישטימ ווערן פון דער ווערשטאנד געזונט ווערן נישט ווין אנטווארטענע פאר ענגלאנד? וואס עס הייסט אן מען דארף אננעמען דעם פריזידענטס איינפירען ווערשטאנד ווי אן אנטווארט, און וואס איז טיפ אפערירט, וואס דער ווערשטאנד געזונט האט א געזונטע דעה אין לייזען די ארץ ישראל פראגע ווי דאס קען זיך אנטוויקעלען פון בעוועגונג ביי ארעבישע רייד?

אבער אויך דעם וואלט דער פריזידענט געדארפט דערפאר זיך ווערן די אלע אפזיין וואס ווערן געמאכט געווארען מער דער איינפירען אנגעבן און דער אנדערע איינפירען איינגעוואנדערט אין טאקע פון איהם אלטן, און די מיינונג פון ארץ ישראל ווערן דערווייז געקענט ווערן פאר די היימלאנד אין אייראפע ווערען געווארן האלט אין פלאנען און פאר ווערן די איינפירען אין אנטוויקען פון דעם וואס די "אנטווארט" נישט באלד אויך איהר פריינטיקייט, ווערען אלץ ערשט, די נאנטע צוה געס ווי דאס דערפון וואס ענגלאנד האלט זיך ביי איהרע איינפירען גרויס און באמס זיך מיר איהר נאנטע באמס די דאזיגע מונות ווערשטאנדען.

אינגאנצערענע דעם ווערען פאקט ווערען דעם פריזידענטס פראקלאמאציע איינגעוואנדערט צו קריטיק און וואס איז נאך ערשטער, עס נישט ווערען אקאנטאביליטאטעלע קענטענען אין יושו, פאר ווער טעם האנדלונגען ווי גרויסע פאראנעם אין נישט פאראנטווארטלאך, אן איינפיר ווערען אנגעקוקט מיר ווערען אקטיווערען, דער פאקט וואס דער פריזידענט האט ווין פראקלאמאציע אריינגעקענט, ווי דאס ווערען באוועגונג, אויף גרויס פון פראקטעסען וואס ענגלאנד האט געקענט צו דער אנטוואנדע רעגירונג געווען די אקטיווערען דא אין לאנד פאר דער "אנטוואנדע" איינפיר איינפיר איינפירען אין ארץ ישראל און מער אנדערע לוסות דעם איינפירען, שפארקט דעם איינדרוק און דער פריזידענט פרוכירט דא העלפען ענגלאנד, כאטש ער האט געווען אויך טיפ מונות פאר די אידן און וויל באמס העלפען אין דער לייזונג פון דער ארץ ישראל פראגע.

פון א דעקלעציע וואס קומט פון לאנדא דערווייזן מיר זיך, און די ענגלישע פראקטעסען צו אפערירען ווערן אין א גרויסע טאט אויך זיך ווער באזירט אויף זיך טעם פראקטעסען לעצטע פלאנענדיקע רושן פארן ארץ ישראל ווערשטאנד ווי ער ווערען אנגעשטעלט פון איהרע קען קיין טעם נישט ווין, און פון ווערען האט דא איינפירען פאקט די פאקט, אבער וואס ווער דארפן די האנדלונגען פון א יחיד, וואס מיר עס ווי אן אפערירען ווערשטאנד מיינען, געהאטען אידען פאר באוועגונגען פארן נאנטען איינפירען מיר אן אן דער פריזידענט אליין דארף עס האלטען פאר נאנטע אן אנטוואנדע דעם אידען?

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# ZIONISTS INSIST U.S. ACT ON PALESTINE

Leader Criticizes U.S. House for Failing to Take Prompt Action on Refugees

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, president of the Zionist Organization of America and head of the American Department of the Jewish Agency, criticized the United States Government yesterday for failure to take a stronger stand on the Palestine problem. He spoke before 500 delegates at the fourth annual conference of the Manhattan region of the Zionist group at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

"We have been waiting for many months," he said, "to hear an authoritative word from the White House on the subject of Palestine."

a word of protest, perhaps against the failure of Great Britain to accede to the President's oft-repeated request for the admission of 100,000 refugees into Palestine—a request nearly two years old, or against the action of Great Britain in shelving the unanimous report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry which called for the immediate admission of these 100,000 refugees and for the removal of other illegal restrictions of the British White Paper.

Dr. Silver, who is also chairman of the Zionist Emergency Council, deplored the failure of the United States delegation to the United Nations Assembly to "speak up in behalf of these refugees who have so long been languishing in the camps of Europe," adding, "we expected our American delegation to appeal for an interim arrangement which would make possible their immediate admission, while the United Nations were casting about for a permanent solution of the Palestine problem."

At the afternoon session Dr.

Moshe Shoh, head of the Paris branch of the Jewish Agency, warned against any relaxation by the Jewish people regarding the Palestine issue.

"We must not delude ourselves," he said, "that the United Nations will present us with a ready-made solution on a silver platter."

At the luncheon Representative Jacob K. Javits of the Twenty-first Congressional District, New York City, asserted that the United States holds "the key to the practicability of any Palestine solution recommended by the United Nations, and therefore to the type of recommendation which may be brought in by the United Nations commission."

The delegates unanimously went on record requesting that President Truman "insist that the British Government and military rule in the Jewish National Home and that it restore civil liberties to the Jewish inhabitants of the country, and that it fulfill its obligations to the Jewish people."

# פאראנעם פאר ארץ ישראל

דער פריזידענט האט דעם ווערשטאנד געווארען פון דער ווערשטאנד געזונט, וואס עס הייסט אן מען דארף אננעמען דעם פריזידענטס איינפירען ווערשטאנד ווי אן אנטווארט, און וואס איז טיפ אפערירט, וואס דער ווערשטאנד געזונט האט א געזונטע דעה אין לייזען די ארץ ישראל פראגע ווי דאס קען זיך אנטוויקעלען פון בעוועגונג ביי ארעבישע רייד?

אבער אויך דעם וואלט דער פריזידענט געדארפט דערפאר זיך ווערן די אלע אפזיין וואס ווערן געמאכט געווארען מער דער איינפירען אנגעבן און דער אנדערע איינפירען איינגעוואנדערט אין טאקע פון איהם אלטן, און די מיינונג פון ארץ ישראל ווערן דערווייז געקענט ווערן פאר די היימלאנד אין אייראפע ווערען געווארן האלט אין פלאנען און פאר ווערן די איינפירען אין אנטוויקען פון דעם וואס די "אנטווארט" נישט באלד אויך איהר פריינטיקייט, ווערען אלץ ערשט, די נאנטע צוה געס ווי דאס דערפון וואס ענגלאנד האלט זיך ביי איהרע איינפירען גרויס און באמס זיך מיר איהר נאנטע באמס די דאזיגע מונות ווערשטאנדען.

אינגאנצערענע דעם ווערען פאקט ווערען דעם פריזידענטס פראקלאמאציע איינגעוואנדערט צו קריטיק און וואס איז נאך ערשטער, עס נישט ווערען אקאנטאביליטאטעלע קענטענען אין יושו, פאר ווער טעם האנדלונגען ווי גרויסע פאראנעם אין נישט פאראנטווארטלאך, אן איינפיר ווערען אנגעקוקט מיר ווערען אקטיווערען, דער פאקט וואס דער פריזידענט האט ווין פראקלאמאציע אריינגעקענט, ווי דאס ווערען באוועגונג, אויף גרויס פון פראקטעסען וואס ענגלאנד האט געקענט צו דער אנטוואנדע רעגירונג געווען די אקטיווערען דא אין לאנד פאר דער "אנטוואנדע" איינפיר איינפיר איינפירען אין ארץ ישראל און מער אנדערע לוסות דעם איינפירען, שפארקט דעם איינדרוק און דער פריזידענט פרוכירט דא העלפען ענגלאנד, כאטש ער האט געווען אויך טיפ מונות פאר די אידן און וויל באמס העלפען אין דער לייזונג פון דער ארץ ישראל פראגע.

דער פריזידענט האט דעם ווערשטאנד געווארען פון דער ווערשטאנד געזונט, וואס עס הייסט אן מען דארף אננעמען דעם פריזידענטס איינפירען ווערשטאנד ווי אן אנטווארט, און וואס איז טיפ אפערירט, וואס דער ווערשטאנד געזונט האט א געזונטע דעה אין לייזען די ארץ ישראל פראגע ווי דאס קען זיך אנטוויקעלען פון בעוועגונג ביי ארעבישע רייד?

אבער אויך דעם וואלט דער פריזידענט געדארפט דערפאר זיך ווערן די אלע אפזיין וואס ווערן געמאכט געווארען מער דער איינפירען אנגעבן און דער אנדערע איינפירען איינגעוואנדערט אין טאקע פון איהם אלטן, און די מיינונג פון ארץ ישראל ווערן דערווייז געקענט ווערן פאר די היימלאנד אין אייראפע ווערען געווארן האלט אין פלאנען און פאר ווערן די איינפירען אין אנטוויקען פון דעם וואס די "אנטווארט" נישט באלד אויך איהר פריינטיקייט, ווערען אלץ ערשט, די נאנטע צוה געס ווי דאס דערפון וואס ענגלאנד האלט זיך ביי איהרע איינפירען גרויס און באמס זיך מיר איהר נאנטע באמס די דאזיגע מונות ווערשטאנדען.

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JEWISH AGENCY SAYS LIE WENT BEYOND HIS AUTHORITY IN CIRCULATING BRITISH  
REQUEST FOR COOPERATION AGAINST JEWISH IMMIGRATION

UN Assembly Appeal For Peace Did Not Imply Directive To Arab Jews'  
Entry Into Palestine

Lake Success, N.Y., June 9, (Palcor)—The Jewish Agency today scored Secretary General Trygve Lie for having gone "outside and beyond the scope of his functions" when he circulated a British request to member states of the United Nations soliciting their support against unauthorized Jewish immigration into Palestine. Mr. Lie asked them to inform him of any action they may take. Describing this as a "unilateral interpretation" of the peace appeal of the General Assembly, and as tending to commit the UN to the present British policy in Palestine, even while that policy is being studied by the UN's special commission, the Jewish Agency requested Mr. Lie to circulate its comments on the British note to the member states and inform him that it would submit a copy of its statement to the Chairman of the UN Inquiry Commission.

Following are the Jewish Agency's remarks:

1. On April 31, 1947, one week prior to the opening of the Special Session of the General Assembly to deal with Palestine, a note was filed by the British Government with the Secretary-General of the United Nations for circulation among the member nations requesting that they do all in their power to discourage "illegal immigration" of Jews to Palestine. This note was withdrawn before any action had been taken in pursuance of it by the Secretary-General.

2. In the course of the debate which subsequently took place at the General Assembly appeals for peace for the period of the "inquiry" were made by a number of delegates both in the First Committee and in the General Assembly. A Resolution along these lines was thereafter adopted by an overwhelming majority of the Assembly with five Arab States abstaining.

3. It is submitted that this Resolution, as its wording indicates and as appears clearly from the discussion at the Special Session, was intended to refer to violence or the threat of violence in Palestine pending the report of the Special Committee. By no stretch of the imagination can it properly be interpreted as calling for cooperation by the United Nations in the campaign being waged by the British Government against the immigration of Jews into Palestine outside the quotas prescribed by the Palestine Government.

4. Indeed, at no time in the course of the discussion at the Special Session did the British Delegation ask for the inclusion in the proposed Resolution of any clause designed to prevent such "illegal immigration." Nor by a single word was it suggested that the so-called peace Resolution was directed at the continuance of such immigration, the legality of which in the face of Britain's illegal policy under the 1939 White Paper the Jewish Agency has repeatedly asserted. Had the British Government sought to do so its action would undoubtedly have been challenged on the ground that it was bringing into issue the very matter for which the Special Committee of the United Nations was being appointed.



5. The Jewish Agency now learns that on May 23, 1947, eight days after the conclusion of the Special Assembly, the British Government renewed its request to the Secretary-General to circulate to the member nations of the United Nations its note requesting their active support in discouraging "illegal immigration"; and that on May 29 a circular note was sent out to this effect by the Secretary-General to the member nations who were also asked to inform him of any action that they may take.

6. This request of the British Government and the ensuing action of the Secretary-General would appear to be altogether out of order.

7. The British Government, if it desired action on the part of the United Nations with regard to "illegal immigration," could and should have sought such action in the course of the eighteen-day Session of the Assembly -- all the more in view of its abortive attempt prior to the Session to use the machinery of the United Nations for this purpose. The failure of the British Delegation to bring up the problem openly before the United Nations for this purpose. The failure of the British Delegation to bring up the problem openly before the United Nations was undoubtedly, as suggested above, because the British were uncertain of the possible reaction of other Delegations. Now that these Delegations have left for their homes, however, by a forced interpretation of a Resolution directed to another end, Great Britain seeks to obtain by subterfuge what she could not achieve by open discussion. This can only be described as a devious and improper stratagem to which it is regrettable that the Secretariat has given its support.

8. But beyond that, it must be observed that the United Nations is not committed to the immigration policy of Great Britain in regard to Palestine and can, therefore, take no action on this score. As for the statement of the British representative that "illegal immigration" should be discouraged while the matter is sub judice, it must be emphasized that, by Article 80 of the Charter, Great Britain is committed to respect the right of the Jewish people under the Mandate to have its immigration to Palestine "facilitated" and not curbed. It is urged that the proper course would accordingly be for the Mandatory Government to revert to its obligations to which it is committed under the Mandate and, pending the inquiry, to abandon its illegal restrictions on Jewish immigration. The Secretary-General, by asking the member nations to inform him as to the action taken by them in pursuance of the British note has improperly identified the United Nations with the policy of Great Britain on Jewish immigration as arbitrarily determined by Great Britain alone.

9. It is clear that the Secretary-General is not bound to accept Great Britain's unilateral interpretation of the Resolution of the Assembly. Nor is there anything in the so-called peace Resolution which empowers the Secretary-General to take any action in the implementation of that Resolution or to ask an accounting from member states as to their compliance with the request of the British Government. In doing so it is submitted that he has gone outside and beyond the scope of his functions.

10. It is with deep regret that we find ourselves constrained to protest the action of the Secretary-General. The Jewish Agency for Palestine, as the body officially recognized both under the League of Nations Mandate and by the General Assembly of the United Nations as representing Jewish interests in regard to Palestine, accordingly requests the Secretary-General to circulate these observations to the member nations of the United Nations.

11. Insofar as the action of the Secretary-General introduces new and prejudicial factors into the situation at a time when the Special Committee of the United Nations has begun its inquiry, the Jewish Agency for Palestine is transmitting a copy of this note to the Chairman of the Special Committee for the information of the members of the Committee and for such action as they may deem advisable.



June 9, 1947

## ARAB LEAGUE DECIDES AGAINST BOYCOTT OF UN'S PALESTINE COMMISSION

But Higher Committee Threatens Violence To Arabs Testifying Before UN Group

Cairo, June 9, (Palcor)—The Political Committee of the Arab League, with the exception of the Iraqi member, decided here yesterday not to boycott the United Nations Inquiry Commission on Palestine but reserved its attitude on the commission's eventual findings. The Iraqi member, from the beginning of the meeting until its conclusion yesterday, remained adamant in favor of a boycott, and continued to insist on it even after the majority decided against boycott.

During the first meetings of the Political Committee both Syria and Lebanon supported the Palestine Arab Higher Committee's demands for a boycott. But at the final meeting, they consented, under the influence of Egyptian Premier Mokhrashi Pasha, to drop the boycott idea. Further pressure came in a message from Azam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League, now in New York, who advised against a boycott. Faris al Khoury, Syrian delegate on the UN Security Council in New York, cabled the meeting insisting on a boycott.

The Palestine Arab Higher Committee today conveyed to the Arab League its decision to boycott the United Nations Inquiry Commission and circles close to the Arab Executive threatened violence against any Arab who attempts to testify before the Commission.

## Arab Communists To Appear Before UN

Arab Communists in Palestine have decided to appear before the Commission and have replied to the Higher Committee's threats of violence with counter-threats against anyone who tries to keep them from appearing.

The appearance of representatives of the Arab States depends upon the Commission's decision whether or not to visit neighboring countries. Arab States' representatives will definitely appear before the committee, should it visit those countries.



# LIE'S ACT IS SCORED BY JEWISH AGENCY

U. N. Official Is Held to Have  
Exceeded Powers in Sending  
British Note to Members

June 10, 1947

Special to The New York Times

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., June 9.—The Jewish Agency for Palestine today criticized Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, for circulating a British appeal requesting that all member countries discourage "illegal immigration" into the Holy Land.

A formal note of protest was given by Agency officials to both Mr. Lie and the special Committee of Inquiry on Palestine on the eve of its departure for an on-the-spot survey of the Palestine problem. The complaint asserted that the British Government not only had no justification for making the plea at this interim stage of the Holy Land investigation but that the Secretary General was "altogether out of order" in forwarding it to the fifty-five nations.

The Jewish Agency charged that Mr. Lie had gone "far beyond the scope of his functions" and had "introduced new and prejudicial factors" into the whole problem. Agency officials then asked the Secretary General, in effect, to help rectify his previous action by circulating their protest among all member countries.

## Traces Steps in Action

Tracing step by step the events leading up to today's protest the Jewish Agency memorandum recalled the one week prior to the opening of the special session of the General Assembly on Palestine a note was filed by the British with Mr. Lie requesting that member states do all in their power to discourage illegal immigration of Jews into the Holy Land. This note was mysteriously withdrawn before any action could be taken by the Secretary General, apparently as a result of pressure from the United States.

The Agency statement said that an overwhelming majority of the members of the General Assembly approved a resolution calling upon all governments to refrain from any action during the Palestine inquiry that might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement but that no mention had been made by Britain in the Assembly itself concerning a ban on Jewish immigration.

The British, it was charged, were silent on this point at the time because they were uncertain about the possible reaction of other countries and did not want to submit it for open debate and possible defeat. But eight days after the conclusion of the special session, it was said, the British delegation renewed its original request to the Secretary General calling for a general ban against immigration into Palestine.

The British request was based on the argument that member nations could perhaps best guarantee a peaceful solution of the Palestine problem, as stipulated in the Assembly resolution, by discouraging illegal immigration. It was this appeal that Mr. Lie forwarded to member nations on May 29. Mr. Lie expressed the "hope that consideration will be given to this letter in the light of the resolution on the Palestine question."

The Jewish Agency said that, now that the delegations had gone home, the British by a forced interpretation of an Assembly resolution meant for something else were seeking to obtain by "subterfuge" what they could not achieve by open discussion. This could only be described as a devious and improper stratagem, the Jewish Agency said, adding that it was particularly regrettable that the Secretary General had given it his support.

Mr. Lie, by asking the member nations to inform him as to the action taken by them in response

## ZIONIST ORDER DEPLORES SPLIT IN ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA ON PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE

NEW YORK, June 9. (JTA) — The Order Bnai Zion today issued a statement expressing "deep regret" at the fact that "a group of past presidents of the Zionist Organization of America deemed it desirable to launch an attempt at division by issuing an uncalled for and unwarranted telegram to various Zionist districts and regions, accusing the present administration under the leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of attempting to perpetuate itself in power by having asked for instructed delegates to the forthcoming Z.O.A. convention."

The statement, signed by A. Redelheim, president of the Order, says that the telegram creates "a very bad impression at this crucial moment in Zionist history." It points out that Zionist leaders "need not be taught democratic procedure" and emphasizes that the Bnai Zion will come to the convention "with but one thought in mind—to elect the best man available and to continue the militant and active policy and tempo of the present Zionist administration."

## Ohio Valley Zionists Back Present Leadership of Z.O.A.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9. (JTA) — The Ohio Valley region of the Zionist Organization of America went on record last night in support of the present leadership of the Z.O.A., as personified by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, president, and Emanuel Neumann, vice-president. The resolution lauding Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann, who has announced his candidacy for the presidency, was passed unanimously by the region's eighth annual convention.

The meeting also adopted resolutions condemning British policy in Palestine and urging the U. S. Government to press before the United Nations for its avowed policy favoring the establishment of a Jewish national homeland. Dr. Neumann was the featured speaker at a dinner concluding the conference.

to the British note, had improperly identified the United Nations with the policy of Great Britain on Jewish immigration as "arbitrarily determined" by Great Britain alone, it was asserted.

The Jewish Agency said that because Mr. Lie's action raised new factors the formal complaint was being submitted to the members of the special investigation committee for whatever action they deemed advisable.

There was no comment tonight from the Secretary General. Officials here said that it had not been decided yet whether the Jewish Agency protest would be distributed to the member nations. No Government has replied to the British appeal distributed by the United Nations, it was said.

## Inquiry Delegates Leaving

Last-minute preparations were under way this evening for the departure tomorrow and Wednesday of the Inquiry Committee's members. Tomorrow twelve delegates and advisers, accompanied by press representatives, will board a special British Overseas Airways Constellation to fly to London, proceeding from there on Friday to Lydda Airport in Jerusalem. A second plane, operated by Trans World Airline, will take twenty-four delegates, advisers and secretariat members on Wednesday direct to Jerusalem by way of Gander, Shannon, Rome and Cairo.

The delegations will include all members of the eleven-nation group with the exception of the Peruvian representative, Dr. Alberto Ulloa, who is returning soon to Peru to attend the opening of the Senate. However, he is planning to meet the investigation party when it reaches Geneva following its Palestine tour. His alternate, Dr. Arturo Garcia Salazar, Peru's Ambassador to Vatican City, will join the group either in Rome or Jerusalem.

## THE NEW YORK TIMES

# U. S. TRIES TO FIND WHAT ZIONISTS ASK

June 3, 1947  
Inquiries at Jewish Agency

## Follow Contradictions in Its Officers' Stands

By CLIFTON DANIEL

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, June 12.—The United States Government is making informal inquiries at the Jewish Agency for Palestine to determine the exact Zionist attitude on Palestine's future, it was learned reliably today.

The agency's executive is meeting tomorrow for a strategy conference before addressing the United Nations' inquiry committee, scheduled to convene here on Monday. The Indian and Peruvian alternates arrived today, the first actual members to reach Palestine.

Zionist representatives have been insisting that the United States state plainly the degree to which it is prepared to support their ambitions for statehood in Palestine. On the other hand, it is understood, the State Department finds the Zionists' attitude most ambiguous. Washington is not prepared to put forward or support a solution for the Palestine problem that might forthwith be rejected by the Zionists.

## Zionists' Lands Conflict

Earlier this year, Dr. Nahum Goldman, a member of the executive, gave the department a plan for the partition of Palestine. Since then the executive has reverted to the formula of publicly demanding a Zionist state in Palestine without specifying its extent. At the same time the agency's chairman, David Ben-Gurion, has declared that a Zionist state in all Palestine is not immediately possible. Washington wants to know whether the Zionist movement will accept part of Palestine now—and how much—or hold out for more later.

As a consequence of information from the United States, the Socialist Hebrew daily Mishmar reported today from its Beirut correspondent that "the Arab states now appear to be convinced that America will support all the Arabs' claims with a view to milking their sympathy for an American crusade against Russia." Farris el Kheuri, the Syrian representative in the

Security Council, is reported to have "obtained unequivocal promises from high American officials, among them reputedly being Warren Austin."

No such confidence in American intentions was displayed today, however, by Emile Ghoury, one of the Palestine Arab spokesmen at the United Nations' special session on Palestine. He predicted that the inquiry's report would provide "satisfaction for Mr. Truman on Jewish immigration and partition with trusteeship over districts that have holy places"—in brief, the defeat of the Arabs' hope for independence for Palestine as unit.

## Predicts Drastic Reaction

If the General Assembly returns a verdict unfavorable to the Arabs, he said, the Arab League may be obliged to take decisions even more drastic than the resolutions adopted last June. Those secret resolutions are believed to provide for stringent economic and political sanctions against British and the United States and determination to defend Palestine's "Arabism" by force.

If the inquiry produces an unfavorable report the Arab states and perhaps the Palestine Arab Higher Commission will return to the United Nations in September to fight its adoption. If all these efforts fail, the secret decisions or more drastic ones will be implemented.



1947 Goal — 7500 Members

## Zionotes . . . and jottings

By Samuel Goldstock

**NEUMANN FOR PRESIDENT:** At a reception recently tendered by Zionist leaders and workers in the New York metropolitan area in honor of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Emanuel Neumann, the candidacy of Dr. Neumann at the coming national convention for the presidency of the Zionist Organization of America was projected by Dr. Silver and by Daniel Friebe. Both Dr. Silver and Mr. Friebe, who are in a position to know, gave high praise to Dr. Neumann's valuable service to the Zionist cause, both in the United States, and on the international scene. They particularly lauded his splendid work in preparing the Jewish case before the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Palestine.



Sam Goldstock

**THE SEVEN "WISE" MEN:** This projected candidacy of Dr. Neumann for presidency of the ZOA, which was entirely proper and in perfectly good taste, met with spontaneous approval among the rank and file of the Zionist membership, the thousands of "little Zionists" throughout the country who have "carried the ball" in every phase of ZOA activity during the past crucial years. The proposed candidacy of Dr. Neumann, however, produced a curious reaction among seven "Wise" men, all past presidents of the Z. O. A., who under their joint signatures dispatched a wire to Zionist leaders and to the Anglo-Jewish press.

**ZIONOTORIETY:** The message from the seven past presidents was remarkable not only for its length but also its content. The gentlemen who signed this document are, all in proper alphabetical order so as not to disturb their priority of status: Solomon Goldman, Edmund I. Kaufmann, Louis E. Levinthal, Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, Robert Szold, and last, but by no means least, Stephen S. Wise. The Zionist flock welcomes the lost shepherd back to the fold. For those who have short memories, Dr. Wise recently emulated his fellow New Yorker, the late Al Smith, and "took a walk" from the ZOA, when things did not go as he wished at the World Zionist Congress. At that time he made the crack that "Zionists raid but do not aid" the United Jewish Appeals—a statement which still rankles in the

breasts of all of the "little Zionists" who year in and year out have given of their time, energy, and means, and have constituted the backbone of the United Jewish Appeal campaigns throughout the country. We also welcome back to the Zionist fold Past President Solomon Goldman of Chicago, who has been conspicuously absent from all phases of ZOA activity both in Chicago and on the national scene since the time he held the presidency of the ZOA.

### THE POTS AND THE KETTLE.

The message from the seven past presidents complains of "the tendency in the Zionist organization which allows one administration virtually to appoint or designate its own successors, contrary to every democratic principle" and "that Zionist conventions have been reduced to mass meetings and demonstrations of assent." This is a case of the seven pots calling the kettle black. If such conditions do exist in the ZOA, the seeds were sown during the past administration of these seven worthy gentlemen.

**THE "LITTLE ZIONISTS" REPLY:** "The response of Zionist leaders throughout the country to the unfounded charges of the seven past presidents was spontaneous and direct. Regional and district presidents sharply protested against this eleventh hour attempt to cause dissension and division among the rank and file in the present crucial hour for the Zionist cause. They have repudiated the unwarranted charge that the present ZOA administration has ever attempted to influence Zionist districts in the matter of electing a president at the forthcoming convention. Zionist leaders throughout the country have lauded the militant policy of Dr. Silver and have endorsed the candidacy of Dr. Neumann for president as "assurance of the continuance of such policy."

**THE SILVER LINING:** The Tri-State Zionist Region and the Pittsburgh Zionist District have always

been strong pro-Silver territory. The local Zionist District was the first district in the country outside of the New York metropolitan area to pass the now famous "deplore and restore" resolution, whereby the general Zionist masses recalled and restored Dr. Silver to leadership in the American Zionist Emergency Council during the hectic days of the Silver-Wise controversy. The Tri-State Region still recalls the historic debate at the William Penn Hotel between Dr. Emanuel Neumann and Judge Louis Levinthal, when the local region overwhelmingly endorsed the militant and maximal Zionist policies of Dr. Silver and Dr. Neumann. This column predicts that Dr. Emanuel Neumann will be the next President of the ZOA. It's going to be a great convention!

## ZIONIST SAYS U. S. MUST DECIDE SOON

Shertok Says Main Problem Is Whether We Will Share Palestine Responsibility

By JULIAN LOUIS MELTZER

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, June 14.—A belief that the United States Administration must reach conclusions on its Palestine policy between now and September, especially on whether it is prepared to accept a share of the responsibility for a solution of that problem, was expressed today by Moshe Shertok, political chief of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Mr. Shertok addressed a plenary session of the National Council of Palestine Jews, called to frame its case for the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. He said there was no doubt that the committee was actuated by the highest motives and wished to recommend a just and workable solution. He added, however, that experience taught Jews that this was no guarantee of the implementation of such a recommendation. There has been no change of heart on the Palestine issue by the British Government, he said.

Referring to "numerous official announcements on the American attitude," Mr. Shertok said, "With the approach of the time when the United States, as a major power and as a member of the United Nations, will have to accept a direct share of responsibility for a solution of the Palestine problem, there is a renewed process of heart-searching in Government circles in the United States."

### Need for Speed Noted

The speaker declared that the sooner the Truman Administration made up its mind, the better.

The Jewish Agency representative declared that certain expressions by members of the Palestine Administration discouraged a belief that the United Nations group was the last committee that would study Palestine or that an early or definite solution was in sight. Uncertainty makes more acute than ever the question what should happen in the meantime, he added. The executive of the Agency, he said, will fully stress the need for interim recommendations by the inquiry.

David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the

National Council, who opened the session, made the same point as Mr. Shertok, that the committee should recommend the immediate opening of Palestine to all Jewish survivors in Europe, and also removal of the restrictions of the British White Paper of 1939.

He announced that, in associating itself with the Jewish Agency's submissions of documents, the National Council would produce evidence before the inquiry to show that the historical ties between Palestine and Jews had been continuous throughout centuries of dispersion.

He disclosed that a delegation of Spanish Jews living in Palestine would testify on the position of Jewish minority groups in Arab countries.

The meeting received no briefing from Mr. Shertok on the contents of the Jewish Agency's proposed testimony. He said the Agency's deliberations had not yet reached a definitive stage.

It is understood that the Zionist leaders have not yet formulated their evidence because they are still in a quandary over the partition issue. This controversy, which began last year, was threshed out at the World Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland, last December and has since agitated Zionist councils. The issue is whether to come out boldly in asking for a partition of Palestine or to leave it to the United Nations' inquiry to make recommendations on its own.

Some Zionists seem sanguine enough to believe that the inquiry group may recommend something better than partition. American Zionist leaders, most of whom oppose any partition scheme, especially Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Emanuel Neumann, are not at the current meetings of the Jewish Agency Executive.

## SILVER SEES U. N. BLOW IN TRUMAN DOCTRINE

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, June 24.—Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, in an address here today before the Central Conference of American Rabbis, termed the Truman Doctrine "an unpremeditated, but withal, a dangerous assault on the status and authority of the United Nations."

As president of the conference, he attacked the United States Government and all governments and peoples of the earth, "to strengthen in every way the United Nations organization." He also called on the Jewish community act which could undermine its authority and to avoid any new division of mankind into competitive and conflicting blocs of rival ideologies.

Dr. Silver spoke tonight at Temple Emanu-el, at the opening session. Other speakers were the Right Rev. T. W. Jones, Moderator of the Church of Canada; Dr. Abraham J. Feldman of Hartford, Conn., vice president of the Central Conference, and Dr. Harry J. Stern of Temple Emanu-el, Montreal. A message was read from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Dr. Silver urged the United States to adopt the Stratton Bill now before the United States Congress, which would admit 400,000 displaced persons of all faiths into the United States during the next four years. He also urged that the United States Government "assert itself anew in behalf of an interim arrangement which would make it possible for a substantial number of these refugees to go to Palestine at once pending the final recommendations of the Assembly of the United Nations."

## Dr. Feldman of Hartford Heads American Rabbis



Dr. Abraham J. Feldman

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, June 29.—Dr. Abraham J. Feldman of Hartford was elected president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at its fifty-eighth annual convention, which closed today.

He succeeds Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland and becomes the twenty-fifth president of the largest and oldest rabbinical organization in this hemisphere. By his election to head the American Reform rabbinate, he also becomes a vice president of the World Union for Progressive Judaism. He has been rabbi of Congregation Beth Israel Hartford for more than twenty years.

The other officers elected were: Prof. Jacob R. Marcus of the Hebrew Union College, vice president; Isaac H. Marcuson of Macon, Ga., administrative secretary; Sidney L. Regner of Reading, Pa., finance secretary, and Phineas Smoller of Chicago, treasurer.



# THE New Palestine

NEWSPAPER ISSUE

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JUNE 27, 1947

TAMUZ 9, 5707

## Convention to Act Upon Palestine Situation

The opening session of the Golden Jubilee Convention of the ZOA will be held on Thursday night, July 3, in historic Carnegie Hall in New York City, at which Dr. Abba Hillel Silver will deliver his presidential address, which will sound the keynote of this most important gathering of American Jewry. Chairman of the session will be Dr. Emanuel Neumann.

According to the program submitted by Dr. Harris J. Levine, convention program chairman, and approved by the final meeting of the National Executive last Wednesday night, the 50th Annual ZOA Convention is expected to be the most colorful and fruitful in the annals of the movement. (Details of the program on Page 2).

### Political Scene To Be Reviewed

Every single aspect of the political situation relating to the future of Palestine will be discussed and acted upon at the political session of the ZOA convention which will be held on Saturday night, July 5, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania. Daniel Frisch, who will preside at this session, states that he anticipates there will be "an uninhibited thrashing out of the entire situation, particularly in the light of the UN hearings."

### Erstling at Sabbath Services

Rev. Maurice Erstling, President of the Jewish Ministers Cantors Association of America, will officiate at the Sabbath morning services for convention delegates in the Georgian room at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The sermon will be preached by Rabbi Gordis of New York.

A reception for the delegates will be held Sunday night under the auspices of the Metropolitan Zionist Fund of which Paul Kaminsky is the president.

## 226,000 Members Reported to Date

The final meeting of the ZOA National Executive, under the chairmanship of Dr. Emanuel Neumann, heard reports of the growth and achievements of the organization since the last convention by the chairmen of the various committees. Joseph Goldberg, national membership chairman, and Dr. Sidney Marks, executive director, reported that for the eight month period since October 1, a total of 44,200 new members were enrolled bringing the ZOA membership for the past twelve months to 226,000. Confidence was voiced that the membership total before the end of the fiscal year will reach a quarter of a million.

Dewey D. Stone, chairman of the Expansion Fund, made a fervent plea to all communities to fill their ZOA Expansion Fund goals to enable the organization to carry out its expanded program of public relations and educational activities in the coming year.

Jacques Tarczyner, chairman of the ZOA shekel campaign last year, announced that a country-wide shekel campaign on the basis of a two-year shekel will open November 13 through January 15, to ensure a large ZOA delegation to the 14th World Zionist Congress.

## State Dept. Deliberates Palestine Stand

By MURRAY FRANK

WASHINGTON.—The most interesting, if not sensational, event during the past fortnight in Washington in connection with Palestine was unquestionably the secret three-day meeting between leading State Department officials and the representatives of a select group of national organizations. The purpose of these meetings, which took place about the middle of June, was to explain to these representatives (and through them obtain the support of their membership throughout the country) the U. S. foreign policy and the so-called "Truman Doctrine." One of the points touched upon was Palestine.

(Continued on Page 11)

## UNSCOP Overwhelmed By Jewish Achievements

The UN Special Committee on Palestine was visibly impressed to an overwhelming extent by what they saw on their visit to Jewish settlements including Tel Aviv and colonies in the Negev, the southern desert of Palestine. In Tel Aviv, the committee members were greeted by streets lined with cheering and applauding crowds. They were taken on a whirlwind tour of the numerous cultural institutions, civic enterprises and factories which make Tel Aviv the most enterprising city in the entire Near East.

In the Negev, the UNSCOP saw what Palestine Jewry would do with that parched and desolate area if they were permitted to colonize it. They saw the contrast between the neglected soil of Arabs and the blooming spots of the 14 Jewish colonies, which only a short while ago were deserted. The UN members were submitted data showing that if the Jews were allowed to continue their colonization, 2,000 colonies accommodating 8,000,000 additional persons would be built up in the Negev alone.



## Palestine Government Throws Blame on Yishuv

The Palestine government, in a 12,000 word memorandum to the UN Commission, whitewashes Britain's failure to carry out the Mandate and places the blame for this failure fully on the shoulders of the

Jews and Arabs, primarily the Jews. The memorandum virtually lists the Mandate and the major Jewish achievements as the chief hindrances to the successful administration of the country. It reveals the true aims of the Bevin policy in Palestine, namely, complete liquidation of the Jewish national home as a cultural as well as political entity.

## Silver Confers With Marshall

WASHINGTON. — Dr. Abba Hillel Silver conferred with Secretary of State Marshall here last week to discuss current Zionist problems and the situation in Palestine.

Dr. Silver, during his stay in Washington, also met with a number of U. S. Senators.



# ZOA Convention to Act Upon Major Zionist Issues

## Silver, Neumann to Review Palestine Situation; Welles, McDonald, Morgenthau To Speak; 2,000 Delegates Will Attend

AUSTER, FORMER JERUSALEM MAYOR, TO BRING GREETINGS OF YISHUV

The 50th Annual (Golden Jubilee) Convention of the ZOA will open Thursday night, July 3, in the spacious and historic Carnegie Hall, New York City, with an expected attendance of some 2,000 delegates and alternates from all the 48 states, representing the largest constituency in the annals of the organization. Registration of delegates will start Thursday morning. The main issues to be discussed at the four-day session will be deliberation and action on the political situation affecting Palestine in the light of the possible recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly session in the Fall, organizational issues, education, public relations and youth.

### Presidential Address by Silver

The opening meeting on Thursday night will be highlighted by the presidential address of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, with Dr. Emanuel Neumann in the chair. The convention will be formally opened by Dr. Harris J. Levine, national convention committee chairman. Greetings of the city will be extended by Mayor William O'Dwyer. Dr. Sidney Marks, executive director and Abraham Goodman, treasurer, will render their reports. A memorial service will be held honoring our Palestine martyrs as well as outstanding Zionist personalities who died during the past year including Simon Shetzer, Jacob Fishman, Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Col. J. H. Patterson and Henry Monsky. The Jewish War Veterans, led by Lawrence J. Gross, county commander, will provide the Color Guard.

### 50 Year Dedication

Guest speakers at the convention will include former U. S. Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, who is scheduled to speak Sunday night at a plenary session at the Manhattan Center, dedicated to 50 years of American Zionism. Other speakers at that session will include Dr. Silver, Louis Lipsky and Dr. Harry Friedenwald, of Baltimore, honorary vice president of the ZOA, who will extend greetings.

Hon. James G. McDonald, American member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, will be the guest speaker at the Jewish National Fund session Friday noon, at which Judge Morris Rothenberg, president of JNF, will preside. Reports will be rendered by Dr. Harris J. Levine, national JNF chairman for the ZOA, and Mendel N. Fisher, executive director of JNF. Greetings will be extended by Aaron Wright of London, president of the JNF of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Sunday morning session will be devoted to the UPA and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, will address the delegates. Greetings from the Yishuv will be presented by Dr. Daniel Auster, former Mayor of Jerusalem and leading General Zionist of Palestine, who is coming to this country for this purpose. Dr. Israel Goldstein, chairman of the UPA, will preside and Charles Rees, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Karen Hayesod, will report.

### Political Session

The entire political situation in relation to Palestine will be reviewed and discussed at the political session which will be held on Saturday evening, presided over by Daniel Friebe, chairman of the ZOA Administration. The debate will be led by Dr. Neumann.

Speakers at the various sessions, which will cover all Zionist activities, will include such outstanding Zionist leaders as

Mortimer May, Dewey D. Stone, William B. Sytk, Herman Weisman, Rabbi Robert Gordis, Rabbi Irving Miller and other Zionist leaders from a cross-section of the country.

Other highlights of the convention will be a Youth Dinner on Friday night, with Herman Weisman, chairman of the American Zionist Youth Commission, presiding, at which Joseph Mayer of Young Judaea and Milton Arm, of Masada, will speak; a luncheon symposium devoted to the Confederation of General Zionists, to be held Saturday noon, presided over by Jacques Torckmeyer, to be followed by an Oneg Shabbat under the auspices of the Histadruth Ivrit, with Samuel J. Borowsky, Hebraist leader, presiding. Special exercises in honor of Independence Day will be held under the auspices of the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S., at which Albert D. Schanzer will be chairman and Ben Kaufman, past National Commander and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and William Kaplan, will speak.

The closing session on Sunday night will culminate with a memorial commemorating the 43rd anniversary of the death of Theodor Herzl, founder of modern Zionism.

## Neumann Warns Against Optimism

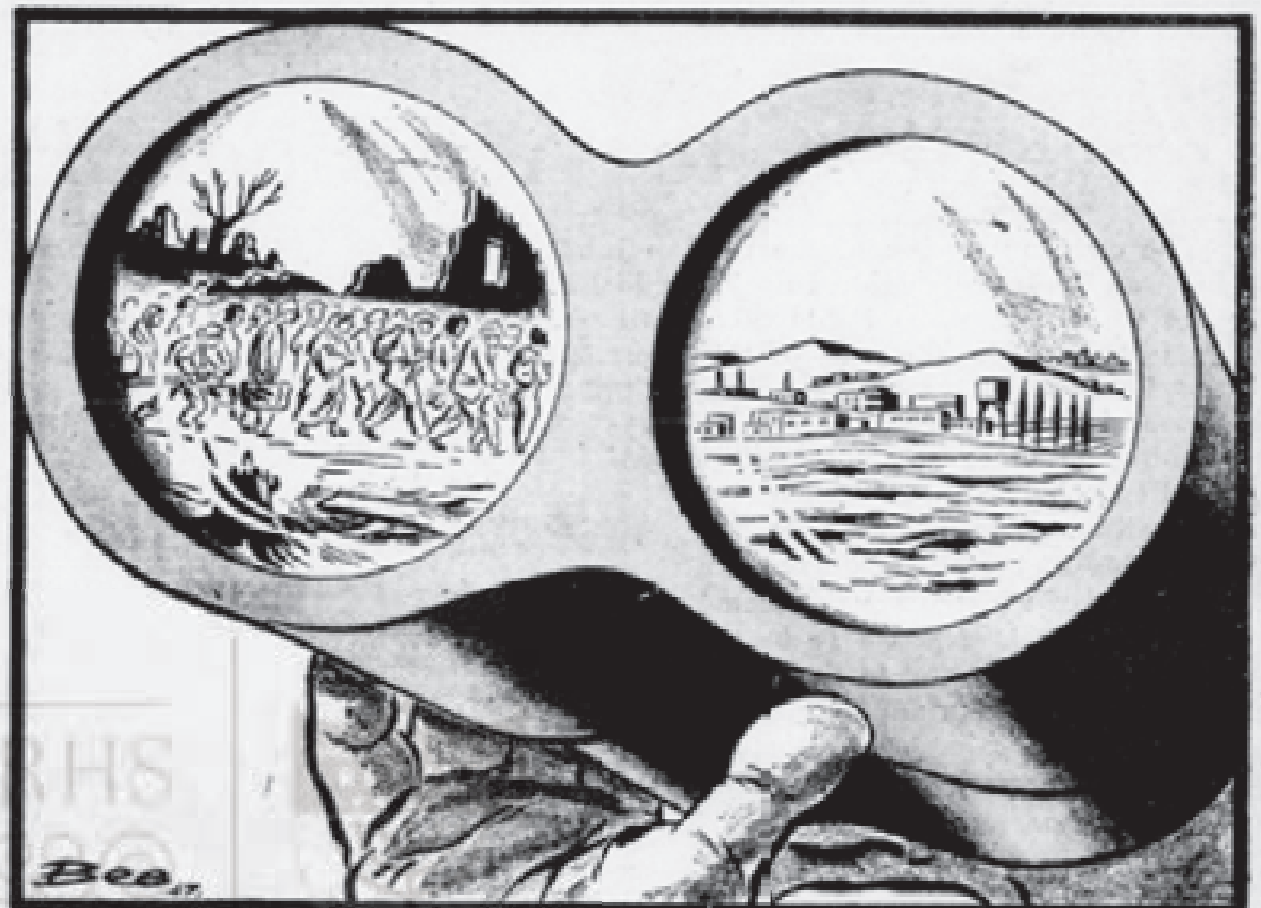
Warning against undue optimism regarding the special committee of the UN now in Palestine, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, vice president of the ZOA and member of the Jewish Agency Executive, speaking at the 47th Annual Rabbinical Assembly Convention, said:

"Not only are the dice loaded against us—not only is it doubtful whether satisfactory recommendations will be forthcoming, but no one can tell when and how the recommendations will be implemented, if at all."

The convention was presided over by Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow of New York.

## British to Press Morrison Plan

Press dispatches from Jerusalem predict that the Palestine Government will propose to the Inquiry Committee the acceptance of the Morrison federalization plan which was proposed by the British Government last year and which was virtually unanimously rejected by Zionists and the American Government as tending to establish another Jewish ghetto in Palestine. The government memorandum, which is similar to that presented to the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry with slight modifications, is believed also to contain reference to the oil situation in the Arabian Peninsula and the route of the pipelines as well as a comparative survey of the Jewish and Arab secret armed forces.



ONE OUTLOOK—REHABILITATION THROUGH A JEWISH STATE

## Palestine Arabs' Boycott Aimed Against DP Visit by UNSCOP

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS REPORTER

JERUSALEM (By Cable).—The extended tour by the UNSCOP members throughout Palestine is interpreted in some quarters as intended to mark time pending the outcome of negotiations with the Arabs to call off their boycott. However, the prospects for such annulment of the boycott are at this time unfavorable. This is because the Arabs feel themselves in a strong position since the Arab League and the Arab states are anyhow able to present the Arab case at the UN Assembly. Hence, the Palestine Arab Higher Committee is able to demand concessions as a condition for calling off the boycott, as for example, the elimination by UNSCOP of their proposed visit to the DP Camps. Their visits to the Arab districts have proven irritating to the UNSCOP members, as they are unable to contact the representatives of the Arabs or the inhabitants. Even hospitality is being withheld them by the Arabs.

The Jewish enterprises are evoking a great deal of interest and admiration among members of UNSCOP. They were especially impressed by their first contacts with the kibbutzim and their visits to JNF colonies. However, it is unwise to assume that the sympathy which they evince will necessarily guide the UNSCOP in their ultimate conclusions. Still less is the guarantee that their conclusions will be implemented, although naturally the UNSCOP members express a hope that this will be so. More likely, the policy of the Big powers will be the determining factor in the line which the UNSCOP membership will take.

Partition is still a favorite topic among those speculating as to the recommendations of the UNSCOP. However, I believe that England will not support such a proposal except as a possible alternative after the transition period in which local autonomy will be extended.

British drive. They claim they have sent 15,000 postcards to UNSCOP demanding the evacuation of British troops.

Much satisfaction is expressed here at the action taken by UNSCOP in recommending the revising of the death sentence which has been passed against the three Jewish youths. UNSCOP seems to be exhibiting on this score a keen understanding of the mood of the Yishuv which does not see in the executions of these three youths a preventive against terrorism. Haganah's actions against terrorism on one side and the escape of Major Farran, British police superintendent who was involved in the kidnapping of a Jewish youth, Rukovits, on the other side, strengthens the public feeling that the sentence of the three youths will be commuted.



Palestine Communists are very active in an anti-



דער טאג

THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY

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זונטאג  
בילאג

דאנערשטאג, 29 סעפטעמבער, 1947

פופציג יאר ציוניזם אין אמעריקע

די ציוניסטישע באוועגונג, וואס עפענט זיך היינטיגע דאנערשטאג אין ניו יארק, איז א גאלדענער יוביליי-  
באוועגונג. — די ערשטע גרינדער פון ציוניזם אין אמעריקע. — די וויכטיגסטע מאמענטען פון אמעריקא-  
נער ציוניזם. — זיינע פידער און אישוס. — געשערעכען מיט ציוניסטישע פידער.

פון ד. נ. סווערדל

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דער אנהייב פון ציוניזם אין  
אמעריקע

ס'איז א טעות צו סייען, אז דער  
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דער ציוניזם ביים ארויס פון די  
היינטיגע

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PM 1-4-47  
**Dr. Silver**  
**Fears U. S.**  
**Shift on**  
**Palestine**

By LEON EDL.  
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, retiring president of the Zionist Organization of America, last night called upon the U. S. A. to make known its position on the Palestine question—and expressed the fear that Washington may even now be co-operating in the creation of some new Palestine partition plan “which our Government previously rejected under pressure of public opinion.”

Dr. Silver spoke at the 50th anniversary convention of the Zionist organization, a movement which had its beginning in 1897 under the impetus of a Viennese journalist named Theodore Herzl and which has grown into the most powerful Jewish agency in the world working toward the establishment of Palestine as a national Jewish homeland.

**ZOA Meets Under Unusual Circumstances**

“Our Government is not unwilling to assume the role of leadership in the affairs of the world today,” Dr. Silver told an audience that packed Carnegie Hall to the roof. “Its foreign policy touching many parts of the world is strong and affirmative.”

“When it wishes to, it speaks and acts clearly and forcibly.”

“We wish that our government would take the same clear and firm position on the subject of Palestine.”

The meeting took place under circumstances unlike previous Zionist conventions. The recent events in the Holy Land added notes of fervor and passion which permeated the speeches. A deeply stirred audience punctuated Silver's address with waves of applause and



Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
... an unbeatable people ...

cheers. The fervor was reflected in the solemn singing of the Jewish national anthem, *Hatikoah*, before and after the speech.

Points made by Rabbi Silver:

¶ **Britain and Palestine:** “With Great Britain we have come to the end of the road, and at the end of the road there is a stone wall.”

¶ **USSR and Palestine:** “Russia has spoken ‘in words that I hoped would come from the American delegate to UN but didn’t...’ it acknowledged and endorsed the national aspirations of the Jewish people.”

¶ **US and Palestine:** “It is doubtful whether any new formula for the solution of the problem will emerge ‘from the Committee of Inquiry (see story by Victor Bernstein on Page 8)...’ But in the last analysis the solution will depend upon the acquiescence of the three Great Powers, and more especially of the U. S. A.”

¶ **U. S. A. and Palestine:** “Where does the U. S. Government stand? No one knows... there is fear... our government may wish to have... declarations and resolutions of the last 25 years brushed aside and ignored...”

**Cites Building Of New Colonies**

Amid resounding cheers, Silver concluded:

“A people which in the last six months of political unrest, martial law, curfews, mass arrests and endless governmental interferences, could build 24 new colonies... is an unbeaten and unbeatable people.”

**Dr. Silver Calls For Clearer U. S. Palestine Policy**

Retiring Head of Zionists Says Nation Will Decide Success of U. N. Inquiry

The success of the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine depends ultimately on the attitude of the United States, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, retiring president of the Zionist Organization of America, said last night, and called for a clearer statement of United States policy on the issue.

He condemned what he called the “tight-lipped policy” in Washington, saying he spoke for 800,000 organized Zionists in this country who are members or affiliates of his organization. He gave the president's address at the opening session of the Z. O. A.'s fiftieth anniversary convention at Carnegie Hall.

Reminding the delegates that the United Nations commission only has the power of making recommendations for a solution to the Palestine problem, Dr. Silver said: “Undoubtedly the U. N., for the sake of its own prestige and future effectiveness, will do its utmost to find a solution. But in the last analysis the solution will depend on the acquiescence of the three powers, and more especially of the United States.”

**Russia Backs Jewish State**

He explained that the Soviet Union had already gone on record as supporting a Jewish state in Palestine. Great Britain, on the other hand, has made its position “unmistakable,” and “wishes to remain in Palestine as long as possible,” he said.

In the United States, he continued, Zionism has always been regarded as part of the “forward-looking progressive foreign policy of the government. But while the United States might work toward this goal through “strong and affirmative action,” he said, it so far is following a “hands off” policy.

“The Zionists of America have a right to ask both political parties to make good their pledges at this decisive hour,” he said.

Dr. Silver reviewed the accomplishments of the Z. O. A. during the last year, and emphasized particularly, the work of a committee on unity. The committee has been attempting to solidify Zionist feeling in this country, he said, and reports that now 80 per cent of the American Jewish community favor a Jewish state in Palestine.

**Work to Solidify Ranks**

The committee also has been working to strengthen the ranks inside the movement, he said, and is opposed to “extremists” who “condone murder and the shedding of innocent blood.”

“The terrorist campaign to which certain dissident groups in Palestine have resorted in defiance of Jewish national authority, serves to distort the true character of Zionism in the eyes of the world,” he said.

Another speaker at the opening session, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, a vice-president of the organization, denied accusations that Zionists are motivated by anti-British motives, or are in principle opposed to co-operation with Great Britain.

“We are opposed to British policy only where it conflicts with one great overriding interest—the stake of the Jewish people,” he said. “They are the one people in the world to whom Palestine is not a matter of relative advantage, but a matter of life and death.”

**A Courageous Speech by Dr. Silver**

This writer has on several occasions voiced his criticism of Dr. Hillel Silver because of his extremist stand on the Palestine issue. It is therefore particularly gratifying to report an address of his which was both courageous and in the best spirit of progressive democratic thinking. Rabbi Silver spoke at the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Montreal and his speech was one of the most outspoken utterances against the rising reaction in the country and against the war spirit which is being deliberately whipped up to foment hatred and to prepare the ground for another world holocaust.

Rabbi Silver boldly attacked those who “seek to halt the spread of Communism throughout the world by a world war and by fighting Communism within the borders of the United States by a red witch hunt.” Words such as these spoken are an indication of a revival of the true spiritual leadership of the Rabbinate.

**ACT ON PALESTINE, SILVER URGES U. S.**

This Nation Must Take Lead.

He Tells 50th Anniversary Meeting

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, retiring president of the Zionist Organization of America, said last night that the United States Government must take the lead if there is to be a proper and just solution of the Palestine problem.

At the opening session of the fiftieth anniversary convention of the ZOA in Carnegie Hall before 3,000 delegates and visitors, Dr. Silver, who is chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, said he would be less than frank if he did not report that Zionists are apprehensive that this Government is not taking an earnest leadership in approaching the Palestine question.

He said that despite the statement of Secretary of State George C. Marshall earlier in the week that “there has been no change or departure from the traditional United States policy toward Palestine,” a more specific and definite statement should be made by the Government.

“Time is running out,” he continued. “Within two months a report will be presented to the Assembly of the United Nations, and the United States will have to take a position. We hope that our Government will not confront us and the rest of the American people with an unwelcome fact accompli which will be at variance with the attitude which we have every right to expect from our Government on the basis of the record of more than a quarter of a century.”

“Our Government is not unwilling to assume the role of leadership in the affairs of the world today. Its foreign policy touching many parts of the world is strong and affirmative. When it wishes to it speaks and acts clearly and forcibly. We wish that our Government would take the same clear and firm position on the subject of Palestine.”

**Soviet Position Called Gained**

Dr. Silver termed the Soviet position, as expressed by Andrei Gromyko at the United Nations session, “a positive and substantial gain for our movement.” He expressed doubt that any new formula for the solution of the Palestine problem would emerge from the current investigations of the United Nations Special Committee of Inquiry.

He also said he was opposed to any partition plan for Palestine and expressed the hope that a way would be found to coordinate the activities of all elements in Palestine who are determined to resist “the iniquitous regime of the White Paper.”

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, New York, vice president of the ZOA and a member of the Jewish Agency, said it was not true that the American Zionists were in principle opposed to cooperation with Great Britain, or motivated by an anti-British policy.

Dr. Neumann presided at last night's meeting. He said a sense of political realism should reconcile the British Foreign Office to the fact that American Zionists will continue to offer political resistance to any plans or proposals that would defeat the aims of Zionism.

Dr. Morris J. Levine, New York, chairman of the National Convention Committee, expressed the hope that the meeting “will prove to be the last held by the Zionist Organization of America prior to the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish state.”

Dr. Sidney Marks, New York, executive director of the ZOA, reported a “continued and healthy growth of the organization.” Abraham Goodman, Miami Beach, Fla., treasurer, read his annual report. The convention will continue with sessions today at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Some 3,000 delegates have registered for the four-day anniversary convention, which has headquarters at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Other speakers will be Dr. James O. MacDonald, member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry to Palestine, at 12:30 p. m. today; Henry Morgenthau Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury and now general chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, at 1 p. m. Sunday, and Senators Owen Brewster, Republican, of Maine, and James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, at 8 p. m. Sunday.



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ק״ץ מאבט קעז ניט שטערן אויפן פון אידישן היימלאנד,  
זאגט סילווער ביי ערעפענונג פון צ״ז יובל קאנווענשאן

פאדערט אמעריקע זאל ערקלעהרען  
קלאר איר שטעלונג צו ארץ ישראל

קעגנאנד האט אפגעמאכט דעם זינט פאר ווייטערדיגע סארהאנדלונגען, וואס פלוצלינג — פאטענץ צוהערשט פירע, וואס לויפט אויס מיט קעמילונגסלעכטער. — טויל פון איינשטן פאלט קען נישט אפגעשטעלט ווערן פון אים יעדאמל, וואס דא קעגנאנד נישטאן.

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המחיר הנמוך ביותר של המוצר הוא 1.5 שקלים, והמחיר הגבוה ביותר הוא 2.5 שקלים. המחיר הממוצע של המוצר הוא 2.0 שקלים.

אז איינפאכט און אפצוהאלטן  
זינט "דעם יום" פון אנטקענען  
אויסצושטעלן און נישטאומען  
און דערציילענען די צייטן, און  
אז "האט דערשטענען די העכסטע  
אדער פון לעבארטייטן איינפאלן  
צו די איינפאלן פונדעם און  
און פונדעם און "אויסגען".

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דר, לערן האט דאן איבערגענומען  
דעם פארווערטס צו דעם נאכאנאנד  
האט ער צוריקגעשטעלט צו "דזשיאנאס  
פאטער" אין באשולדיגונג אן "אפעריר  
קאמפער צווישנעם יונג און פרינציפ  
זענען קאמפערזאציע צום ענטאנדר  
פאר יונג פאסערס פון אן אנטו  
געשטע פאליס" אין דערשולדיג  
צום האט דר, נישטן באשולדיגט אן  
דרע געשטע איבערן פאסערס  
צוליב זיין געזעס איינזען אן "דער  
אפערקאמפער צווישן דעם יונגער  
קאמפערס פאליס צווישן פאלא אדער  
אפערקאמפער וואס ערעווע צווישנעם צו  
זענען פון ערעווע".

[illegible]

ד"ר. ניוטון האט שטארק געלויבט  
פארברעכענען פון ד"ר. סילבער אלס  
ענדעט פון דער אינאיינעם פאר  
לעבט צוויי יאהר, און דערנענטער  
וועט האט זיך געמאכט אפגעפאלן א  
שטארק באוועגונג צו אפגעזייערן די  
אפגעזייערע פון דער ארגומאנטייע  
ווי אז מען וועל ענטפער דערנענטער ד"ר.  
לויטער פאר נאך א שטענדיג, אבער  
לויטער פאר נאך עס גיט ערלויבונג.

|  | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2432 | 2 |
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דער סילבסער איז אויסגעווען נאך  
זיין סוף א גרויסער אנדאזער ווען  
ניסאם האט אים פארגעשטעלט  
האט אנגעהויבן זיין פליידערס  
דע סוף א קלענער אפטיאונג פון  
דערהיכטונג פון אפטיאונג  
נישט אין די לעצטע פונקט יאנאר  
פון דער צייט ווען סוף האט נאך  
סוף און אפטיאונג פון דער נאך  
לעבט אין אים ווען די נאכט פון  
אויסער סוף און ארץ ישראל  
נעמערען דאס וועט פאכעס  
אויסער סוף און  
אויסער סוף און  
אויסער סוף און

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cont. from p. 18

[illegible][illegible]

מן סמיים ופערסענעלע בארעטל אין א בארעטיגעקעט, און ס'ע דערנאך האבען אזוי אים עס באקעט, דעם אים אבער ווייזט גוט גענוג, די אפערעאטער דעם געזונט בארעטל און אי קלאר דעמאנטירט איר שטעלונג.

[illegible]

אין א סימבאל פון ירושלים צו דער  
סאטומענעווען דערמאנענדיג דוד דוד דוד  
ווערן פון דער לעבנדיגער און די אידן  
פון ארץ ישראל ווייל איבערצייגט  
דער שיינעל צו א געזעכטער לייזונג  
פון דער ארץ ישראל פראגע ליגט פון  
א גרויסער סאם אין די הענט פון  
אמעריקע.

דער ווער האלטן, וואס ווייטן  
דער פערשער פון יארן, פארשער  
אויף די אפערקאמאן אירען צו שטיין  
אויף דער וואג אין אירענע סאפאס  
אין פארטן אירע אומפאמאנע  
קייט אין איר ישרל, נאך אירע  
ווערפערקעניגן קאן פערל פאן  
קען פאר אונז דורכפירען די גוי  
פא אפערקאמאן, וואס לויט איר  
עוויגסטן פא אונז דער,  
היינט פא וואס די ערשטע  
פא אפערקאמאן אירע ווערען אין דער  
פא פערקאמאן, פא פא וואס ווען די  
ווערען פא דער אפערקאמאן פאפאס  
12 היינט וואס פא א ווערען פאפאס  
פא דער פערקאמאן, היינט  
וואס פא איר ווערען דער פערקא  
דער פא די פערקאמאן פא דער פער  
פאפאס ערשטענע.











# פילדער און פאר'כטן

JULY 5, 1947

דער טאג - 3-18-47

## פון דער ציוניסטישער קאנווענשאן



די קאנפערענץ פון דער ציוניסטישער קאנווענשאן אין קארנעליהאל דאנערשטאג אוועק.

Photo by Alexander Archer.



ד"ר. אבא הילל סילוהער

נישט אים זיין באדייט און פרעזידענט  
פארשטייט זיך דער קאנווענשאן.



ד"ר. יעזשוא הרטא

פערזאנלעך פון ציוניסטישער קאנווענשאן  
פארשטייט, און שטייט פון דער היסטאריע  
פון דער קאנווענשאן, וואס עס  
וועט פארשטיין די פארשיידענע דעטאלן.



די באאמטע פון דער ציוניסטישער קאנווענשאן און די מיטגלידער פון דער עקזעקוטיווע פון דער ציוניסטישער  
ארגאניזאציע אויף דער פלאנטינג פון קארנעליהאל. אין צענטער וועט ד"ר. א. סילוהער און עמנואל ניומאן



cont. on next page



"The Zionists of America have the right to ask both political parties to make good on their pledges at this decisive hour. Zionism has always been regarded as part of the forward-looking progressive foreign policy of the American Government. Nothing has transpired in recent years to necessitate any change in this policy. We as American citizens have the right to turn

## Evaluating American Zionism

The Zionist movement in the United States has not only made its monumental contributions to the upbuilding of Palestine, but it has influenced decisively the development of Jewish life and of Judaism in this country. It has given definite direction to the unfoldment of American Jewish life. Whatever is constructive and creative in the spiritual life of American Jewry and in its forms of communal organization, whatever is positive and forward-looking can be traced in a large measure to the tremendous affirmations of basic Zionism. For Zionism is not merely a political program for the re-establishment of the Jewish State in Palestine. It is a philosophy of Jewish history, valid for Jewish communities throughout the world, guiding them to a sound, dignified and self-respecting existence in harmonious adjustment to the life about them.

The first world war confronted the Zionist movement with its first major crisis and American Zionism was summoned to take what "virtually involved a trusteeship for the world movement and for the Zionist institutions in Palestine." American Zionism met the challenge and matched the hour. The second world war again summoned American Zionism to assume the gravest responsibilities for the future of our movement. Here again, I believe, we were not found wanting either in political competence, action or material support.

Outside of the Yishuv, America today is the most important center of Jewish life and of Zionist activity. The destruction of European Jewry, the growth of the American Jewish community and the role of the United States in the world today have brought this about. As our movement enters a great hour of decision, it can count upon the unswerving faithfulness, the courage and discipline of a well-organized, well-informed and mature Zionist movement in the United States, re-inforced by overwhelming pro-Zionist sympathies of American Jewry.

—From Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver's Address at the Opening of the 50th Annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America.

## Zionist Convention

## American Zionists Meet

On the weekend marking the celebration of the U. S. Declaration of Independence from British rule, over 3,000 delegates met in New York at the Golden Jubilee Convention of the Zionist Organization of America. Leaders of the Senate and church dignitaries, including Senators Taft, Pepper, Lodge and Ives, asserted in their statements of greeting to the convention that the U. S. should insist that the Mandate be carried out by Britain. The Vaad Leumi, the National Council of Palestine Jewry, called upon American Jewry to demand Jewish independence in Eretz Israel.

As a matter of discipline, Progressive District 95, headed by Dr. Morris Zucker, was suspended.

to our government and to ask that it press for the implementation of this policy in the council of nations—a policy which is non-partisan in character and thoroughly approved of by the American people. American Jewry will watch closely, hopefully and prayerfully the actions of our government in the next few months."

That is putting the responsibility where it belongs. For it is useless, in the midst of all our hopes and disappointments in connection with the United Nations action with respect to Palestine to ignore two very significant factors:

First, that whatever the recommendations of the United Nations Committee of Inquiry the future status of Palestine will ultimately be decided by the great powers that will have to implement whatever decisions are reached.

Second, that of the great powers that will be practically responsible for the decision with respect to Palestine, the United States of America is the most

ed because it requested a hearing before the UN sessions in Flushing thus violating the agreement that the Jewish Agency represent all Zionist bodies.

The convention opened July 3 at Carnegie Hall. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, the president, urged in his opening address that the U. S. take the lead in the solution of the Palestine problem; termed Soviet position as against Zionism. Dr. Emanuel Neumann asserted that American Zionists will offer political resistance to any attempts to defeat Zionism. Reports by the various officials and committees were presented.

Dr. Emanuel Neumann was elected President.

important because it is the most likely to affect the judgement of the other governments. It is violating no secret to say that as votes the delegate of the United States so vote the delegates of most, though not all, of the Latin American countries. With the stand of the Soviet Union and the so called Slave block already known, the concurrence of the United States in a resolution calling for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, would virtually assure an overwhelming majority for what, after all, has been American policy for many years.

But will the U. S. Government take the stand we expect it to take?

Dr. Silver was right: when he said that "American Jewry will watch closely, hopefully and prayerfully the actions of our government in the next few months."

And all that need be added is that these actions will bear watching. For after all is said and done, they, and not all squabbles, are the crux of our problem.

cont'd from p. 23

אין נאמען דר. זיידעס סטענענדיג  
 געלערט האט זיידעס דעם זין  
 סאטא לעבנען באזיגט אין ארץ ישראל  
 דעם פערטלינג פ' האט באזאגט אז  
 נאך באדען זיינען זיידע האט סאטא  
 זיידעסכאט אים אין ארץ ישראל.  
 דר. סטענענדיג האט זיידעס אן  
 אן בעסטע מער האט ער אן אים  
 געוואן אפזיידענדיג ארץ-אין—אין  
 ארץ אין ארץ ישראל און דעם פ'ט  
 אן זיידעס אונזע וואס האט זיידעס  
 זיידעס אן זיידעס.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

[illegible][illegible]

ר. לויטאז האט אין א קינדער ריז  
א באדאוונט פאר'ן כבוד, וואס מען  
האט אים אויסגעלייגט, און אויסגעפאר  
קייט אלס צווייטסטן און צווייטן רי  
זייערע און אים פארזייכטע און ריז  
אויסגעטעט כבוד פארזייכטע דעם  
אסאך פאר א אויסגעטעטע

הוא מנסה להשיג את המענה הנכון ביותר, אך הוא לא יודע. הוא לא יודע כיצד להשיג את המענה הנכון ביותר, אך הוא לא יודע. הוא לא יודע כיצד להשיג את המענה הנכון ביותר, אך הוא לא יודע.

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ווי סען נעמט אן וועט זיך פאר אונזער ווייניגער ווערן, וועט ווען פארנעמען דעם פלאץ פון פארנעמען גיטאן אין זיין ארבעט נעמט.

[illegible]

לכבוד שבת אין די פראסטעס און  
מיט פון דער לאנדשעפט אונטערזען  
פארשטעלעט געווערען פון פריימע  
פארשטעס פון נאכטען נאך העלדען.  
און די דעלעגאטען האבן זיך אפגע-  
רעדט אונטערזען מיט רוחניות.  
פריימע ביזנאס, נאכטען ראדעס  
שעכט, און אפערירעס געווערען א פיל  
נע שטעלדעס שטודען, דעם זיילאס פאר  
דעם פון געלעבטע שטעלעס האט זיך  
פאסען קרוס און הערשא, און בעת  
דעם שטודע האט דער עולם געווען  
אפערט און איר אידעס געזען איר  
שטעלע און אפערט פון בערל ביזנאס,  
און אונטערזעלעס.

דער ארעסט, מיט דערמאן וויסנא  
אלס דע האלדזשן אין געווען געווען  
סעס דע ציוניסטישער יונגע.  
רבי סימור קאהן, וועלכער אין  
נאך וואס צוריקגעקומען פון ארץ  
ישראל, האט ער האט געלערנט אין  
העברעאישע אוניווערזיטעט אין א  
סאלאדזשיעס פון דע ציוניסטישער און  
גאנצליכע האט געלערנט דעם  
אונדזעס פון ארץ ישראל און אפער  
קאמער יונגע. האט קומט אהין,  
ער האט דעמאלסט, אז די אפער  
העלדעס פון ישוב יענע ניו דז, האט  
ווארען סאכעסע אין קינגעסאון און  
שיסען סאלאדזשע, נאך וואס געווען  
אויסגעדאכטען און בויען ניו יארק.  
סאלאדזשע, ווערענדיגעטעס פון  
"סכנה", האט געפאדערט די ארמאני-  
אונט פון דע אלגעמיינער ציוניסטי-  
שער יונגע אין אמעריקע, האט זאל  
אויסגען פון "העברעאיש" און  
יין "העברעאיש" פון ארץ

א סיניס איינרוט האט געמאכט  
דער 18 יארהער יום דער פון  
פיראראט וואו דורשטא. וועלכער האט  
געמאכט דעם צו שטעלן סתם אויפן  
געמאכט צו דער איינער יד  
היום פון היינטיגן טאג.  
יודית טענהאייס פון "אינטער-  
נאציאנאלע" זאכטן מעדיצינען  
האט דערשיינט וועגן דער היינטיגער  
זאכטן וואס די ראווע ניר ארמאט  
זאכטן פון.

עס האט אויך געזען דא, שילדע  
באדייט, ענדענדיגן דורכאויס פון

[illegible]



צ״ז - קאנווענשאן פאדערט יז - עז קאמיסיע זאל  
רעקאמענדירן ארץ ישראל אלס אידישע מלוכה

רופט דורכצופירען די צוואגען פון  
דער באלפורדעקלאראציע

אדערע פארשטאנד וועט זיך דעם איינציגן אמת-דעמאנסטראציע  
מיטערע שטאט אין מיטל-ענד, אמת דה. יעזעק  
וואלדשטיין. — אדער יעזעק איז אמת א שטאט-  
שטאט, אמת ווערענדיג מיט אמת פון יודשטיין. —  
פארשטאנד פון אמת איז ווערענדיג אמת דעם אמת  
פארשטאנד, אמת פארשטאנד-פארשטאנד פון דעם אמת-  
— פארשטאנד אמת אמת דעם אמת אמת אמת אמת  
דעם אמת אמת אמת פון אמת-דעמאנסטראציע.

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די רעזולוציע פון דער אינזעציע  
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זאל זיין אין דעם יאר 1918.  
און די צווייטע קאנפערענץ  
זאל זיין אין דעם יאר 1918.

1970-1971

1. **התאחדות העובדים** (התאחדות העובדים הכללית) - התאחדות העובדים הכללית  
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העניין הזה לא ידוע עדיין  
לממשלה או למשרד החינוך.  
אולי נחשבו שיש להם סמכות  
לפיקוח על המוסדות האלו.  
אולי הם חושבים שיש להם  
סמכות כלשהי.

אין דעם "אויסגאנג" פון דעם  
וויכטיגסטן פארוואנדלונגס-  
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וועלט. דאס איז דער פראצעס  
וואס פארמאגט דעם לעבן.

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אדווערט אנטווערפער פאר איר ישראלי  
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דעם צווייטן וועלטקריגס  
וועלכע, כדי צו צעלענען  
אונזערע צווייטען אין דעם וועלט

אין די שטאטן דעם אלגעמיין  
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פארנאם דעם אלגעמיין

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הוא איסור באיכותם אף  
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עד אנושיותם מן דבר ברושיות  
אשר מן אנושיות מן דבר אינו  
הוא מן אנושיות ומה שאר  
אשר אנושיות אנושיות  
אשר מן אנושיות

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77. אייכנער, ווייטער האט לער  
האט איינגעזאגט דעם איינציגן  
עס איז פאר אן איינציגן  
אין איינציגן, אריינגעבן אן  
אין איינציגן אן איינציגן  
אין איינציגן איינציגן  
אין דעם איינציגן אן איינציגן

התאחדות המורים והתנועה הלאומית, שיתוף פעולה עם הממשלה, וכן עם המוסדות המרכזיים של החינוך, כגון משרד החינוך, מועצה אזורית חינוך, מועצה לביטחון ובריאות, ועוד. המטרה היא ליצור תשתית חינוכית שתאפשר למורים ולתלמידים להתמודד עם המגפה בצורה הטובה ביותר.

למעשה, אין זה נכון להניח כי תהיה  
התאמה בין המצב הכלכלי והחברתי  
בארץ ובחוץ לארץ. ישנן סיבות רבות  
למה לא תהיה התאמה כזו.

**אמנות וספרות**

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2008年12月25日 星期三 12:00:00

מארגנת, מאס קאריסאן (עוואנט, ער  
מאס איין פערזען מאר דער מאראיי  
ינגונג פון שוליסטעם אין ארץ  
ישראל.

עס האבן נאך געלערט זיין  
אויסצוגיין, און דער צווייטער  
אומצוגען אין אפטיילונג מיט  
יונגע ב. ברענעל, און דער דריטער  
נאך ברענעל א געזונטער און  
העלד אין ארץ ישראל.

המחלקה הכלכלית והמנהלית  
המחלקה הכלכלית והמנהלית  
המחלקה הכלכלית והמנהלית

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ד"ר הספרות עברית איז דאז העב  
דאמיטער אירעס פון דער ציוניסטישער  
ארגאניזאציע אין אשדודים. זי ווירט  
מעס זיך פאר דער הערשאפט פון  
דער העברעאישער שפראך אין ליטע.  
למזל דאז ס'איז פראגראם פון דער  
העברעאישער ליטווישער אקאדעמיע.

7. צווייטעס ארמאניאציע פון  
 אפטיילונג אין געזונט צווייטעס  
 זייט אונטערשיידענע יד הקדושה  
 פארט. 1. דאס איז אונזערע  
 רעזולטאטן צו פארשידענע און זיי  
 דעמאנסטרירן איז אפטיילונג זייט  
 טיט און פארשידענע פארטען.  
 2. דאס איז דאס צווייטע און  
 און אונטערשיידענע רעזולטאטן  
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## SILVER ASSAILS SEIZURE

Zionist Hopes U. N. Will Not Tolerate British Action

(Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, issued a statement yesterday condemning the British seizure of the Exodus 1947.

"The assault by force by the British Navy against a ship carrying Jewish refugees to their internationally promised homeland, reported in today's press, fills right-thinking men and women everywhere with indignation and horror," he said.

"I hope that the United Nations will not passively tolerate this act. I hope that some members of the United Nations will immediately raise before the Security Council the question of this arbitrary and lawless activity of Britain; and that the United Nations Special Committee now investigating the Palestine question will proceed immediately to investigate British practices with regard to Jewish immigrants en route to Palestine."

## 2 JEWISH GROUPS DENOUNCE BRITISH

American Conference, Zionist Emergency Council Assail Seizure of Refugee Ship

Great Britain's seizure of the ship Exodus 1947 off Palestine last Friday was denounced yesterday by two leading Jewish organizations.

Equally strong protests were voiced over Britain's action in sending the 4,500 unauthorized Jewish immigrants who had been aboard the vessel back to the port in France from which they had sailed.

In statements issued here, the American Jewish Conference and the American Zionist Emergency Council announced their stand. The former added that it had sent telegrams to President Truman and Secretary of State George C. Marshall asking an official United States protest to Britain. The latter reported plans for a mass rally in Madison Square Park tomorrow at 4:30 P. M.

### Urged to Take Steps

The Secretary of State was urged to take four steps immediately in the wire dispatched to him by the conference.

"The United States Government should not remain silent in the face of events which undermine the principles of international law and which can only intensify the present strife and tension in Palestine caused by Britain's breach of its obligations under the Palestine mandate to which the United States Government is also a party," the telegram said.

Mr. Marshall was called upon "to investigate the events referred to [seizure of the Exodus and transshipment of the refugees aboard]; to lodge a protest with the British Government over its action interfering with freedom of the seas; to demand that the British Government cease its illegal blockade of the Jewish National Home; and to secure guarantees that similar violations of international law by British authorities will not recur."

The telegram, signed by Louis Lipsky, chairman of the conference executive committee, said the agency spoke for "the overwhelming majority of the Jews in the United States."

The Zionist Emergency Council, representing "all official American Zionist organizations," will sponsor the Madison Square Park demonstration in protest against Britain's "piratical seizure" of the Exodus 1947 "outside of the territorial waters of Palestine by a naval party from three British destroyers and a cruiser," Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the council, said.

### Memorial to Bernstein

The occasion will also serve as a memorial to William Bernstein, first mate of the vessel operated by Haganah, Palestine underground organization.

Among speakers to be heard are Dr. Silver, Representative Emanuel Celler, and representatives of all major Zionist affiliates of the council. Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, will preside.

A third agency, the Political Action Committee for Palestine, announced it had sent telegrams to all Zionist groups asking adoption of the committee's "exodus by air" plan.

The same idea was in this week's Economist. The Marshall plan, the Economist said, "means that Britain has to work its passage back to prosperity through American favor in company with fifteen other nations plus western Germany."

"It means that the European governments who need American aid have been marshalled into a single line," the Economist added. "The main objective is incomplete."

"We are earnestly prepared to submit our plan entitled 'exodus by air' which provides for the repatriation of European Jews to Palestine minus the hazards faced by water transportation as is evident from British piracy on the high seas involving the SS Exodus 1947," the wire said.

"We humbly admit our inability to implement on a large scale our exodus by air program which provides for the parachuting of Jews between the ages of 18 and 35, due to lack of personnel and funds to insure successful operation."

The wire appealed for an end to "political and party differences" in an effort to cooperate on the project.

## STATES ZIONIST VIEWS



Dr. Emanuel Neumann  
The New York Times

## ACT ON PALESTINE, ZIONIST URGES U. S.

New Head of Organization Says Silence Is Throwing Game to 'Adversaries'

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, newly elected president of the Zionist Organization of America, deplored yesterday the failure of the United States Government to make its position on the Palestine question clear through the councils of the United Nations. He asserted that the Government's silence was "in effect throwing the game to the adversaries."

In an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, his first since election, he said that this silence has "encouraged a drift to an anti-Zionist solution."

Declaring that American policy has favored the cause of Zionism, Dr. Neumann called upon Secretary of State George C. Marshall and President Truman "not only to reaffirm American policy but to give a vigorous lead in the United Nations to achieve a solution in harmony with avowed American policy as it has done in many other international questions."

In a statement prior to the interview, Dr. Neumann referred to the Haganah ship, Exodus 1947, and the incidents connected with it, and charged the British Government with a "calculated piece of cruelty which has further infuriated the Jews of Palestine, increasing the tension in that country to the boiling point."

"For many months the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the whole Zionist movement have been engaged in serious efforts to discourage and control the anarchic activities of such underground elements as the Irgun and the Stern Group which have been conducting a campaign of violence on their own responsibility," Dr. Neumann asserted.

"We have stood and stand squarely behind the Haganah as the only legitimate and responsible Jewish underground pursuing a constructive and disciplined policy approved by constituent Jewish authorities in Palestine. The British Government is doing all it can to make the task of the responsible Jewish leadership increasingly difficult."

Meanwhile, Frank W. Burton,

member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, in a message to the American Zionist Emergency Council, issued a plea that Great Britain "make the Mandate the keystone of the Palestinian Arch." Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the council, will head a list of speakers today at 4 P. M. in a protest in Madison Square Park, "against a British policy which deported 4,500 Jewish passengers of the Exodus 1947 from Haifa to France."



PM 7/25/47



Inherited Hitler's Barbed Wire," "Who Is 'OILING' American Palestine Policy?" and "American Dollars Support Tyranny in Palestine," listened quietly while leaders of the Zionist movement condemned the British policy in Palestine and praised the action of France in receiving the Jewish refugees who were turned back after almost reaching their "homeland."



Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, declared: "We should speak to our own government, to President Truman and Secretary Marshall. We should ask, 'When will you intervene to stop British tyranny?'"

Pharmaceutical Industry: The Business of Health Care, 1994



# ZIONISTS DENOUNCE SEIZURE OF VESSEL

Dr. Silver, Dr. Neumann and Celler Speak at Rally of 20,000 in Park Here

Prominent Zionist leaders, speaking to a crowd estimated by the police at 20,000 persons at an outdoor rally in Madison Square Park, denounced yesterday the British seizure of the ship Exodus 1947, which was carrying 4,500 Jewish refugees to Palestine.

The speakers were headed by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, which sponsored the rally; Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Representative Emanuel Celler of New York.

A force of 100 uniformed policemen and thirty detectives was on duty. The police shut off traffic between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets on Madison Avenue to enable the overflow crowd to fill the avenue. Loudspeakers carried the addresses to the crowds in the park.

The meeting served also as a memorial to William Bernstein, first mate of the Haganah ship, Exodus 1947, who died of injuries in the fight last Friday between the British boarding party and refugees and the ship's crew. Two refugees were killed during that fight.

**Pictures Honor Dead Officer**

The high platform, facing Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, was draped with pictures of the first mate with captions that read: "Fought for his country, died for his people," and "American Haganah Hero—killed at hands of British." Several hundred persons stood behind wooden barricades, facing the platform, and held aloft placards denouncing the British Government.

"The Jews of America, the Jews of the world, and their sympathizers everywhere will not rest until the homeless and dispossessed refugees find their home at last and a chance to rebuild their lives in the land of Israel," Dr. Silver declared.

Declaring that the "world seemed to be morally bankrupt," Dr. Silver asserted:

"There are trying days ahead. I call upon the Jews of America to stand firm in the face of tyranny, cruelty and piracy. I suggest that they turn to their Government and ask whether there is not also a Truman doctrine which can be applied to the freedom of the Jewish people in Palestine, and whether there is not also a Marshall Plan for the beaten and broken victims of the last war."

He thanked the French Government for its benevolent treatment of Jewish refugees and requested the crowd to stand at attention and sing the French National Anthem.

"How can—how dare the British talk of maintaining peace and order in Palestine?" Representative Celler asked. "Their continued acts of shocking provocation, their attitude of police brutality, their callous indifference to human suffering all spell out one thing: there can be no peace in Palestine without a free Palestine."

**Covenant Seen Disregarded**

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, president of Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America, asserted that "Great Britain has committed another act of international anarchy, spiced by piracy, and has totally disregarded an internationally legal covenant sanctioned by fifty-two nations of the world."

In another address, Meir Grossman, president of the United Zionists-Revisionists of America, said that "unless America speaks out now and England is stopped, one of our last illusions will be destroyed."

# U. N. GETS PROTEST OF JEWISH AGENCY

Britain Accused of 'Shameful and Inhuman' Step in Return of Refugees to France

110954  
LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 23

—The Jewish Agency for Palestine submitted a letter today to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations against Britain of "shameful and inhuman action" in returning to France 4,500 Jews who tried to enter Palestine aboard the refugee ship Exodus 1947 a week ago.

The letter, signed by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American section of the Agency, asked Mr. Lie to forward the protest to the fifty-five member countries and to the members of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. Mr. Lie is expected to return from his vacation in Norway on Aug. 8, but his executive assistant, Andrew Cordier, said the letter would be sent to the committee.

Dr. Silver said that the interception and seizure of the Exodus 1947 by British warships occurred outside territorial waters and "in flagrant violation of the rules of international law governing the open seas."

The ship was rammed and severely damaged by British warships. Three persons aboard were killed.

**Shock to Civilized World**

"The circumstances under which these events took place have come as a shock to the civilized world and have deeply agitated the Jewish community in Palestine," the memorandum continued. "The forcible return of these survivors of the Nazi massacres to the refugee camps of Europe is a shameful and inhuman action calculated to destroy their morale and to produce further acts of desperation amongst their brethren in Palestine."

"For many months past it had been the practice of the British Government to send to Cyprus refugees arriving in Palestine outside the quota, there to await their turn for admission to Palestine," Dr. Silver said.

"This new and drastic departure in British policy, undertaken precisely at a time when the United Nations Special Committee is completing its work in Palestine and is about to proceed to Geneva for the preparation of its report, has created in Palestine an atmosphere of utmost bitterness which cannot but be prejudicial to an early settlement."

The crowd voiced approval of a resolution that called upon the United States Government "to protest, both in direct representations to the British Government and through the instrumentality of the United Nations, against these lawless acts of the British Government; a demand that an immediate end be put to these acts; and to insist on appropriate redress for the wrongs already committed."

Paul L. Goldman, general secretary of Achdut Havodah-Poale Zion (United Labor Zionist party), and Leon Gellman, president of the Mizrachi Organization of America, the Zionist religious group, addressed the gathering. Joseph Marks, brother of Bernard Marks, Captain of Exodus 1947, and Morris Bernstein, brother of the dead officer, made unscheduled speeches in which they urged support of the Zionist movement.

The action of the British Government would "seem to be" in direct contradiction with a special resolution of the General Assembly, the latter stated. This was a reference to a resolution calling on all governments and peoples to refrain from the threat or use of force or from any other action that might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the Palestine problem.

The Agency protested the confirmation by British authorities of death sentences on three Jews in Palestine.

# RELIEF PROGRAMS TO BE INTEGRATED

Orthodox Rabbis and the JDC Agree to Unite Their Work in Aiding Jews Abroad

The Joint Distribution Committee and the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada jointly announced yesterday that an agreement had been reached to integrate their programs devoted to the rehabilitation and advancement of Orthodox Jewish life in Europe.

An agreement signed by Edward M. M. Warburg, chairman of the JDC, and Rabbi Israel Rosenberg, chairman of the president of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, provided that the programs would be conducted "with the advice and counsel of the chief elements of Jewish Orthodoxy in America."

The statement said that the agreement should result in a marked reduction of appeals for assistance for the Orthodox projects which have been competitive to the fund-raising efforts of the United Jewish Appeal which sustains the work of the JDC.

Under the terms of the agreement the JDC recognizes the Jewish Central Orthodox Committee as the sole representative group in the United States to which it will refer for consideration various problems of Orthodox religious rehabilitation.

The Jewish Central Orthodox Committee, it was said, will appoint regional representatives in Europe to survey and submit recommendations on religious financial needs and programs to JDC.

The Vaad Hatzala, according to the agreement, will withdraw from all general relief activities and limit its future work to the assistance of rabbinical schools abroad that are not subsidized by the JDC and non-monetary emigration assistance for Yeshiva students and other religious scholars.

A statement by Rabbi Rosenberg and Rabbi Eliezer Silver, who are prominent members of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis and the Vaad Hatzala, said that Vaad Hatzala would attempt to raise \$1,000,000 for educational purposes.

# ZIONISTS DENOUNCE HANGINGS BY BRITISH

Zionist organizations in this country denounced yesterday the British hanging of three members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the World Jewish Congress, said:

"The World Jewish Congress is shocked at the calculated cruelty of the mandatory power in carrying out the death sentences on three members of the Irgun underground in violation of the moving appeal of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine to save the lives of those charged with attacking the Acre prison."

The American Zionist Emergency Council, of which Dr. Abba Hillel Silver is chairman, charged that the execution was a "deliberate act of violence."

Dean Alfange, chairman of the Christian American Palestine Committee, characterized the hanging as an "imperial lynching."

Twenty pickets, representing the American League for a Free Palestine, demonstrated for two hours in front of the British Empire Building, 620 Fifth Avenue. They carried placards and distributed pamphlets that condemned British actions in Palestine.



By William Zukerman

# MARCH OF JEWISH EVENTS

SEVERAL important facts emerge from the protest demonstration held in Madison Square Park against the 'Exodus' incident. The first fact is the undeniable unity of all Jewish parties within and outside the Zionist movement on the question of this protest. The Zionist Emergency Council which was responsible for the calling of the protest, had on this occasion the full support of the bulk of American Jewry and of the Liberal opinion in the United States.

The Emergency Council is, as is well known, not without opposition and even rifts and internal struggles. Lately these struggles have increased considerably and have revealed that that body is far from forming a real United Front of even American Zionist opinion. But on this particular occasion, the union was complete. Labor Zionists who oppose terror and Revisionists who favor it; militants and liberals; the progressive Hadasah and the reactionary Mizrahi; friends of the Haganah and supporters of the Irgun—all united for a single purpose,—to register a strong protest against the inhuman action of the Palestine Administration and of the British Navy in attacking a defenseless ship of immigrants on the high seas and returning them by force to the port they came from. This united action at a time when dissensions are increasing and partisan passions run high, is in itself an assuring and significant manifestation.

## The Protest Against the State Department

A second fact brought out by the protest was that it was directed not only against Great Britain, but also,—and probably to a stronger extent—against the American State Department attitude on Palestine.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver led the way in the criticism of the present American policy and most other speakers followed his lead. But he was strongest and most eloquent in his statement of the case against the State Department. "A feverish activity is now going on in Washington to rebuild Nazi Germany, but nothing has been done for the victims of Nazi aggression, who two years after a victorious war, are still languishing in concentration camps and have no place to go . . . A feverish activity is also going on when help has to be given to Great Britain to fulfill her imperialistic obligations towards monarchistic Greece and to strengthen Turkey,—all in the name of freedom and democracy, but the first and most tragic victims of the war are still without aid. . . . Is there not a Truman Doctrine which can be applied to the Jewish People of Palestine, is there not also a Marshall plan

The Madison Square Park Protest and its repercussions—The Unity of Jewry that it revealed—The United States included in the Protest—The endorsement of the Haganah above the Terrorists

for the beaten and broken victims of the last war?"

These are strong words because they are so obviously true. The hypocrisy of the two of the greatest democratic Governments who happen to be so concerned with democracy of late that they are ready to plunge the world into another bloody holocaust, and at the same time are acting like international bullies in dealing with helpless people who are seeking refuge and a place to live and work, is one of the most sickening public immoral acts of our times and will tend to undermine the moral position of Great Britain and the United States more than many other acts of international injustice which now abound in the world.

Rabbi Silver has done well to accentuate the responsibility of the American government in this outrage. For two years President Truman has been represented as the champion of a humanitarian proposal to admit one hundred thousand displaced Jews into Palestine. This was to have been done at the expense of the United States or of the United Nations, and had the support of all liberal minded public opinion of America. And now, that 4500 Jewish refugees have tried to implement the President's policy at their own expense and risk of life, they are being hunted down like criminals; their ship is rammed into as if they were pirates and some of them are clubbed to death, including an American citizen. And the American State department which is supposed to implement the President's policy, stands by in neutral silence and has nothing to say on the outrage. Do these people expect anyone to believe their protestations that they cannot sleep nights over the danger that is threatening democracy in the world?

The 'Exodus' affair is not only Jewish

Rabbi Silver has also done well to point the injustice that is now being done to the Jews in Palestine against the background of other world events in Greece, Turkey and Germany. They are all of one pattern and flow from the same source of national selfishness and rivalries which have been at the bottom of the moral crisis of the world since the end of World War Two. It is good to remind the world and the Jews that the 'Exodus' incident is not a purely Jewish matter; it is one of international concern. The action of Great Britain and its implied condonation by the United States will do more to undermine the

moral position of the democracies than many another act of injustice of our time. The United States is hurting itself more than the Jews by its present policy of 'neutral silence'. It is a sign of statesmanship for Jewish leaders to have realized this and to have had the courage to state it publicly in a time of growing reaction.

## The Rise of the Prestige of the Haganah

A third fact which has been brought out by the demonstration is that acts of brutal terror and bloodshed are not necessarily the only means of resistance of a people and not the only means of attracting the attention of world opinion. The 'Exodus' incident in itself, the indignation that it called forth all over the world, and the unifying effect which it had on the Jewish world, are best proof that acts of civilized resistance, shorn of fascist brutality, are not only fundamentally more just, but also more effective in the long run. Hollywood sensationalism is not always even an effective, leave alone a moral, way of gaining world opinion.

Britain has lost more by this act of bullying and of brutal attack on helpless refugees than by all its military reprisals against the Yishuv. And the Haganah has gained more in moral prestige and influence by bringing the 'Exodus' to Palestine than all the sensational antics of the terrorists in Palestine. It is by stressing the humanitarian aspects of the Zionist movement and the tragic need of the Jewish DPs for work and refuge, that Jews can gain more in the present critical moment in history. The accentuation of the political aims of Zionism above the humanitarian, have brought the Zionist movement to its present crisis and to a practical war with the British and with the Arab world. It has also started a section of Palestinian Jewish youth on the road to terrorism which inevitably must lead to militarism, chauvinism and fascism.

The 'Exodus' affair and its repercussions have clearly demonstrated not only the moral, but even the practical advantages of moderation above militancy and extremism. The Madison Square protest was an endorsement of the moderate Resistance tactics. It has shown that Jews are on stronger ground when they appeal to the conscience of the civilized world than when they resort to force and that they can gain much more in internal unity and external aid by an appeal to reason than to zealotry.

## The Neumann-Silver Team

THE singularly successful record of the "Silver Z.O.A. administration" was in no small measure due to the circumstance that the policies of this administration grew from the teamwork of Drs. Silver and Neumann. This reflects as little on Dr. Silver's achievements as Dr. Neumann's prestige will suffer when Dr. Silver will continue to give to the Zionist Organization of America what only he can give it.

The Neumann-Silver team is a unique phenomenon. Both dynamic and creative personalities, Drs. Silver and Neumann yet have their respective strengths and foibles. The effectiveness of their team lies in that Drs. Silver and Neumann complement each other as perfectly as two human beings can, thus neutralizing the foibles and intensifying the strength.

In the months and years ahead American and World Zionism will increasingly become aware of the Neumann contribution to this great team: analytical acumen, good statesmanship, sound scholarship, careful judgment and growing from them, revolutionary, yet solid, plans and projects. While Dr. Silver served as president of the Zionist Organization of America, we rarely had occasion to refer to him without mentioning the name of Dr. Neumann. Now that Dr. Neumann is president of the Z.O.A., there will probably be few major occasions and events in Zionist affairs with which Dr. Silver's name will not be linked, too.

Our Sages held that, human nature being what it is, "man envies all and sundry—except his son and his disciple." They might have added a third exception had they known the Neumann-Silver team. . . . In congratulating Dr. Neumann upon his election as president of the Z.O.A., we pray that the Neumann-Silver team, reminiscent in many respects of the Nordau-Herzl team, may continue to flourish and score victories for our sacred cause.

aug 47 Jewish Spectator



# DR. SILVER ASSAILS KILLING OF BRITONS

*NY Times 8-2-47*

But Zionist Leader Attributes  
Crisis in Palestine to Action  
of London Government

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, parent body of all official Zionist groups in the United States, denounced yesterday the terrorist execution of two British sergeants, but at the same time attributed the crisis in Palestine to the provocative acts of the British Government.

Using strong language in his denunciation of British policy in Palestine, Dr. Silver asserted:

"What is the root of all this evil and corruption? Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. The lawlessness of the unsanctioned British policy aimed at defeating the clear purpose of the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration has led to violence, resentment, punishment, reprisal and counter-reprisal, to the creation of a Jewish underground movement which Jewish authorities are unable to control, and to hoodliganism on the part of British troops which the Palestine Government seems to be unable to control."

Dr. Silver charged that British forces are being used by Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin "to impose a blind and blundering policy upon Palestine which he knows cannot be enforced; that policy must be quickly abandoned, before anarchy sweeps over the Holy Land."

In emphasizing that the Jewish Agency and Vaad Leumi, the general council of the Jewish community of Palestine, joined in a strong condemnation "of the dastardly murder of these two innocent men," Dr. Silver, however, asserted that "taken in and by itself, this tragic occurrence will evoke a natural repulsion which may obscure the full lamentable story of which this is only a part. Justice and fairness, however, demand that we keep the entire picture in proper focus."

## Cites Plea from U. N. Group

Dr. Silver, in his statement, referred to the execution of Sgt. Clifford J. Martin by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, adding that a member of Sergeant Martin's family told reporters: "We do blame the Government: they should have waited, surely they know how desperate these people are and they could have waited until our lads were safe before executing those terrorists."

The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, Dr. Silver added, had requested the British Government to delay the execution of the three members of the Irgun.

In pointing out that the United Nations Committee will submit a report within four weeks on the Palestine problem, Dr. Silver asserted that the "British Government can make a major contribution to the pacification of Palestine if it will abandon the 'Exodus' practice of forcibly returning Jewish refugees to Europe and if it will refrain from similar acts of provocation."

He stressed that the Haganah underground in Palestine "has not only maintained law and order, but if fought in every way short of provoking civil war, to curb the activities of the dissident Jewish groups; it could not, and cannot, however, stand idly by in the face of acts such as the Government's piratical attack upon the Exodus and the intensified campaign against Jewish immigration." He concluded with: "Men of good-will seeking for peace will endeavor to keep the total picture in mind, in judging events and in assaying responsibilities."

## Dr. Wise Asks Truman to Act

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the World Jewish Congress, sent a telegram to President Truman yesterday calling on him to inform the British Government the "sense of horror and deep resentment" felt by Americans over the

# Dr. Silver States Zionist Policy On Terrorism in the Holy Land

Deplores Execution of Two British Sergeants by  
Irgunists, but Excoriates London Regime  
for Fanning Unrest and Violence

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the Zionist Emergency Council which represents all official Zionist bodies in the United States, issued yesterday a declaration of policy concerning events in Palestine. The complete text of his statement follows:

Two British sergeants who had been kidnaped by the Irgun and held as hostages were hanged after three condemned Irgunists had been hanged by the British authorities in Palestine. These sergeants were innocent of any crime. The Irgun was not vested by the Jewish community in Palestine with any authority to judge, sentence or execute men. The conditions attending their execution were particularly revolting. The Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi joined in a strong condemnation "of the dastardly murder of these two innocent men."

Taken in and by itself, this tragic occurrence will evoke a natural repulsion which may obscure the full lamentable story, of which this is only a part. Justice and fairness, however, demand that we keep the entire picture in proper focus.

Upon learning of the execution of Sergeant Martin, a member of his family in Coventry, England, told reporters, "We do blame the government. They should have waited. Surely they know how desperate these people are, and they could have waited until our lads were safe before executing those terrorists."

Why, indeed, did the British government not wait? What was the frantic wish to hang these three Irgunists? The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, foreseeing "the possible unfavorable repercussions that execution of three death sentences pronounced by a military court in Jerusalem" would have, had officially requested a delay.

## Questions British Policy

Why did the British government refuse to heed the plea of this impartial body representing the United Nations and earnestly bent upon the finding of a solution for the torturous Palestine problem? Why were the sentencing of these men, the confirmation of their sentence and their execution timed to coincide with the period of the U. N. committee's investigation? It was surely clear to every one that this would provoke violence and bloodshed. The Special Assembly of the United Nations, anxious to afford its committee of inquiry every opportunity to work in an atmosphere of calm and order, had called "upon all governments and peoples, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the special committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine."

"deliberate assault by the British military and police on the peaceful population of Tel Aviv."

The message also called on the President to "use the influence of your high office to the end that the cycle of violence and recriminations in the Holy Land be terminated so that the peaceful development of the Jewish national homeland be secured."

At the same time, Dr. Simon Federbusch, acting secretary general of the congress, sent cables to Vaad Leumi and Mayor Rokach of Tel Aviv, expressing "profound sense of grief" at the slaying of Tel Aviv citizens.

Why did not the government of Palestine, the one government most directly concerned, co-operate?

For over a year now, so-called illegal immigrants who arrived off the shore of Palestine were transhipped by the mandatory government to Cyprus. This was a bitter enough disappointment to the helpless refugees and to the Jews of Palestine. Thirty-two such boatloads of refugees had thus been sent to Cyprus. Why was this policy suddenly changed during the meeting of the United Nations Committee in Palestine? Why were the refugees on Exodus 1947—4,500 men, women and children—forced to return to Europe? This ship was rammed on the high seas by British destroyers, endangering the lives of every one on it. It was attacked and boarded on the high seas contrary to all international law. The unarmed refugees were attacked with tear bombs, with firehoses and bludgeons. Fifty were injured, three were killed, one a former officer of the United States Navy.

## Quotes Colonial Secretary

Was all this calculated to insure calm and tranquillity in Palestine during the period of the inquiry of the U. N. committee? Or was it a stupid act, bordering on provocation, on the part of a government which does not seem to be interested in attaining peace and tranquillity in that country?

The British Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech Jones, expressed in the House of Commons his feeling of "horror and revulsion" at the slaying of the two British sergeants. But he could not find it in his heart to express sorrow for the slaying of the three men aboard the Exodus and the wounding of fifty. These people, too, were innocent of any crime. They were on their way to the Jewish national home, whither they had every right to go. Mr. Jones knows, perhaps better than most people, that the restrictions on Jewish immigration into Palestine are without basis in international law, are British-made, contrary to the mandate, and that they have been condemned by the League of Nations, by Britain's foremost statesmen and by his own Labor party. In killing these innocent men of the Exodus, his government was as guilty of murder as the Irgunists who killed the two sergeants. Both were carrying out wilful, lawless policies which the moral sense of mankind must condemn.

Knowing all this, Mr. Jones declared in the House of Commons that the two soldiers whom the Irgun executed were "discharging a service in fulfillment of international obligations." Explaining why the passengers of the Exodus 1947 were forcibly returned to Europe, he also referred to the fact that Britain "must carry out her international obligations." What international obligations, Mr. Jones? What international body approved the British White Paper of 1939? What international body authorized the setting up of a police state in Palestine to enforce that policy through wholesale deportations, mass arrests, the screening of entire populations, endless curfews, martial laws and the imposition of death sentences by a military

court in peace time for acts which would call for no such punishment in any civilized country in the world today?

## British Troop Actions

Within the last few days, following the execution of the ten soldiers, British troops shot up the village of Pardes Hanna. Riding in armored cars in Tel-Aviv, British soldiers fired upon a bus full of people, all of them innocent of any crime. Five were killed and fifteen were wounded. Then followed a night of terror in Tel-Aviv, during which British troops and police fired shots and threw bombs into restaurants and cafes, into crowds emerging from the theatres. Stores and shops were raided, smashed and destroyed. An armored car manned by British police deliberately plumed into a Jewish funeral procession, causing death and injury. Similar pogroms were perpetrated in other parts of Palestine.

These acts were undoubtedly irresponsible acts of reprisal, just as were the acts of the Irgunists. Is the British government prepared to assume responsibility for these dastardly crimes, as they would wish the Jewish community to assume responsibility for the deeds of the Irgunists? Will Mr. Jones ask the British press to denounce them as bitterly as they have denounced the slaying of the two British soldiers, and will they call for the arrest and punishment of the murderers?

What is the root of all this evil and corruption? Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. The lawlessness of the unsanctioned British policy, aimed at defeating the clear purpose of the mandate and the Balfour Declaration, has led to violence, resentment, punishment, reprisal and counter-reprisal, to the creation of a Jewish underground movement, which Jewish authorities are unable to control, and to hoodliganism on the part of British troops which the Palestine government seems to be unable to control.

Where will all this end? The British government is maintaining today over 100,000 troops in Palestine, at a time when it is forced to consider withdrawing its troops from Germany, Italy and Greece because it is short of funds, because it is short of man power to run its industry at home. These 100,000 troops, maintained at high cost, have not brought peace to the Holy Land. They have brought war. The British Navy is now waging war upon helpless women and children. British forces are being used by Mr. Bevin to impose a blind and blundering policy upon Palestine which he knows cannot be enforced. That policy must be quickly abandoned before anarchy sweeps over the Holy Land.

The United Nations committee is to submit its report within four weeks. All men of good will hope that this report may pave the way to a just and satisfactory solution of the Palestine problem. The British government can make a major contribution to the pacification of Palestine if it will abandon the Exodus practice of forcibly returning Jewish refugees to Europe, and if it will refrain from similar acts of provocation. The Irgun had observed an "armistice" all through the period of the inquiry of the U. N. committee, until the Palestine government pronounced the sentence of death upon its men, a sentence which might well have been delayed if reason and political judgment had prevailed. The Haganah has not only maintained law and order, but it fought in every way short of provoking civil war, to curb the activities of the dissident Jewish groups. It could not, and cannot, however, stand idly by in the face of acts such as the government's piratical attack

upon the Exodus and the intensified campaign against Jewish immigration.

Men of good will seeking for peace will endeavor to keep the total picture in mind, in judging events and in assaying responsibilities.



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# *N.Y. Herald Tribune Aug 17, 1947* **End of British Rule in Palestine Is Termed Urgent Task of U. N.**

## **Welles, Deploing Irgun's Execution of 2 Britons, Points Out That London Policy Is to Blame for Holy Land's Vicious Circle of Violence**

By Sumner Welles

Former Under Secretary of State

The murder by the Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorists of two British sergeants they had seized as hostages has done infinite harm to Zionism. It has embittered a host of former sympathizers. It was as

repulsive an act as Hitler's slaughter of the hostages he took during the war. The Jewish Agency is guilty of no exaggeration when it warns the leaders of the Jewish community in Palestine that the extermination of terrorism is "an inexorable national necessity."

Yet even in its righteous indignation public opinion must not forget the real origins of this crime. It must remember that injustice and inhumanity breed injustice and inhumanity. The butchery of these hostages was an act of retaliation for the judicial murder by the British authorities of three young Jews who had helped some of their fellow conspirators to escape from the Acre prison last May. These three men may have been misguided, but according to their own lights they were only fighting for Jewish freedom. Their death at British hands at the very moment when the United Nations Commission for Palestine is seeking a final solution for the Palestine problem is a lasting blot on the record of British justice.

There is nothing to be gained by mincing words. The British military administration in Palestine is shot through from top to bottom with anti-Semitism. The British forces of occupation, now numbering 100,000 men, have been presumably sent to Palestine to keep the peace between Jews and Arabs. They are there as the agents of a mandatory power charged with the duty of insuring the safety of the peoples temporarily entrusted to its care as wards.

But the plain truth is that the great majority of the Jews in Palestine who are wholly innocent of the acts of terrorism committed by a handful of fanatics, and who are trying to prevent the repetition of such acts, are not only deprived of every semblance of their legitimate rights but are also being treated as outcasts by the very authorities who are supposed to be acting as their trustees.

The Rubowitz case provides a shocking illustration of existing conditions. The British police force in Palestine has a notorious "strong-arm squad." Last spring a sixteen-year-old boy named Alexander Rubowitz was kidnaped by members of this squad, headed by a Major Farran, taken down the deserted Jericho Road, and tortured. He died on the spot. The officers responsible were advised to flee to Syria. Due to unexpected publicity, Major Farran was compelled to return to Jerusalem, was identified by eye witnesses, was imprisoned, was helped by his fellow officers again to escape and, subsequently, because

of further publicity, surrendered once more. His accomplices are generally believed to be back on duty in Jerusalem.

When we know that the authorities charged with the protection of the inhabitants of Palestine are guilty of such atrocities, and learn of the gross miscarriages of justice that have taken place in the case of the individual officials responsible, it is easier for us to understand why such acts

of retaliation as the murder of the British sergeants have been perpetrated.

If the United Nations permits the continuation of this vicious circle in Palestine a major catastrophe will be inevitable. Only a few days ago what was nothing more nor less than a pogrom took place in the streets of the Jewish city of Tel Aviv when British troops deliberately shot down unarmed men and women in reprisal for the murder of the two sergeants. Human passions are mounting to a pitch where they will soon be out of control.

But these dangers, grave as they are, are by no means the most serious of the consequences to be anticipated. Anti-Jewish riots are already spreading rapidly throughout the British Isles. Jewish demonstrations against Great Britain are increasing here at home. Unless the tragedy of Palestine is quickly ended the hatreds now arising will stimulate the growth of that loathsome blight of anti-Semitism in several countries which have so far prided themselves upon their freedom from racial antagonisms.

As its session next month the Assembly of the United Nations will receive the report of its Commission on Palestine. We must hope that the action taken by the Assembly upon this report will provide a just and final solution.

However often Mr. Bevin may deny the self-evident truth the evils resulting from present-day conditions in Palestine are a threat to world peace. They are engendering international friction and it will. They are jeopardizing friendly co-operation between the western powers. Neither the Assembly nor the Security Council can afford to ignore the fact that their obligations under Articles 11 and 39 of the United Nations Charter will not be met unless some way is promptly found to terminate the British mandate and to replace the British forces now in Palestine with some truly impartial peace-enforcement agency.

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### **Silver's Confession**

THE Agency leader's reaction to UN-SCOP's Partition proposal has had the useful effect of inducing Dr. Silver to unmask himself. Till now he sat on the hedge pretending to oppose Goldmann and Shertok, and to denounce their Partition proclivities. The Revisionist Party, however, always suspected his sincerity, and warned his own followers in

America that when the time came they would find Silver no less dependable than Goldmann, and that their metallic nomenclature had no real relation to the values one might put on their declarations. And so it came about that last week Dr. Silver, with no greater wisdom than his colleagues in the Executive, leaped forth with great joy to welcome UN-SCOP's Partition plan. Significant is the fact that Dr. Silver did not even attack the proposed retention of British administration during the suggested transition period; and there is reason to believe that in this Silver is playing the game of the State Department in Washington which is anxious to have Britain in the Middle East not only during the interim period, but for very much longer.

It is to be hoped that at least in America the growing Zionist Movement will see through this game of double-dealing, and will take steps to assert American Jewish opinion, and bring their own leaders to their senses. Unless this is done quickly, we shall find America and Britain powerfully knitted in support of an apparently pro-Zionist solution which would in reality amount to the most destructive attack on political Zionism with the support of the majority of the United Nations.

*The Jewish Standard 8-12-47*

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1947

## **Among the 2,125 Passengers Sailing Yesterday on the Queen Elizabeth**



Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony, and his bride, the former Olga Naumoff, off on a wedding trip



Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, official of Jewish Agency for Palestine



The Right Rev. James P. DeWolfe, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, and Mrs. DeWolfe, who will visit England and France



# ... in FOCUS

A Statement by DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, Chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council

**T**WO British sergeants who had been kidnapped by the Irgun and held as hostages were hanged after three condemned Irgunists had been hanged by the British authorities in Palestine. These sergeants were innocent of any crime. The Irgun was not vested by the Jewish community in Palestine with any authority to judge, sentence or execute men. The conditions attending their execution were particularly revolting. The Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi joined in a strong condemnation "of the dastardly murder of these two innocent men."

Taken in and by itself, this tragic occurrence will evoke a natural repulsion which may obscure the full lamentable story of which this is only a part. Justice and fairness, however, demand that we keep the entire picture in proper focus.

Upon learning of the execution of Sgt. Martin, a member of his family in Coventry, England, told reporters, "We do blame the Government. They should have waited. Surely they know now how desperate these people are and they could have waited until our lads were safe before executing these terrorists."

Why, indeed, did the British Government not wait? What was the frantic rush to hang these three Irgunists? The UN Special Committee on Palestine, foreseeing "the possible unfavorable repercussions that execution of three death sentences pronounced by a military court in Jerusalem" would have, had officially requested a delay.

Why did the British Government refuse to heed the plea of this impartial body representing the United Nations and earnestly bent upon the finding of a solution for the torturous Palestine problem? Why were the sentencing of these men, the confirmation of their sentence, and their execution timed to coincide with the period of the UN Committee's investigation? It was surely clear to everyone that this would provoke violence and bloodshed. The Special Assembly of the United Nations, anxious to afford its Committee of Inquiry every opportunity to work in an atmosphere of calm and order, had called

"upon all Governments and peoples, and particularly on the inhabitants of Palestine, to refrain, pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the special committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine."

Why did not the Government of Palestine, the one government most directly concerned, co-operate?

For over a year now, so-called illegal immigrants who arrived off the shore of Palestine were trans-shipped by the Mandatory Government to Cyprus. This was a bitter enough disappointment to the helpless refugees and to the Jews of Palestine. Thirty-two such boat-loads of refugees had thus been sent to Cyprus. Why was this policy suddenly changed during the

meeting of the United Nations Committee in Palestine? Why were the refugees on EXODUS 1947—4,500 men, women and children—forced to return to Europe? This ship was rammed on the high seas by British destroyers, endangering the lives of everyone on it. It was attacked and boarded on the high seas contrary to all international law. The unarmed refugees were attacked with tear bombs, with fire hoses and bludgeons. Fifty were injured, three were killed, one a former officer of the United States Navy.

Was all this calculated to insure calm and tranquility in Palestine during the period of the inquiry of the UN Committee? Or was it a stupid act bordering on provocation, on the part of a government which does not seem to be interested in attaining peace and tranquility in that country?

The British Colonial Secretary, Arthur Creech-Jones, expressed in the House of Commons his feeling of "horror and revulsion" at the slaying of the two British sergeants. But he could not find it in his heart to express sorrow for the slaying of the three men aboard the EXODUS and the wounding of fifty. These people, too, were innocent of any crime. They were on their way to the Jewish National Home, whither they had every right to go. Mr. Creech-Jones knows, perhaps better than most people, that the restrictions on Jewish immigration into Palestine are without basis in international law, are British-made, contrary to the Mandate, and that they have been condemned by the League of Nations, by Britain's foremost statesmen, and by his own Labor Party. In killing these innocent men of the EXODUS, his Government was as guilty of murder as the Irgunists who killed the two sergeants. Both were carrying out willful, lawless policies which the moral sense of mankind must condemn.

Knowing all this, Mr. Creech-Jones declared in the House of Commons that the two soldiers whom the Irgun executed were "discharging a service in fulfillment of international obligations." Explaining why the passengers of the EXODUS 1947 were forcibly returned to Europe, he also referred to the fact that Britain "must carry out her international obligations." What international obligations, Mr. Creech-Jones? What international body approved the British White Paper of 1939? What international body authorized the setting-up of a police state in Palestine to enforce that policy through wholesale deportations, mass arrests, the screening of entire populations, endless curfews, martial law, and the imposition of death sentences by a military court in peacetime for acts which would call for no such punishment in any civilized country in the world today?

Within the last few days, following the execution of the two soldiers, British troops shot up the village of Pardess Hanna. Riding in armored cars in Tel-Aviv, British soldiers fired upon a bus full of people, all of them innocent of any crime. Five were killed and fifteen were wounded. Then followed a night of terror in Tel-Aviv, during which British troops and police fired shots and threw bombs into restaurants

and cafes, into crowds emerging from the theatre; stores and shops were raided, smashed and destroyed. An armored car manned by British police deliberately plunged into a Jewish funeral procession. Similar pogroms were perpetrated in other parts of Palestine.

These acts were undoubtedly irresponsible acts of reprisal, just as were the acts of the Irgunists. Is the British Government prepared to assume responsibility for these dastardly crimes, as they would wish the Jewish community to assume responsibility for the deeds of the Irgunists? Will Mr. Creech-Jones and the British press denounce them as bitterly as they have denounced the slaying of the two British soldiers, and will they call for the arrest and punishment of the murderers?

What is the root of all this evil and corruption? Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. The lawlessness of the unsanctioned British policy aimed at defeating the clear purpose of the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration has led to violence, resentment, punishment, reprisal and counter-reprisal, to the creation of a Jewish underground movement which Jewish authorities are unable to control, and to hooliganism on the part of British troops which the Palestine Government seems to be unable to control.

Where will all this end? The British Government is maintaining today over 100,000 troops in Palestine, at a time when it is forced to consider withdrawing its troops from Germany, Italy and Greece because it is short of funds, because it is short of manpower to run its industry at home. These 100,000 troops, maintained at high cost, have not brought peace to the Holy Land. They have brought war. The British Navy is now waging war upon helpless women and children. British forces are being used by Mr. Bevin to impose a blind and blundering policy upon Palestine which he knows cannot be enforced. That policy must be quickly abandoned, before anarchy sweeps over the Holy Land.

The United Nations Committee is to submit its report within four weeks. All men of good-will hope that this report may pave the way to a just and satisfactory solution of the Palestine Problem. The British Government can make a major contribution to the pacification of Palestine if it will abandon the EXODUS practice of forcibly returning Jewish refugees to Europe and if it will refrain from similar acts of provocation. The Irgun had observed an "armistice" all through the period of the inquiry of the UN Committee until the Palestine Government pronounced the sentence of death upon its men, a sentence which might well have been delayed if reason and political judgment had prevailed. The Haganah has not only maintained law and order, but it fought in every way short of provoking civil war, to curb the activities of the dissident Jewish groups. It could not, and cannot, however, stand idly by in the face of acts such as the Government's piratical attack upon the EXODUS and the intensified campaign against Jewish immigration.

Men of good-will seeking for peace will endeavor to keep the total picture in mind, in judging events and in assaying responsibilities.

Abba Hillel Silver



# The Issues at Zurich

*Jewish Advocate*

8-28-47

ZURICH, Switzerland (Palcor)—With its members observing the fast proclaimed by the Chief Rabbinate of Palestine in solidarity with the Exodus refugees, the Zionist Actions Committee (General Council) began its long delayed meeting in the Jewish Community hall here Monday morning and devoted the first session exclusively to the tragedy of the Exodus refugees at sea enroute to Germany.

By LOUIS LIPSKY  
SPECIAL DISPATCH

It is not easy to guess what the Actions Committee will do in Zurich. As usual, all sorts of predictions are made before the meeting opens. Especially are the prophets in Jerusalem busy, not only with

gossip—personal and party—but with drawing the "line" which the Actions Committee will have to follow. As usual, these prophets will be greatly embarrassed after the Zurich meeting, when they compare their predictions with the results.

It is taken for granted that the political situation will absorb the attention of the Actions Committee. Why is this assumption so readily accepted? The report of the United Nations Committee may not even be known while the Zurich meeting is in session. Furthermore, it seems that there will be a majority and a minority report. The definitive proposal at the United Nations Assembly—the pro-

posal the Zionist leadership will have to meet—will come up from a sub-committee. What the final formula will be nobody can foretell. During the Zurich meeting, therefore, discussion will be based on a shifting, unclear position. No good will be served by a premature discussion. Certainly, no new conclusions can be arrived at.

Partition played no part at the Basle Congress. It was not a relevant issue. In fact, when the Revisionists offered a resolution to reject partition, an overwhelming vote laid it on the table. Since Basle, however, partition has become a real question. It received what seemed to be the endorsement of the American Government. It was put on the agenda by Mr. Gromyko at the special session of the United Nations. It has been discussed quite openly by Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Goldman; and by Dr. Weizmann in his recent statement in Jerusalem. The discussions of the United Nations Committee revealed that a majority favored some form of partition. What they meant by that is yet to be known. From the general title of partition may emerge cantonization, federalization, the Morrison-Grady Plan. Whatever it is, it seems to be clear that this question will be under discussion at the United Nations Assembly in September.

Why should Zionists therefore get into a tangle on this question, with all its known and unknown variations, when the definitive formula will not be known for many weeks to come. What new directives need the Actions Committee give the Executive? What further advocacy is needed on the part of Zionists?

## Three Positions on Partition

There are three known positions. Of these three only the Revisionists and the Hashomer Hatzair are opposed in principle to any form of partition. Mr. Ben-Gurion has declared that he would take under advisement "a viable Jewish State in an adequate area of Palestine." Although Dr. Silver is regarded by many uninformed persons as being against partition, he has indicated on various occasions that he would be willing to consider the "viable Jewish State" formula, but he is opposed to any form of Zionist advocacy.

Knowing the "off-the-record" views among Zionist parties and their leaders, I do not think that the Executive or the Actions Committee will split on the question of partition. Here, a settlement of differences is conceivable. But the trouble that may be expected in Zurich will come from quite other directions.

## Basle Weakness

It stems from Basle. The Congress at Basle did not adopt a clear-cut policy. It did not determine a new line—as Dr. Silver declared when he returned from the Congress in January; it did not liquidate the old leadership. On the contrary, it renewed the older leadership but changed generals. Instead of accepting and continuing the stabilizing influence of Dr. Weizmann, it substituted for him the stormy, unpredictable Ben-Gurion. It took the old Executive, displaced a few members, added a few, the old majority remaining, and called that the new leadership; on one side thirteen or fourteen votes; on the other side, six or five votes. It was a house divided against itself.

Zurich will witness, in my view, a rebellion within the Executive. It is an Executive crammed with clashing opinions, breaking out in the press at frequent intervals. It is an Executive in which strong contentious personalities lock horns and refuse to become loyal workers in a collective. Division is not specifically on partition. It is not on terror. It is not whether a meeting of the Actions Committee should be held in Jerusalem or New York or Zurich. It is hard to fix the pulse of the dis temper, but the dissension is revealed in frequent resignations. It is seen in the amazing variety of statements issued by flying members of the Executive, appearing for a day in New York, Prague, Paris or Geneva, and disappearing in the stratosphere without rhyme or reason. It is seen in the fact that the Executive seems to be unable to decide even on important administrative matters. No common denominator of policy has been possible during the past six months because of the incompatibility of temperament and political ambitions. This is the rock upon which the Actions Committee will split.

## Recalling Weizmann

Some leaders of the ZOA are reported to have come to the conclusion that, rather than continue the present arrangement with Mr. Ben-Gurion heading the Executive and openly sympathizing with partition, it might be better to recall Dr. Weizmann. After all, Dr. Weizmann was not repudiated at Basle. The Executive did go to the London Conference, informally, as Dr. Weizmann advised. Mr. Ben-Gurion has publicly advocated partition in Jerusalem. If that is to be the line, why not bring back the one personality of distinction and influence who represents that line most effectively.

But they are reckoning without Dr. Weizmann. He is not devoid of political acumen. He certainly will not allow himself to be used as a pawn in a controversy between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Dr. Silver. Nor can the present dilemma of the Executive be resolved by bringing Dr. Weizmann back to the Zionist battlefield even if he should consent to return. The question around which all other internal questions revolve must be clarified and a decision must be rendered. It is the question of "resistance."

## Resistance

At Basle, a resolution reported by Dr. Silver as Chairman, on what was called "dissident groups" was adopted by an overwhelming vote. It spoke of terrorism and the shedding of innocent blood. It spoke of discipline. When you read it now, it sounds like a resolution made for the record. The problem of anarchy in resistance was not tackled. Nothing was proposed to be done to check the destructive influence of the Irgun upon the Yishuv and upon the Zionist Organization throughout the world.

A movement which allows itself to be overcome—without resistance—by a rebellious group and allows its political policy to be determined by forces that refuse to accept national discipline, will sooner or later find itself without authority and without respect for its leaders. Its own constituents will be influenced by the rebels from month to month and its own feeble and unreal propaganda will be wasted words.

Since Basle, the Irgun invasion of Zionist circles has not diminished. It has extended itself in a most surprising way and has become more and more slanted by a political objective. And the Executive because of its inner conflicts and its inability to establish a common denominator of action is unable to check it. Several of its powerful members seem not to want to check it.

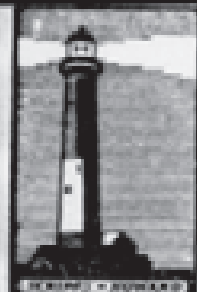
An ideology of force—as the only political weapon for the achievement of a Jewish State has been allowed to grow unchecked by Zionist leadership. In fact, some of the members of the Zionist leadership have on various occasions added their voices and pens to the emphasis of force and to the praise of the stalwart "patriots" of the Irgun.

That was seen in the last Convention of the ZOA held the first week in July. It is estimated that 50 per cent, if not more, of the delegates to the Convention were in sympathy with the Irgun and its philosophy and had a negative, angry attitude toward Haganah. The ZOA administration visibly rejoiced over the victory in having a resolution adopted on "dissident groups" that make no reference to either Irgun or the Stern group. Why was the heart of ZOA leadership gladdened by this registry of dissident influence? It is this majority which will rise to rind any ZOA leadership which will take the offensive against the Irgun. In fact, no such offensive has yet been initiated. Before such an offensive can be undertaken, there must be a revision of all Zionist values and a campaign of education has to be undertaken to clarify the minds of the membership of the ZOA.

## A New Road

Zionist recovery from post-war confusion will have to begin with a radical change in plan and management. A final decision has to be made in the United Nations. We are not going to be utterly defeated in the political field nor shall we win what we aspire to. Some form of self government in some part of Palestine will come out of the miseries of this last war. The Jewish National Home will not be dried up. Jewish immigration will continue more or less and a new Aliyah will have to begin. What kind of a Zionist organization will we have to take over the great responsibilities of this new Aliyah in which Zionists of America will have to play a decisive part?

The question of Resistance will create the "crisis" at Zurich. It will break the Executive, and compel a new alignment of forces. Zurich will be called upon to correct the mistakes of Basle. And what Zurich will determine to a large extent the road Zionism must take from now on.



## The News

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JOHN T. O'ROURKE

Editor

MATT MEYER

Business Manager

"Give facts and the people will find their own way."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1947

## PALESTINE PARTITION

MAJORITY recommendations of the United Nations Committee on Palestine contain no ideal solution. But in general they probably represent as fair a compromise of that "insoluble" problem as could be expected.

The Zionists under this plan would get the separate state they want; and, the less than they ask, more territory than some other experts would grant them. They also would get recognition of the immigration principle, tho a lower immediate quota than demanded. Naturally the Arab majority in Palestine and the Arab nations are opposed.

Partition of Palestine is the opposite of an ideal solution. Only unity can give the greatest strength and well-being to that small country and its mixed population. But the bloody strife of late years, and especially of recent months, proves all too tragically that extreme partisans will not let normally peaceful Jewish and Arab neighbors live together in amity. Partition might not bring an immediate end to strife, but it seems to offer more hope than a continuation of the present impossible situation. The federal plan, proposed by the committee minority, is better theoretically but probably unworkable because of the bad blood.

If there is to be partition, certainly Jerusalem—holy city of Jew, Moslem and Christian—should be internationalized under UN trusteeship, as proposed.

As to the necessity for two-year interim administration, in fairness to Britain as well as to the partisans who make her the scapegoat, we think the majority recommendation for one or more nations to exercise the mandate is too indefinite. Britain should not carry this burden alone.

We express no opinion whether the exact boundaries suggested by the committee majority are the fairest and most workable. That is a matter for the experts, and for final judgment and recommendation by the UN General Assembly.



## Return Of The Exodus

When the Exodus was brought into Haifa on July 18 and its passengers transhipped to deportation vessels, it was generally understood that they would be sent, like others before them, to Cyprus; leaflets to this effect were distributed among them. Later, however, the British announced that the refugees were to be returned to their port of sailing in France.

Once back at Port de Boue, the refugees refused to land in France, although they expressed gratitude to the French government for its offer of hospitality and for the food and other supplies sent aboard. France, loyal to its traditional belief in the liberty of the individual, refused to countenance the use of force against the passengers. Despite the appalling conditions aboard the vessels, where the refugees were kept below deck almost the whole time, notwithstanding the intense heat, and where sanitary arrangements verged on the dangerous, the people refused to land.

In the hope of wearing down their resistance, the British kept the men, women (of whom some 30 are pregnant) and children aboard the vessels at Port de Bouc for nearly three weeks. Finally, finding them still adamant in their decision, the Foreign Office announced that the refugees were to be taken to Hamburg. Once they were in British-controlled territory, it was apparently thought that force could be used to disembark them, or as the British statement declared, they would "not be allowed to remain aboard." The latest information is that three degrees of compulsion will be used—"manhandling, hosepipes and tear gas." Only if this "persuasion" fails, will troops be called in.

The British authorities tried to justify their decision not to send the refugees to Cyprus, but none of their explanations holds good on examination. Thus they said that the British zone of Germany

was the only place where there was a possibility of housing and feeding the refugees at short notice. Nevertheless, reports from Cyprus indicated that as soon as the news came through of the interception of the Exodus, the camp authorities began preparations to receive the newcomers.

Almost every incident in connection with the Exodus has been a blow to principles of freedom and democracy. The boarding of the Exodus well outside Palestine territorial waters, the ramming of the vessel by Royal Navy cruisers and the use of force which resulted in the death of three passengers (as vouched for in a sworn statement made by an American newspaperman, Mr. John Grauel, who made the voyage from France for *The Churchman*) can only be described as piracy.

The detention of the refugees in prison cages aboard the deportation vessels for several weeks is tantamount to shanghaiing. Finally, the decision to take the refugees back to Germany, where the air is still foul with the stench of crematoria, is the act of a sadistic bully wreaking revenge on a group of helpless human beings.

Britain's savage behavior toward the Exodus refugees must have shocked every freedom-loving American. However, the British government today has an opportunity of retrieving its reputation, by permitting the Exodus refugees to enter Palestine, in keeping with the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine recommendation for the admission of 150,000 refugees over a two-year period beginning with the publication of the committee's report. We trust that the makers of public opinion in the United States will join their voices both in protest at Britain's blatant disregard of the elementary rights of man and in the demand that the men and women of the Exodus be taken immediately to Palestine.

ELIAHU EPSTEIN, Director,  
Jewish Agency for Palestine  
Washington.

**אִישִׁים בַּקוֹנְגֵרֶס**

אבא הלל פילמו

ואת לא ביקש בהתחלה לומר בפי עצמו, כי אם  
הטיל את התפקיד על זיוהאן במיחות הכללי.  
התחלה בשיעורית בשם דוקטוראטוריו בלמוד.

הוא אינו אלא תוצאה של תהליך ההתפתחות הכלכלית והחברתית של ישראל. תהליך זה מתבצע באמצעות תכנון כלכלי מתקדם, המאפשר לרשויות הממשלה להקצות משאבים בצורה יעילה, ולקדם את הכלכלה הישראלית. תכנון כלכלי מתקדם הוא תהליך מתמש, המבוסס על מחקר וניתוח של המצב הכלכלי, ופיתוח של תוכנית כלכלית שתתאים למציאות הישראלית. תכנון כלכלי מתקדם הוא תהליך מתמש, המבוסס על מחקר וניתוח של המצב הכלכלי, ופיתוח של תוכנית כלכלית שתתאים למציאות הישראלית.

עד היום חלוצים מיעוט — אשר לספר קת.  
כאז בא לקונטרס בחוג חשבון של קואליציה  
עם רפובליקניזם, על בזה פה לא האמין  
במסורות של המסורות ומסורת עם חלק הכולל  
מאז המאזי של העולם הכללי, שביקש לצרף  
את המסורת רק על המסורת הקרובים לעבודתו  
המקורה מאז: רפובליקניזם ומסורת, ורק  
במסך ימי הקונטרס הזה, — ובמסורת מורשת  
מאזים יחד כמל בתכסי קונטרס — המס  
לידי בחרת מראש לידע ראש כללים המאז  
המס והמסורת של מסורת, שאינם מלכתחילה  
המסורת המסורת.

העניין הישיר של יחסינו עם ישראל הוא שאלת המדיניות.  
המדיניות הזאת היא שיש להבטיח את המשקל הנכון  
בין הצדדים השונים במדינה.

הדו השני שבאותו מסע המלה רק אחריה.  
בשורה לידו הופנה לערכה האנציקלופדית

החברים, או בראש הקהילה הייתה תנועה  
בכל שלוש – אחריות, כבודתה, להקדש  
במאמץ הקולות בשבועה השנייה השנייה של  
המדינה הישראלית של ארבעת המדינות והשני  
הוא שיש המבט של מדינה וכן התקום של  
קדושה – היה לעומתו המדינה למדינה  
לכל המדינה כיום היה בידו בשבועה הישנה  
המדינה במדינה הישראלית היה יכול להיות  
המדינה למדינה המדינה של המדינה היה יכול  
למדינה היה יכול של המדינה

אז הוציא אותה. אז ביל האדם המדויק — לכן  
הוא על ענין קדושת המושבות יותר מכל אדם  
בארץ. על המוסר הקדושה — אז לא כמילוא  
הוא, ולא נון לעצמותיו המאד ביל מן  
המקדושות קדוה אחר. ואם שם-המקדושה  
כמילוא — אז לא אחר כמילוא. על המוסר  
הקדושה, ודומה גם המוסר. קדוה ביל ללמוד  
אז המוסר הקדוה עליו באדם המוסר שלקדוה  
הקדושה — וזה המוסר.

אבל אין ספק כי גם את המאמץ המבדיל הזה —  
הזהר לא נחשבו. הייתי יאוש וכן הלאה, רגש  
הוא שדיוקנו את החרב המבוססת על שול  
היה יאוש את כולם, המאמץ הזה של החרב  
אולי לא לא להיות זה המאמץ לא חורבן.

הוא נקרא את הוועד המרכזי ביהודה  
בקיבוץ — את המשרד לאחד המשרדים — לו  
יהיה לקדם משרד.  
ישוה כח, מלבד שישוה כח, מלבד שישוה  
העל, מלבד שישוה כח, מלבד שישוה כח, מלבד  
כל זה — זהו משרד.

מקלידאנו. כלומר – מכתובים. רחוק מדי  
הלכות של המלכות, הרכילות של הקדושים,  
המפוזרות הקטנות של גבאי העיריות, מכת  
מכתב מליכא, מכתב מליכא, מכתב מליכא  
— מכתב מליכא, מכתב מליכא — מכתב מליכא  
מכתב

וּמַעֲלֵמוֹ, וְהַחֲסִידוֹת.  
מִיָּד הִירָשׁוּם הָיוּ בֵּן הַדְרִים וְהַקְּטָנוֹת —  
וְהָיוּ קִיּוֹם יוֹמָם לְעֵינֵי הַחֲסִידִים הַגְּדוֹלִים, הַמְּרֻשָּׁם,  
בְּכָל מִשְׁכָּנָם. וְהָיוּ אֵלֶּיךָ רֹאשׁ אֶת מִשְׁכָּנָם — וְהָיוּ  
רֹאשׁ אֶת הַמְּשֻׁבָּלִים, וְהָיוּ רֹאשׁ אֶת הַדְרִים  
הַקְּטָנוֹת.

אבל — הוא אינו תופס אותם, משהם נקו,  
במחשבתם, הוא אינו יודע, שאל האבדוּלִי-  
הנשיה נדד — המוֹלִיד...

[illegible]

הוא אינו סביר אנשים, (אם כי אפשר לומר  
מוקד איהם, — אבל אינו יכול להראות זאת  
הימצאן, למשל, איש מוקד, אבל מראה —  
(מסדר), הוא בא יחיד, יא יחיד, ישב בלוחו  
יחיד, רצתי מאוד, מקוין מאוד מכל — אבל  
באילו היה צופה יחיד בזה המסכים לוחות  
נמר, ולא כאשר מן הקהל מקובץ עם המויתת  
הוא מוקד, משום כך, בכל למלחמה, (באנשי  
המנוקח של המסמדות המויתת באנשי  
קח בלעד היו בבואו ישיש איש), ויחיד מכל —  
ליועצי הקרובים, בראשם עמנואל בומאן, ונחל  
פריש ואחריו, ויכול הוא למסור עליהם, המידו  
בין המסמדות באמת כמחשבים אלו כאל רבי  
— ושהוא יושב כל היום במחד מיוחד  
למסמדות אינו מרחיק איהם, אלא ליועצן  
המלך את ההחלטות:

והם שיעזבו את דרכו בקונטרס. דרך המסע  
באר — שאלתם המכילים (יפיעות המכסים  
של המצור) על מצוד היה לעדל את המצור  
הקונטרס עד כדי המלכות המורה בן הקונטרס.  
הוא לא היה מלח למען קונטרס. והוא לא בא  
לשם כך. הוא לא שם עין על כמא של  
היפוכו. הוא היה מנסה — מראה — בנות  
קונטרס לו מלכות מלכות באמריקא. ולפעם  
הוא כל מה שקיבל. מה שביקש. מה שהתקשר  
למה שביקש. והוא לא כל מה.

על כן מלכמשה לא נשד על כבוד אדניו, אביו, ביקר בצורה המכירה בדרך, את הק המוליד אשר למקונו הוא דורש את העצמאות הזאת, על יד הקדושת התגלות לא למלכה אלא למלכות המלכה במלכותו הירושלמית, ודיון ה-ריסמאנט במלכותו, משוב, (או אולי


## BETWEEN YOU AND ME

## Zionists Line Up Behind Gurion Or Silver for Leadership Fight

By BODEN SCHULAR

**INSIDE ZIONISM: ZIONIST LEADERSHIP IS PREPARING FOR A** major internal struggle. . . Leaders of the two opposing factions will be David Ben Gurion and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, respectively. . . Behind the fight is the issue of whether the executive of the Jewish Agency should remain a coalition of all groups, or should be Labor-dominated. . . It must be remembered that the present executive was not elected by the World Zionist Congress, but by the Zionist Actions Committee.

The Actions Committee can at any time change the composition of the executive through new elections.



With an eye on the expected decision of the United Nations with regard to the status of Palestine, Ben-Gurion is particularly interested in secur-

ing a change in the present coalition executive in which Dr. Silver has great influence. . . . A Labor-dominated executive would, naturally, pave the way for the establishment of a Labor Cabinet should the decision of the United Nations be favorable to partition, confederation, or any form of federalization acceptable to the Jews. . . . From the point of view of the interests of the labor groups in Palestine, Ben Gurion's fight against a coalition executive is understandable. . . . However, the General Zionists and the Mizrachi are rallying behind Dr. Silver to maintain the coalition established by the Actions Committee eight months ago.

## U.S. SENTIMENTS

By the time this is read, the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine will have its report ready. . . . Jewish Agency leaders are entertaining no illusions as to the recommendation which the report may contain. . . It is known that UNSCOP is, in its great majority, not pro-Arab and also not pro-British. . . . Hence, the logical conclusion would have been to expect a recommendation for the partitioning of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. Yet such an outright recommendation may not be forthcoming. . . This is due to the fact that even the members who favor partition are very much in doubt as to whether an Arab State in a part of Palestine can exist economically. . . It would seem logical then to attach such a state either to Transjordan, or to Syria. . . The conflicting interests of the Arab nations do not permit such a move. . . Thus, the solution of the Palestine problem is not hampered by the question of how to establish a "viable" Jewish State, but rather, how to establish a viable Arab State. . . . As long as no answer is found on the

problem, out-right partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states remains the 64-dollar question before the United Nations. . . . Jewish Agency representatives in the United States will be interested to learn that a certain Ha Nakhleh is disseminating literature in Washington against the Agency. . . . Claiming that he speaks for the "delegation of the Arab Higher Committee for Palestine," he threatens that "the fifty million Arabs in the Middle East will never flinch from fighting the Zionists or any other power in defense of Palestine"



## Senator Lodge Returns After Survey of U. S. Information Program in Europe



Associated Press

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, as he arrived yesterday on the liner Queen Mary. With him are Mrs. Lodge and their sons, George (left) and Henry.



Herald Tribune—Aron

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, another of the 1,985 passengers on the Cunard-White Star ship

## Senator Lodge Among 1,985 In On Queen Mary

Assails 'Shocking Untruths' Widely Spread in Europe About American Policies

American actions and motives in world relations are being "shockingly" distorted and misrepresented in Europe by "people who just don't like the United States for purposes of their own," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, said yesterday on his arrival here aboard the liner Queen Mary.

Senator Lodge, who traveled through Greece, Italy, France and England as a member of a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee studying the United States information program abroad, was among 1,985 passengers on the Cunard-White Star liner, which docked at 5:20 a. m. at Pier 90, Hudson River and Fifth Street.

Another passenger, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, deplored the alleged plot of a Jewish group in Paris to bomb London. "No organization or responsible Jewish body" was behind the plot, said Dr. Silver, who is also chairman of the American Zionist Emergency Council, which represents all official Zionist bodies in the United States.

### "Shocking Untruths" Cited

Senator Lodge, who was accompanied by his wife and two sons, George and Henry Lodge, said that he had been abroad only six weeks and so could not make a "comprehensive statement" about Europe, but that it was "shocking to learn of the misrepresentations and untruths widely circulated and believed about the United States." "Everything we do is twisted," he declared.

The Senator declined to give an instance of such an untruth or to

name what he thought might be the source of such misrepresentation. A former newspaper man, the Senator added that he considered the government information service in Europe "not quite enough," and that people suspect government-sponsored news.

Dr. Silver, whose home is in Cleveland, said he was returning from Zurich, Switzerland, where he had attended a meeting of the action committee of the World Zionist Organization. He said the attitude of the United States will determine whether the suggestion of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine for partition of Palestine between the Arabs and Jews will be adopted by the U. S. General Assembly.

### Sees Chance of Adoption

"It is about time our government showed its hand—it has been cagey up to now," he said. "If they accept the majority report and help to implement it the measure will have an excellent chance of going through."

Questioned about the alleged plan to bomb the British Foreign Office in revenge for British action in Palestine, for which Rabbi Baruch J. Korff, of New York, is under arrest in Paris, Dr. Silver, fifty-four and an active worker for Zionism since he was a youth, became grim. It was, he said, a "cheap bid for adventure" led by a "psychopath and a neurotic."

Confidence that England's striking coal miners will go back to work within a few days was expressed by Joseph A. Hall, president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mine Workers. Mr. Hall, who will study miners' welfare programs in the United States and Canada, said he will confer with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

### Orthodox Bishop Arrives

Bishop Matyslav Skrypnyk, bound from Paris to Winnipeg, where he will become head of the Ukrainian-Greek Orthodox Church of Canada, was met at the pier by a delegation of twenty Greek Orthodox clergymen. Thomas Johnston, chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board, was piped down the gangplank by two kilted pipers. Also aboard were delegates to the Sept. 16 meeting of the U. N. Assembly, including Stancie Simic, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia.

## Lodge Reports U. S. Maligned

Senator Shocked by Misrepresentations and Untruths He Hears in Europe.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R.-Mass.), who arrived on the Queen Mary today after a six-week tour of Europe, said that he had been shocked to learn of the misrepresentations and untruths widely circulated and believed in Europe about the United States.

"To know the truth is indispensable," the Senator declared. "These false reports come from people who do not like the United States. We know how generous our intentions are but the worst possible intentions are being ascribed to us."

Lodge, who was accompanied by his wife and sons, George G. and Henry S. Lodge, said that he did not believe dissemination of Government information and propaganda to European countries was the solution, inasmuch as persons are inclined to distrust it.

He said that he had a few suggestions to make, but did not wish to discuss them until he had had a chance to talk with other members of the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee. Lodge said that Senator Arthur Vandenberg, chairman of the committee, had asked him to look into the Greek situation.

### Calls Issues Complicated

The Senator asserted that European problems were too complicated to allow of easy comment. He would not say whether he believed it would be necessary to call a special session of Congress to act on aid to Europe.

Another passenger, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, chairman of the American section of

the Jewish Agency for Palestine and of the American Zionist Emergency Council, declared that the prestige and the future of the United Nations are at stake in reaching a settlement of the Palestine question.

"The United Nations will be proven an ineffective instrumentality and will fold up if it fails to meet this first important test," said Dr. Silver, who has been in

Zurich attending a meeting of the actions committee of the World Zionist Organization.

"The sending of the refugees to Hamburg is a shameful chapter in English history," declared the Zionist leader. "The British Government has lost all sense of proportion on this business. The English people are not informed on the true facts, as their press is biased and does not give both sides as American newspapers do. The sending of these people to Nazi Germany is an indecent climax to an indecent act."

### Don't Back Korff

The Cleveland rabbi said no organization or responsible Jewish group backed Rabbi Baruch Korff or the alleged plot to "bomb" London. He declared that five independent Arab states—Saudi Arabia, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon—had been formed since the first world war and that they possessed 1,200,000 square miles, two-thirds the area of Europe, while all of Palestine consisted of only 10,000 square miles.

"The partition plan offers a basis of negotiation that points in the direction of a solution," he said. "The outcome depends a good deal on what the United States will do. It is time that our Government showed its hand. If it accepts and assumes its share in implementing the plan, it can go through."

Confidence that England's striking coal miners will return to work within a few days was expressed by Joseph A. Hall, president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mine Workers, arriving to confer with John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America and to study miners' welfare in this country and Canada. He said that only 40,000 of the 720,000 miners in Great Britain are on strike in sympathy with the miners in one pit who were requested to mine an extra two feet a day.



# ZIONISTS URGE U. S. TO BACK U. N. PLAN

Silver, Back From Europe, Says Failure on Palestine Would Wreck Organization

## LEADERS DENOUNCE KORFF

American Council for Judaism Praises Inquiry Efforts to Assist Refugees

Zionists had called on the United States yesterday to support the recommendation of the majority of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, for partition of the Holy Land. If Washington did not do so, it would bear the major responsibility for letting the world organization fold up in complete failure, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver declared.

Dr. Silver, chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, who returned aboard the Queen Mary from the Zurich Conference of the World Zionist Action Committee, appealed to Washington to "show its hand." It is up to the United States, through "aggressive leadership," to lead in implementing the proposals of the United Nations Committee, he said.

Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, national president of Hadassah, who arrived at La Guardia Field from Switzerland, declared that if the "American Government fails strenuously to support the creation of a real Jewish state and large-scale immigration of Jews to Palestine before the United Nations General Assembly, we will suffer the greatest blow we have ever known to our prestige as a champion of democracy."

### Goldstein Endorses Plan

Dr. Israel Goldstein, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, praised the majority recommendations. He said they lifted the spirit of Jews in Palestine and Europe.

Dr. Silver warned that if the United Nations did not settle the Palestine question it would fail as did the League of Nations.

"Here is the first great effort of the United Nations to solve a major problem," he asserted. "If it fails in this, then its name will be associated with ineffectiveness. If it fails, it might just as well fold up."

Dr. Silver said that if Washington favored the partition plan and assumed its share in implementing it, it could go through. Despite Arab threats that war would result from "imposition" of the recommendations, a firm showing by the United States and Britain that they would back the partition plan would convince the Arabs that they must eventually adjust themselves to partition, the Zionist leader asserted.

### British Reservation Minimized

Referring to notice by Britain that she did not feel bound by any United Nations decision on Palestine, Dr. Goldstein predicted that she would be unable to disregard a final recommendation of the organization unless she wished to deal "a heavy blow to the effectiveness and prestige of the United Nations."

# אמריקע קען לייזען ארץ ישראל פראגע דורך י-ע, זאגט מילדזער

דערקלערט אז אים זייער וועט איינפלוסן ווייטער דעם ארץ ישראל פראגעס וועט זי ווען ער וועט אנטקעגן ארץ ישראל. — באשולדיגט קעגן דעם ארץ ישראל פראגעס.

Journal 9-10-49

(פארשטייט באזירט פון מאדערנע שטיקער)

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Dr. Silver, Dr. Goldstein and Mrs. Epstein joined in strong denunciation of Rabbi Baruch M. Korff, who was arrested in Paris last week in an alleged plot to show leaflets on London from a plane. Dr. Goldstein said Rabbi Korff was a publicity seeker. Dr. Silver was also scornful of the detained rabbi's activities.

Dr. Silver, expressing sentiments similar to those of his fellow Zionists, described the British deportation of the refugees of the steamer Exodus 1947 to Germany as "a most indecent climax to an indecent act." He alluded to interception of the refugees near Palestine.

The Agudath Israel World Organization, international body of Orthodox Jews, announced it would "cooperate" with the majority report of the United Nations committee. Jacob Rosenheim, president, declared that the organization must reject in principle any kind of partition but nevertheless was prepared to "reckon with the political facts."

### Committee's Efforts Praised

The American Council for Judaism praised the United Nations committee for its "earnest and conscientious attempt to find a solution" for the Holy Land question.

The council's executive committee praised the committee particularly for its "significant recognition of the necessity for prompt action by the United Nations to extend world-wide immigration opportunities." The document went on to say that the committee had given "due regard to the need for solving the Jewish problem by the natural democratic process—universal recognition of their rights to live throughout the world in all the lands of which they are nationals."

Without expressing any opinion on the committee's reports in their entirety, the council said that it remained opposed to the "creation of any sovereign state based on church-state ties or that undertakes to speak for a so-called world Jewish people, inclusive of Jews who are nationals of other lands."

Representative Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn Democrat, declared at United Nations headquarters at Lake Success that he believed the United States must accept the majority findings, since the plan was consistent with "every stated objective" of President Truman. Congress and both major political parties.

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Three Interviews: Exclusive.  
Silver, Neumann, Goldmann  
On UN Report.  
The Minimum That Could Be  
Offered.  
The Realization of Age-Old  
Dream.

By DR. S. MARGOSHES

Zurich, September: — Three leaders of the world Zionist movement, in exclusive interviews, gave me their opinions on the UNSCOP recommendations: Said Dr. Abba Hillel Silver: "We are all, of course, against the UNSCOP's minority recommendation, which, despite all its verbiage about humanity, Jewish suffering, brotherhood of man etc., is, in effect, a proposal for the establishment of an Arab state with a Jewish minority. The use of the term 'Jewish State' when in reality a Jewish canton is meant, is, to say the least, highly misleading. No Jew could possibly consider such proposal even as a basis for discussion, and the Actions Committee resolution is to be commended for rejecting it out of hand.

"As to the majority resolution, it certainly represents an advance over all reports that preceded it, and is partially significant by virtue of the fact that it comes from an authoritative international body. That the majority report recommends the early establishment of the Jewish state cannot be regarded otherwise than a recognition of the essential validity of the Zionist aim and will be hailed as such by the Jewish masses everywhere. However, it cannot be denied that the majority report calls for sacrifices on the part of the Jewish people which can hardly be asked in all fairness. For to ask the Jewish people to give up its claims to whole sections of the homeland, including western Galilee and Jerusalem, is to ask the impossible. Today, as before, I take my stand on the proposition that the whole of Palestine is our patrimony and belongs, as of right, to the Jewish people. If the United Nations, not only UNSCOP, decides to make us an acceptable offer involving not only Jewish sovereignty but also an appropriate area, we are bound by the Zionist Congress decision to give it our most serious consideration."

Emanuel Neumann had this to say: "It is evident that the majority recommendation of UNSCOP is only the minimum that could possibly be offered us with any chance that we might seriously consider it. To be accepted by the Jewish people the proposal will have to be greatly modified, particularly as to the territorial stipulations. The Jewish Agency, before it can act on the plan, will have to make many more soundings in the international field at the same time ascertaining the Jewish sentiment with regard to the recommendations. Undoubtedly much that will happen to the UNSCOP plan will depend on the attitude of the American Government. America is committed to a Jewish State in Palestine, and this is the historic hour for her to make good her plighted word on Palestine. It's now or never."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann struck a more confident note. He said: "The UNSCOP majority recommendation for the early establishment of a Jewish state is a great historical act of justice to the Jewish people. In the light of the present international situation it represents an enormous achievement which, when carried forward, will open a new chapter in world and Jewish history. To see the Jewish State rising before our eyes is to be privileged to see an age-old dream realized, and, with the aid of America and other enlightened nations, we shall have that privilege for which countless Jewish generations yearned, lived and died. It behooves us now to mobilize all the forces of our movement for the final push in the struggle for Jewish statehood. One more great effort and the recommendations of the majority of the UN commission—with the necessary territorial changes—will be accepted by the United Nations, thus affording us for the first time in two thousand years a status of equality and dignity, in the family of nations."

Journal  
9-10-47

# די אידען פון „יציאה 1947“

רייטען צו גרויסע מעשים. דורך וועלכע  
זיי אלע און דאס לאנד מיט זיי וועלען  
אויפגעבויט ווערען —

לאזט נישט דער רשע, דער צער-  
שטערענדיגער גייסט פון אונזער אומ-  
גליקליכער עפאכע. פארשטופט גע-  
ווארען אלץ וואס איז געווען שעהן און  
מעגשליך אין דעם ענגלישען פאלק און  
בלויז „חם“ האט א פרייען וועג, ער  
ברשעוועט איבער דער וועלט אהן  
אפהאלט...

די 4,400 ברידער און שטעטלעך אונזערע פון  
„יציאה 1947“ זיינען נישט די לעצטע פון אידישען  
גלות זיי זיינען בלויז דער שרעקליכער סימבאל  
— מיינענער, הגדרעטע מיינענער, אנדערע  
ווארטען אויף דער בשורה פון דערלייזונג. מיר  
קאנען זיי נישט אפשטופען אין אפגרינג פון פאר-  
צווייפונג, די וועלט איז זי שולדיג, פרידער פון  
אלץ זיינען מיר, זייערע בלוט-ברוכים, זיי שולדיג  
בידערליכע הילף. מיר וועלען דא נישט קאנען  
לעבן וואג ווען זיי וועלען דאס נישט האבען  
קין תקומה —

מאזען מיר דערפאר דא אין אמעריקע-וויי-  
טער פירען זייער קאמף, רופען צו אמעריקע, צו  
דער וועלט זיי צו ראטעווען איבערבושיקען זיי  
אין לאנד, וואו עס וועט זיי באהעלענען אן אויסגאנג  
שרעקלעך בידערליכער ארעם.

דער קאמף פאר די אויסגעווארעלעטע,  
פארוואלדעטע אידען געהט אן. די באמיהונגען  
אויסצובויען אונזער היסטאריש היימלאנד מיט  
דער ענערגיע פון אונזער שארית ישראל געהען  
אן קיין איד מאר נישט שטעהן פון דערווייטענס.  
אנטער דער פאדן פון דער אידישער באפריי-  
הונגס-באוועגונג, הערצליאנישען ציוניזם, וועלען  
מיר געהן צום זיג!

עס לעבט דאס אידישע לאנד!  
עס לעבט דער העלדישער אידישער ישוב  
אין אידישלאנד!

עס לעבט די אלטע אידישע האפנונג!

פיהל-אין-פערענע הונדערט אידישע מענער,  
פרייען און קינדער, יתומים, אלמנות און אפגע-  
היסענע פון אייגענע און פריינד.

זיי האבען אבאל געלעבט זיי אידן און מיר.  
אפשר גרימליכער, פארפונדעוועטער. מיר הא-  
בען זיך אהער דורכגעריסען דורך קאנטענעמען  
און ימים צום נייעם לעבען. געבישען לאנד, קלי-  
מאט, שפראך, באשעפטיגונג. אנגעהויבן אלץ פון  
דאסגיין. זיי האבען דאס געלעבט אין דרות, גע-  
לאזט טיפע ווארצעל. זייער משפחה-לעבען,  
זייער געמיינדע-לעבען, זייער רעליגיעזער און  
קולטורעלער שטייגער, זייערע שמעם, שטעטלעך  
און יתומים, זייערע רבנים און גאונים, זייערע  
ישיבות, בת-מדרשים און וועלטליכע אשטאל-  
טען—אפילו אויף זייערע ביהמ"ד'ס האט גע-  
שוועבט א גייסט פון יאד-מיוענטער, און יעדער  
מירט איז געווען אזוי אייגען, אזוי היימיש, אזוי  
הייליג.

פלוצם זיינען זיי פארדרעט געווארען אים  
שמוח-זיוונט פון מלחמות, רעוואלוציעס, איבער-  
קערענישען — און היטלער... אלץ אפגעטעקט,  
אלץ צעשטערט, געבליבען אויפ'ן וואסער, אפ-  
געריסען פון דער וועלט, הגדרעטער מיינענער  
אומגעקומען אין קריג און טיילונגען אין די  
קאלד-איווענס —

און אפ זיינען זיי דא אין די לאגערן, צונויפ-  
געשטאמט געווארען זיי אים... קינדער און טאכטער  
מאמע, עלטערן און קינדער, און א סך איינע  
צעלטען, פארוואנדעלטע, אויסגעריסענע מיטן  
ווארצעל. נישט ווארען זיך אהענטאן.

די אידישע אנגענומם האט זיך בא-  
מיהט צו געפינען אין די הויפטנס פון  
מענטשען-אש די אלטע פונקען, וועקען  
אין די ווילען צו לעבען, אויפמאכען  
זיי פון פארצווייפונג און אוועקגעטען  
זיי מיט א ברידערליכער האנט אין  
אלט-נייעם אידישען לאנד, וואו עס  
ווערט געשאפען א פרעכטיג אידיש  
לעבען. זי האט געוואלט דערווארעמען  
זייערע מיידע גלידער און זיי פארבע-

**AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL**  
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



# NEWS

- AND -

## VIEWS

*The Day Sept. 11, 1947*

A Historic Occasion.

And A Poor Performance.

Dr. Weizmann On Fifty Years  
Zionism.

Stumbles On Cleveland.

By DR. S. MARCOSES

Basel, Sept.:—I went all the way from Zurich to Basel an hour and a half ride by rail, returning well past midnight, to listen to a lecture by Dr. Chaim Weizmann on Fifty Years of Zionism, and what I got was a chronological account of past achievements and failures.

I had come with high expectations, for all the elements were present here to make the event a memorable one. In Basel, the Zionist movement was born, this was consecrated ground. In Dr. Weizmann the idea of a Jewish State in an adequate portion of Palestine had its most eloquent exponent; he was the man of the hour. And the occasion was indeed historical; for the end of fifty years of Zionism coincided with the publication of the UN Special Committee's report recommending the establishing of a Jewish State in Palestine. At long last Herzl's dream is about to be realized. It is here, in Basel, that Herzl wrote after the conclusion of the First Zionist Congress fifty years ago: "In Basel I founded the Jewish State. If I were to announce it today I'd be greeted with jeers; but it may become a reality five years, certainly fifty years hence."

The Jewish public of Basel evidently sensed the extraordinary confluence of all these factors, for it attended the Weizmann lecture in unprecedented numbers. So, for that matter, did the membership of the Actions Committee. Basel and the Weizmann lecture had become the object of a Zionist pilgrimage.

Unluckily it was Dr. Weizmann who seemingly did not quite fully realize the extraordinary character of the occasion. He was in good form all right, and I was delighted to note how much firmer his voice had become since the last Congress in January and how more resilient his step as he proceeded across the stage to the pulpit. But I must confess I heard Dr. Weizmann to much greater advantage at much smaller occasions.

He spoke of the development of the Zionist movement throughout the world from its inception to this very day. But he failed utterly to sketch in the background and to enumerate and evaluate the forces that shaped the course of Zionism through the period of two world wars and beyond. Fact is he was more anecdotal than historical.

And a thousand pities that he chose to be anecdotal in a rather unfitting manner. Mostly his stories were disparaging of other figures in Zionism, particularly of American Zionism. Thus, when he concluded his version of the events of the Cleveland convention of the Z.O.A., at which the Brandeis group were defeated, by significantly repeating "Cleveland, oh Cleveland!" everybody knew he was showing at a certain well known Zionist personage now in Zurich but hailing from a well known city in Ohio, the name of which begins with a

## HOPE IS KEYNOTE OF ROSH HASHANA

9-15-47  
Throngs Hear Rabbis Give  
Message of Year 5708

Temples and synagogues throughout Greater Cleveland were thronged last night as Jewish congregations in High Holy Day ceremonies marked the eve of Jewish New Year 5708. Rosh Hashana services will continue through today and tomorrow.

In his sermon at the Temple interpreting the significance of Rosh Hashana, Rabbi A. H. Silver pronounced it a solemn but not a sad day—a day concerned with things eternal.

"The mood is not one of depression, even though this day is known to our people as a day of judgment," Dr. Silver said. "Rosh Hashana reminds us that the God who judges us on this day is a creative God, a God of advancing, renewing life. That is the genius of our religion and of this great holy day of New Year."

### Day for Remembering

"The day is also known as a memorial day—one on which we think of the past and the plight of our people. We stop and pay tribute to our dead, but we also salute the living and the promise of the future."

Finally, Dr. Silver asserted that Rosh Hashana was a challenging day, a call to action, a day to make people arouse themselves and do something.

"Giving up your old selves for new selves—that is really the message of Rosh Hashana," he said.

C. And the same disparaging attitude was discernible in the description he gave of a day in the life of a Zionist delegate to American Jewry, the rounds of automobile parades, handshaking, lunching, baby kissing, and speech-making to which a Zionist emissary is subjected in the United States. It was as if a missionary returned from the wilds of darkest Africa, was recounting the antics of some barbarian tribes.

I recall that last January, at

Basel during the Congress sessions, Dr. Weizmann spoke to us all in the Casino Hall on the growth and the development of the Zionist movement. He was in a reminiscent mood and his words, depicting the scenes of the childhood of our movement awakened in us feelings of nostalgia and moved us profoundly. But that was before the great change at Basel and before America became the symbol of all that spells ruin for the Zionist cause. Now bitterness beclouds the vision and when Dr. Weizman stumbles it's "Cleveland, oh Cleveland" that is blamed.



**"AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE QUESTION" VOTED AT UN**

Flushing Meadows, N.Y., September 17, (Palcor)—The General Committee of the United Nations General Assembly voted this afternoon that an "Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestine question" should be created. The Syrian delegate Farris El Khoury, while not opposing the proposal when it came to a vote, nonetheless pointed out that there is no reason why Palestine should receive preferential treatment by the creation of a special committee. He stressed that the basis of the Palestine problem was a legal one and the Ad Hoc Committee would be both a political and legal committee.

Secretary General Lie said that an Ad Hoc Committee is necessary in order to hear organizations that could not be heard by the General Assembly and to economize the Assembly's time. Senator Warren R. Austin said that the United States understands that the Ad Hoc Committee would not be a subcommittee on any existing committee but would be a distinct and separate committee of the General Assembly.

**MARSHALL'S STATEMENT NOT NECESSARILY SUPPORT A FULL UNSCOP****MAJORITY REPORT**

Flushing Meadows, N.Y., September 17, (Palcor)—It is reliably learned here that Secretary of State Marshall's statement that the United States places "great weight on the majority recommendations of UNSCOP" is regarded in U.S. circles to mean neither support nor non-support of the full report. It is understood that the non mention by Marshall of the minority report is an expression of the U.S. view that, in accordance with democratic processes, a majority report must be given preferential treatment.

**U. S. Hesitates on Palestine; Arab Threat Is a Factor**

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 24—With career members of the State Department pressing for a solution of the Palestine question that will not alienate the Arab countries, United States policy is still not decided, it was learned tonight.

The Special Committee on Palestine of the United Nations General Assembly will hold its first meeting here tomorrow at 11 A. M., but it is agreed that its discussions are not likely to produce much result until the United States shows its hand.

Secretary of State Marshall, in his address to the General Assembly last week, said that the United States would give "great weight" to the majority recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, recommending partition, as well as to the eleven committee recommendations, which were adopted unanimously.

This statement seemed to indicate that the United States would support partition, but spokesmen for the United States delegation have insisted since then that Mr. Marshall used only the phrase "great weight," and that nothing further should be read into his statement.

An American spokesman declined to comment tonight on published reports that Mr. Marshall yesterday gave assurances to the delegates of the five Arab members of the United Nations that the United States still maintained "an open mind" on Palestine.

The Arab delegates, it was said, asked for an opportunity to discuss the situation, and the luncheon at Fort Totten was then arranged. The American spokesman said that the Jewish Agency for Palestine and other Zionist representatives had not requested such a meeting with the Secretary of State, but that he would give them an opportunity to state their views if they did.

In any event, the report regarding the Fort Totten luncheon seemed to be at least partly borne out by the disclosure that the original draft of Mr. Marshall's speech

to the General Assembly a week ago had been completely non-committal on the subject of Palestine. It was only as a result of protest from other members of the American delegation, who urged that it was time for the United States to give some inkling of its position, that Mr. Marshall agreed to say what he did say about the committee report.

One influential delegate predicted tonight that the United States, instead of supporting partition, in the end would favor continuance of the British mandate, but would agree to supplying at least part of the military force that probably would be necessary

to keep order. An American spokesman said tonight, however, that the Palestine question had not been discussed by the delegation since Mr. Marshall's speech and that he had no knowledge of such a proposal.

The eleven members of the special United Nations committee, although divided between partition and a federalized Palestine, unanimously agreed on the termination of the British mandate as soon as practicable. Termination of the mandate is implicit in the reported decision of the British Cabinet to accept partition.

**Administration the Problem**

The question who would administer the Holy Land during the transition period to two independent states, or to a federalized Palestine, is recognized as the really fundamental question. Delegates to the Assembly are convinced that Great Britain is not willing to carry this burden alone, but the two other solutions—military force from the United States on a bilateral basis, or an international force—are both subject to serious objections.

It is expected that if the United States should offer to supply part of the military force, the Soviet Union would insist upon having an opportunity to share the responsibility for an area that holds a key position in the military strategy of the Near and Middle East.

The United Nations has asked thus far to establish an international police force. The Charter authorizes the great powers to agree among themselves to provide such a force but this naturally would require the consent of the Soviet Union as well as of the four other great powers. The General Assembly has no power to order enforcement measures.

**MARTIN SUPPORTS PALESTINE REPORT**

House Speaker for Set-Up Under U. N.—Solution 'Delayed Too Long,' He Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Joseph W. Martin Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, issued a statement today supporting the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. He said that this solution for "the tragic problem" "had been delayed entirely too long."

He said that the time was overdue for both Republicans and Democrats to redeem their pledges in favor of Jews in the Holy Land.

**TEXT OF THE STATEMENT**  
The text of Mr. Martin's statement follows:

The need for solution of the tragic problem of Jewish national homelessness was never more urgent than today.

This solution has been delayed entirely too long already and each day of further delay contributes to the increasing toll of Jewish victims.

The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine which has completed an investigation in Palestine and elsewhere points the way to this solution in its majority report. It partitions the country and establishes separate Jewish and Arab states. This will make possible free Jewish immigration. I hope and trust this report will have the support of the United Nations and particularly, the support of the United States Government.

Over the years there has been no aspect of our foreign affairs which has had more universal and bi-partisan support in the Congress of the United States than the proposed Jewish homeland.

In 1923, the Congress passed unanimously the Lodge resolution sponsored by the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the grandfather of two distinguished members of the present Congress, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Representative John Davis Lodge of Connecticut, which placed the stamp of Congressional approval on the Jewish National Home.

**PALESTINE DIVISION APPROVED BY TAFT**

NY Times 9-22-47  
Calls on Truman to Go on Record for Plan Urged by U. N. Committee

By CLAYTON KNOWLES  
Special to The New York Times.  
RENO, Nev., Sept. 21—Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, called upon the Truman Administration today to put the United States "definitely on record" in support of the recommendations of the special United Nations Committee on Palestine, which he said offered a "sound compromise" of a "dangerous controversy."

"Prompt action by our Government will tend to solve one of the

most serious problems that faces the world," he said. "In view of our policy frequently declared by Congress we should state our position clearly at this time."

Mr. Taft noted that the special committee, appointed when the British referred the question to the U.N. General Assembly, "made a most comprehensive study and has submitted a carefully considered report providing, among other recommendations, a detailed plan for the partition of Palestine into an Arab state and a Jewish state, between which there shall be a customs union so that the economic affairs of Palestine shall be conducted as a unit."

"I believe the majority report submits a sound compromise of the dangerous controversy that has existed," he declared. "The British Government has asked for the advice of the Assembly of the United Nations and should certainly be prepared to accept the views which have been requested."

"Our Government up to this time has been non-committal, but I believe it should endorse the report in principle, put the United States definitely on record in favor of the proposed plan and urge its adoption by the General Assembly."

In further support of this view, Mr. Taft, now seeking to determine whether he has the grass roots support that would justify his seeking the Presidency, called attention to the recommendation in the report for the admission of 150,000 Jews into Palestine.

He said such immigration "will remove a sore spot in the economy of Europe and reduce seriousness of the problem of displaced persons in Europe."

President Truman and other Administration leaders have been outspoken in the past on the question of expanded Palestine immigration but have said nothing since the submission of the special committee's report.

Senator Taft made his statement just before leaving Reno by motor to spend the day at Lake Tahoe. Tomorrow morning, he will travel up the Sacramento Valley to Redding to inspect the Shasta Dam at the invitation of Governor Earl Warren of California.



September 26, 1947

## MEMORANDUM

### IS THERE ANY SUBSTANCE TO ARAB THREATS OF A "BREAK WITH THE WEST"?

Facing a report by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, which recommends partition of the Holy Land as the final solution of a long-standing and involved international problem, the politicians of the Arab States have renewed their threats of a Holy War against a Jewish Palestine. These threats are combined with others, namely of complete "Break with the West," of sanctions against the oil concessions of America and Britain in the Middle Eastern countries, and of the alignment of the Arab States with Soviet Russia. From all this brandishing of swords by the Arab chiefs it is only one step to the conclusions drawn by a few writers to the effect that the acceptance of the UNSCOP majority report may lead to World War III.

To all those who are even slightly acquainted with Middle East realities, these threats sound ridiculous. Unfortunately, there are people in the United States who are inclined to take such pronouncements seriously. However, the fact remains that the speeches of the Arab spokesmen in the United Nations General Assembly do have an effect; and that certain journalists and writers seem to take these threats at their face value. We, therefore, find it necessary to present this factual analysis of the question in all its aspects.

#### "Break with the West"

The Arab threat of breaking with the West, in case the United States supports the majority report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, implies that the Arab States at present form an integral part of the "western front." This is rather more than doubtful, if viewed on the ideological plane. Neither politically, nor economically, nor socially, nor culturally, do the Arab States in the Middle East fit into the conceptions of the western world. What is true is that the Arab countries in the Middle East find themselves within the sphere of British-American political, economic and strategic power. Indeed, the Arab States depend for their very existence on the manifold support and protection of the western powers. They owe to the western powers their salvation from Axis occupation and from devastation during the last war; the recognition of their independence; their admission as sovereign states into the United Nations; the supply of arms for their armies and military training for these armies; the development of their oil resources and the exploitation of these resources; financial support in the form of loans, gratuities, and oil royalties, which in some Arab kingdoms forms the major part of the national income; and last but not least, protection from Soviet penetration.

It would suffice to visualize what a "Break with the West" on the part of the Arab States in the Middle East would mean in practical terms in order to realize how little substance there is to all of these threats. Withdrawal of Western political and military protection and economic support from the Arab States would spell complete ruin for these countries. Politically, militarily, and economically, not one of these states could stand on its own legs. The moment the income from the oil royalties is taken away from Iraq and Saudi Arabia, for instance, the local Arab potentates and chieftains will lose the major source



of their wealth. Or, should Great Britain stop its subvention to King Abdullah of Transjordan, this king will practically have to ask for alms. Furthermore, breaking with the West means lining up with the East, namely with the Soviet Union. Whether this is likely and what it would mean to the Arab States will be discussed below. In short, a sober analysis of Middle East realities must lead to the conclusion that the threat of a "Break with the West" on the part of the Arab politicians is not even an act of blackmail based on the present strained relationship between the Western democracies and the Soviet Union, but a mere bluff, since there is neither desire nor the possibility to bring about such a break.

### Sanctions Against American Oil Concessions

There is an old saying that "more than the calf wants the milk, the cow needs to be milked." This was never truer than in the case of the relationship between American oil interests and the Arab potentates of the Middle East. America needs Arabian oil: in time of peace, for the supply of overseas markets, so as not to drain home resources; in case of armed conflict, in order to oil the war. However, thus far America has at no time been dependent on Middle Eastern oil. Should a new World War occur, the formal ownership of Middle Eastern oil reserves would mean very little, because in time of war it is not the availability, but the accessibility, of oil that counts. If we speak or think in terms of a war against Russia, one look at the map would suffice to show that Middle Eastern oil would be much more accessible to Russia than to the Western powers, and certainly would be vulnerable to Russian blitz destruction of the oil fields and pipelines.

On the other hand, as already mentioned above, the Arab States are totally dependent, on the Western powers for the development, shipping and marketing of these resources in peacetime, and for their protection in wartime. Therefore all threats made by Arab spokesmen of cancelling these concessions or of employing sanctions against American oil interests in the Middle East are empty phrases.

In this connection, it is very significant that the actual owners of the oil deposits are very careful not to make any threats or sanctions against American oil interests. On the contrary, King Ibn Saud, the ruler of the land where American oil companies have the largest concession, went to some pains to declare in November 1946, (in an interview with C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times) that under no circumstances does he intend to employ any sanctions against the American oil companies. Only Arab politicians of other countries, where no American concessions are in existence, indulge in these threats. As stated above, while the United States is not dependent on Middle East oil, the Arab States in the Middle East are dependent on American capital, skill, experience, and know-how for the development, piping, shipping and marketing of the oil resources hidden under the surface of their lands. With American and British oil interests working in harmony in the Middle East, the only alternative for the Arab States in case of a break with American oil companies would be to turn to Soviet Russia. Thus we come again to the question of the likelihood of a pro-Soviet orientation on the part of the Arab potentates.

### Will the Arabs Embrace the Kremlin?

Bartley C. Crum, one of the American members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, said in an address in New York in 1946, that John D. Rockefeller, Jr. would sooner turn to Stalin to ask for aid in the reduction of his income tax than Ibn Saud and other Arab kings would call for Soviet intervention in the Middle East. Since Mr. Crum made this very apt remark as to the



probability of the Arab rulers inviting Soviet protection and expansion into their lands, several things have happened which would further militate against such a development. The speech made in the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations by Andre V. Gromyko, the chief Soviet representative, on the question of Palestine is one of these very significant happenings. Through this statement, Soviet Russia for the first time took a pro-Zionist stand on the question of Palestine. Thus, in addition to their fear of turning to the Kremlin because Soviet penetration would put a speedy end to all their power and wealth, the Arab rulers also have reason to believe that Soviet Russia's position on the question of Palestine is contrary to their own.

We may also learn something on this question from the relationship of Iran with Russia. Although Iran is not an Arab country, it is a Moslem country, and the political, social and cultural climate of Iran is about the same as that in the Arab lands of the Middle East. Moreover, historically Iran lies much closer to the sphere of Soviet power and influence. Yet, as we all know, Iran employs every device at its disposal to prevent Soviet penetration in any form whatsoever. After having negotiated and signed a preliminary agreement for an oil concession with Russia, Iran tries to block the materialization of this concession. This is a good illustration to bear in mind when we consider the probability of the Arab States in the Middle East inviting the Soviets to come in.

#### The Threat of an Arab-Jewish War

An analysis of the military situation in the Middle East will prove that there is no danger of any large-scale Arab attacks upon public order in Palestine. In Palestine itself, no more than 3,000 Arabs participated in anti-Jewish riots at any time in the past, even at a time when the rioters were led by so gifted a demagogue as Haj Amin el Husseini, the former Mufti of Jerusalem, and when they had the benefit of direct support by the Italian and German Governments. These riots were confined to attacks by gangs variously armed with rifles, pistols, daggers, sticks and stones. At the present time, with the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem still out of the country, with Italian and German interference no longer a factor, and with Palestine, and all roads leading from Palestine to foreign arms-producing countries, garrisoned by British forces or ruled by pro-British governments, there is no reason to believe that any Arab outbreak in Palestine could involve either more numerous or better armed participants -- unless we assume that the British Government is willing to show great tolerance for the organization and supply of such Arab riots.

The military potential of the different Arab-speaking states is notoriously weak. Egypt, the strongest and most modern of all these countries, has an army of only 22,000 ill-trained and ill-equipped troops, is without a navy, and with hardly a rudiment of an air force. Saudi Arabia's troops are picturesque horse-men, but entirely without the technical knowledge or equipment which would make them a serious factor in modern military operations. The small and inadequately equipped army of Iraq is, in many ways, subject to British military and political control, and British air forces are stationed in that country. A Syrian army is only now in the process of being formed, and is controlled by British instructors. The so-called Arab Legion of Transjordan is commanded by British officers, and Great Britain is in military and political control of that area. It is inconceivable that any of these forces could interfere in Palestine without the consent and active cooperation of Great Britain.

On the other hand, while we do not want to overestimate the military strength of Palestine Jewry, there is no reason why it should be underrated. Already



during World War II Palestine Jewry showed itself to be a factor of considerable strength in modern warfare. Its industrial potential is probably by far the greatest in the whole Middle East. Its youth, trained in many European armies, including the British, is capable of providing the right kind of human material for a Jewish National Army. Indeed, it is the considered opinion of British military authorities that Palestine Jewry can hold its own in any outbreak which would involve not only the Palestine Arabs but also all the Arab States in the Middle East. Thus, General D'Arcy, the then Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Palestine, in his testimony before the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, stated in unmistakable terms that the Haganah (the unofficial Jewish Army in Palestine) could defend Palestine from an onslaught by all the surrounding Arab States, for at least a number of years.

The threats on this account have as little substance as the others. Even more ridiculous is the assumption that an armed conflict between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East -- which, by the way, we consider most unlikely, partly for reasons given above -- would lead to World War III. If humanity is destined to be plunged again into the catastrophe of a World War, the causes of such a war will obviously be found elsewhere. It is true that the Middle East, Palestine included, occupies a key position in the major policies of the great powers and in their conflicting strategies. But the peoples of the Middle East -- whether Arabs, Egyptians, Jews, Persians, Turks, etc. -- are no more than pawns. Their local conflicts may add fuel to the flames, but the fire itself may or may not start from the major issues involved in the present controversy between the western powers and Soviet Russia. In this connection it should be stated that on the question of Palestine there is less controversy between the Soviet Union and the West than on almost any other international controversy of these days. This should be kept in mind in order that we may preserve a sense of proportion in our judgment of the Palestine issue.



VOLUME XIV - NUMBER 179

September 26, 1947

**CREECH-JONES TEL'S UN BRITAIN WILL NOT ACCEPT PALESTINE SOLUTION**

**UNACCEPTABLE TO BOTH SIDES**

**Which Means Virtual Rejection of UNSCOP Report**

**Statement On Withdrawal of Troops Called Vague**

Like Success, N.Y., September 26, (Palcor)—Britain's Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech-Jones made his much touted statement of British views on Palestine here this morning, which, contrary to earlier reports, contained no endorsement of the UNSCOP majority report, but amounted to a virtual rejection of it. Mr. Creech-Jones said the British Government could not accept responsibility for implementing a solution unacceptable to both sides and that Britain will not use force and will study the "inherent justice" of any proposed solution.

Some delegates here felt that this meant Britain was virtually setting herself up as the moral judge of any United Nations decision.

Although, as reported earlier, Mr. Creech-Jones did refer to the withdrawal of British troops from Palestine and abandonment of the Mandate if a solution which she regards as "just" is not found, his actual statement was so vague as to leave an indefinite gap between intent and execution of intent. Mr. Creech-Jones said "I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to announce with all solemnity that they have consequently decided that in the absence of a settlement they must plan for the early withdrawal of British forces and of the British administration from Palestine."

Mr. Creech-Jones was followed on the platform by Chairman Emil Sandstrom, of UNSCOP. Afterwards, Dr. Herbert Evatt, of Australia, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine invited representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Palestine Arab Higher Committee to the table within the oval around which members of the Ad Hoc Committee sit, and announced that both will be given an opportunity to present their views to the committee next week. Jamal Husseini will speak for the Arab Higher Committee on Monday and a Jewish Agency representative will speak Tuesday.

The Arab delegates around the table were Jamal Husseini, vice-Chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, Kamil Wazaf, Henry Kattan and Issa Hakkeh. The Jewish Agency was represented by Dr. Emanuel Neuman, Dr. Hagan Goldmann and Rabbi Wolf Gold, of Mizrahi.

The full text of Mr. Creech-Jones statement before the Ad Hoc Committee follows:



It will be for the convenience of this Committee if I, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, make a statement at the beginning of our deliberations. I shall appreciate the opportunity afforded me and I shall be brief. His Majesty's Government is in a special position as a mandatory power at present administering Palestine. We have before us a proposal involving certain assumptions concerning the future attitude of my Government. You are therefore entitled to know before you proceed very far in your discussions, to what extent these assumptions are justified.

I congratulate the Special Committee on the way in which they have carried through their difficult task and the expedition they have shown in presenting their report in time for consideration by this Assembly. The Special Committee have made recommendations to the Assembly of two kinds. There are twelve recommendations of a general character, eleven of which are put forward unanimously and the twelfth by a substantial majority of the Committee. These are followed by two detail proposals for the future Government of Palestine, one supported by a majority of seven members and the other by a minority of three.

I can say at once that the United Kingdom Government are in substantial agreement with the twelve general recommendations. In particular, they endorse and emphasize three of these statements of principle. The first, recommending that the mandate for Palestine shall be terminated at the earliest practicable date, and the second recommending that Jewish self-determination shall be granted in Palestine at the earliest practicable date, or an exact expression of the guiding principle of British policy in Palestine. The records of the various attempts to secure agreement on a final settlement of the problem -- which I will not delay the Committee by repeating -- is sufficient and obvious proof of this fact. Nevertheless I take the opportunity of reaffirming that in this fundamental matter the aims of my Government and of the Special Committee are identical. The third general recommendation to which my Government direct attention is the sixth. This is to the effect that the General Assembly should immediately undertake the initiation and execution of an international arrangement to deal with the distressed European Jews as a matter of extreme urgency. It is the opinion of the United Kingdom Government that the entire problem of displaced persons in Europe, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, is an international responsibility and one which demands urgent action. We shall make proposals to this end on a more appropriate occasion.

I will therefore only reiterate on the subject of the Special Committee's general recommendation that there is no conflict between their general conclusions and the broad objectives of British policy. We approach the subject of Palestine and its related problems in the same spirit.

I come now to the question of the future Government of Palestine. I desire on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state that they endorse, without reservation, the view that the Mandate should now be terminated. It was the original intention of the League of Nations that the Mandatory regime in Palestine should lead towards independence. The situation which has since developed clearly necessitates the termination of the mandate. We accept this necessity and shall willingly lay down the obligation imposed upon us so that the goal of independence may be brought within realization.



It was made clear by Sir Alexander Cadogan at a special session of the Assembly held earlier this year that the United Kingdom Government would be in the highest degree reluctant to oppose the Assembly's wishes in regard to the future of Palestine. At the same time he drew a distinction between accepting a recommendation, in the sense of not impeding its execution by others and accepting responsibility for carrying it out by means of a British Administration and British forces.

The attitude of my Government remains as then stated. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasize our readiness to co-operate with the Assembly to the fullest possible extent, and I cannot easily imagine circumstances in which we should wish to prevent the application of a settlement recommended by the Assembly. The crucial question for His Majesty's Government is its enforcement about that I must say a few words.

First, the United Kingdom Government are ready to assume the responsibility for giving effect to any plan on which agreement is reached between the Arabs and the Jews. Second, if the Assembly should recommend a policy which is not acceptable to the Jews and the Arabs the United Kingdom Government would not feel able to implement. Then it would be necessary to provide for some alternative authority to implement it. His Majesty's Government are not themselves prepared to undertake the task of imposing a policy in Palestine by force of arms. Likewise, in considering any proposal to the effect that His Majesty's Government should participate with others in the enforcement of a settlement, they must take into account both the inherent justice of the settlement and the extent to which force would be required to give effect to it.

I repeat again, that His Majesty's Government have determined to base their policy on the assumption that they must lay down the mandate, under which they have sought for twenty-five years to discharge their obligations to facilitate the growth of the Jewish National Home and to protect the interest of the Arab population. In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the attitude and policy of Britain, I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to announce in all solemnity that have consequently decided that in the absence of a settlement they must plan for an early withdrawal of British forces and of the British Administration in Palestine.

In conclusion I may perhaps be allowed to make one or two observations on the task which now confronts this Committee. Our common aim is to bring about a settlement in Palestine which is likely to endure because it is founded on the consent of the people concerned. I earnestly hope that the United Nations may have more success than the United Kingdom has had in persuading the two peoples to cooperate in attaining their independence. The United Kingdom delegation will place at the disposal of the Committee any experience or knowledge they have which may help it in its task. It is also my hope that the statement I have just made will contribute to this end. May I venture to add that if however no basis of consent for a settlement can be found, it seems to me of the highest importance that any recommendations made by the General Assembly should be accompanied by a clear definition of the means by which they are to be carried out.

Justice Emil Sandstrom, of Sweden, who followed Mr. Creech-Jones, referred to "shortcomings and errors" in the UNSCOP report which due to "short time" made it impossible to make a "thorough study." But, he said, UNSCOP had the advantage over previous studies, like the Peel Commission. We discovered, he said, that no one could find a "perfect solution." The choice of solutions is not "unlimited."



אמער יקע'ם אומאנט של אסנק'י'ם שאפט  
קריטישע לאגע וועגן ארץ ישראל יו-ען

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 אירן ישראל פיינד.

1991. 22 June 1991

לעוף במוטות. דאנערשטאג. — די פערזענלעכע באזיגט פון דער יוגנטער נייטאנס אפטימל, אין נאכטס הענט עס אין אומאדערלייט געווארן דער נוצל פון ארץ ישראל אין אן יוגנדיגער ווי א האלבעד יעדע צייט היינט געטענישטן באזיגט געווארן פון אירע קיטער יוגנט, אז זיך נידעריגט ביי סאדורע פרייטאג 11 אין דער פריה ווען די באמלונגן מאכט געווארן, וועט באהט א דערלעכערונג, וועגן דעם ארץ ישראל פרייטאג.

אן דער האלבעד יעדע וועט די יוגנט וועט געווארן פון די באמלונגן.

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האט אן אפטיילט אלעס דעם זינעלע  
און דער פערזענלעכער אנטשטעלונג פון  
און דער זינגט אונזער זינגלעך.  
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אין די קייזער'ס פאר דער צייט  
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פערדרייט באדייט, וואלט דער נאך  
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דעם האט דאס נעמאל אין די וועלט  
קייזער און וואס ווייטער אפטיילונג  
וואלט אן איר שטיינליכע און  
ווייטער וואלט די לאנג פאר די איר  
דאן, די אנהאלטענדיגע אונזער  
זינט מיט אפטיילונג שטייט אין  
זיין אונגעמאסעט פאר די אראבער און  
עס שטארקט וויער פאזיציע מיט יעד  
עין טאג.

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די שטאטס וואונג פון דער קאמיונע  
האט געשטעלט דר. אטאווילד וואר  
נאך פארזיכערט פון דער אטאווילד  
געזעצט האט אין געזעצט פונד  
טער געזעצט די 100 מיטגלידער און  
זיי האבן פאר זיך דער א געזעצ  
און שווער איינפאנגט אין איינפא  
דעקט דאס געזעצט אן ווערט נאכט  
געזעצט וועלן געזעצט ווערן פון  
געזעצט. זי האט דאן אטאווילד  
דעם געזעצט פון קינא וועלכע  
האט פארזעלענעט דר. אייזאק אלס  
ווערער.

כאשר הולאדריסר סביבם פו יר  
נאמלאנדע האט דערשטענדען. אז ער  
האט זיך גע פאסטיגעט האט דר  
אראנט אויסגעדרעסן זיין סיינע אז  
פאר וואלט דעראפס דעוועלטן דר.  
וואסאן איינשטימט, און אזוי ווי  
עס האבן זיך נישט געקענט פיר נעג  
נער האט דער פארווער דעקלערט  
דעם איינשטימטען איינער זינען  
טעל איינשטימט דעוועלטן  
דער דעלעגאט פון ביאס אז דאן  
דעוועלטען דעוועלטען וועלכעאריינער  
און דער דעלעגאט פון איילאנד —  
ראדאריסר.  
דר. איזאק האט מיט דער נוס  
היינט פון דער פאסטיגע אפטייט

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1. פארום פון ארץ ישראל —  
 יינטע וואס געפינט זיך אונטער  
 זיין  
 2. באזירט פון דער סטעיטליכער  
 אקאדעמיע פאר ארץ ישראל  
 3. פארום א פון דעם באזירט פון  
 ארץ ישראל און אונטערזוכט די ארץ  
 אונטערזוכט פון דער ארץ און פארום  
 — א פונקט וואס אונטערזוכט פון  
 ארץ ישראל און אונטערזוכט פון

רעט פארזיכערט דאס אפס 1989  
אמאכט אן אים די דריי פונקטען אין  
אזאנדונג: נישט אויסצורעיסן,  
נאך דעמאלסטען שטעלן אויסצורעיסן  
אויסצורעיסן און צו אים דאס  
עס איז ישראל פארזיכערט. אבער עס  
איז באשיצט אדער אן אים נישט  
אין די וועג צו אים און אויסצורעיסן  
אויסצורעיסן אדער פונקטען.  
און דאס וועט מען נאך פארזיכערט.  
אויסצורעיסן דאס פארזיכערט דאס נישט  
דאס און פארזיכערט און פארזיכערט  
און פארזיכערט און פארזיכערט

האצות אין באשן פון זיין רעגירונג.  
זאגן האט אפגעזען דאס באנצער און  
ישראל פארעם פאר דער ענין. אבער  
אוי ווי דער ענגלישער פארטרעטער  
האט גוט געזעהן פאסירן אז דער היינטיגער  
פאנעל וועטן האט מען זיין רעפליקט  
דינט אפגעזען ביי בארעק. אז מיט  
דעם האט די וועלט ווי געלאזט.

**דעווארסען קייט-דוואנט**  
דער עס וועט פאסירן די דעפליקט  
דינט פאר דער ענגלישער רעגירונג  
אין גוט געזעהן פארעם אבער מען  
גלייבט אז דאס וועט פאסירן  
דימיטרידוואנט. האלנדישע מיניס  
טער וועלכער אין דעםמאט געלאזט  
וועלכער אפ.

ווי עס ווערט פארשטאנען האט ס'היינט  
פרייטשטאנענדיגס אונטערזאכונגס און רייז  
פון געזונטענדיגן מיט אספייאליאנער  
ווערונגס פארשטענדען אז עס איז  
בעסער אז מן ווען היינטיגער דער  
ווערונגס האט מען קיינען זעכס א  
באנער מיט נאר ווי עטלאכע וועג  
האנדלען נאר איין וועג עס וועט זיין  
אספייאליאנער געזונט.

ווי באשאנען האט דער אספייאליאנער  
ווערונגס פארשטענדען אז עס איז  
בעסער אז מן ווען היינטיגער דער

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ענגאנד א ווארע סאך דעם נט און  
אויס און פערקלערטן און זי נעמט  
אויס דעם אונטער און אלס איבער  
אין ישראל סאך דער ירדן.  
דעם באהיטן פאר דער פערקלערט  
אויס און פערקלערטן און זי נעמט  
אויס דעם אונטער און אלס איבער  
אין ישראל סאך דער ירדן.



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ארכיטעקט  
פון אלע לענדער.  
פאר אייניקל  
ויר

# פארדערט

די באגרייכונג  
פון די ארכיטעקט  
ווערט זיך און די  
ארכיטעקט אליין

דער וועלטער: היינט 1 יולי 1947

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New York, N. Y., Saturday, September 27, 1947

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# ענגלאנד וועט פארלאזן ארץ ישראל

## סעקרעטערי מארשאל פארזיכערט שערטאקין און סילווערין אמעריקע'ס שטעלונג צו קאמיסיע באריכט ניט געענדערט

**סאלאניאל - טייסטער זאגט, אז ענגלאנד וועט אוועק וואס זי-עו באשלוס זאל נישט ווין**

ערקלערט, אז ענגלאנד וועט נישט נעמען אויף זיך דורכצופירען א באשלוס צו וועלכען מ'דארף האבען טיילטער. — זאגט אויך, אז ענגלאנד וועט זיך באטייליגען אין דורכפירען נאר אזא פלאן וואס איז אין איינקלאנג מיט אידען פרינציפען.

**ציון - פיהרער האבען לאנגע קאנפערענץ מיטן סעקרעטערי אוי סטעיט**



ארטור קריסטאנסאן

לעיק פוקס, סעי. 36. — די ענגלישע רעגירונג האט באשלאסן אויפצונעמען דעם מאנדאט אין צוריקציהען איהר טיילטער פון ארץ ישראל אויב די יידן אפגעבלי וועט נישט געפינען א לייזונג וואס די אידן און אראבער זאלען אננעמען. — האט היינט ערקלערט דער ענגלישער קאלאניאלטענישער ארמור קריסטאנסאן אין א רעדע סאר דעם פעלקערייבונג'ס סעקעטערי פאלקסטייט קאמיסיע פון 55 מלוכות.

זוויי ווי קיינער פרווארט נישט, אז די אראבער זאלען צושטימען

צו א העכערענדיגן לייזונג, וואס אידן זאלען קאנען אננעמען, היינט די ערקלערונג פון ענגלישען קאלאניאלטענישער, אז וואס דער באשלוס פון דער יידן זאל נישט ווין, וועט ענגלאנד אויסגעבען דעם מאנדאט אין צוריקציהען איהר טיילטער פון ארץ ישראל.

די רעדע פון ארמור קריסטאנסאן האט ארויסגעווען גרויס איבערראשונג און אפילו שטייגט סראך דעם, וואס פרויערליכע באריכטען האבען געגעבען א נעגאטיווען פארזיכערונג וואס ער וועט זאגן.

אין דער וועלטער צייט, וואס דער ענגלישער קאלאניאלטענישער האט געקערט ביי דער יידן, האט סעקרעטערי מארשאל אפגעקלעבט א קאנסעקענץ מיט דעם. אפא חיל פיהרער און משה שערטאק פון דער אידישער אגענטור ווענען דער ארץ ישראל פראגע. די קאנסעקענץ איז פארגעקומען אין די הערשענדיקע פון דער אמעריקאנער ווען דעלעגאציע, מיט דער באטייליגונג פון דוואדען הילדרינג, וועלכער פארטראגט דעם אמעריקאנער שטאנדפונקט ביי די אינמיטע פארהאנדלונגען ווענען ארץ ישראל אין דער יידן אפגעבלי.

די קאנסעקענץ האט געוועזען דרייטערטעל שטח. פון אן אפאט' לוז פארלעסליכער קוועלעק האט דער, פארזיכערט, אויסגעטונען, אז דער אמעריקאנער סעקרעטערי איז סטעיט האט געגעבען א היכטיגע פארזיכערונג צו די צוויי פיהרער פון דער אידישער אגענטור.

סעקרעטערי מארשאל האט ערקלערט, אז די אמעריקאנער שטעי לונג צו דער ארץ ישראל פראגע האט זיך אויף א האר נישט געענדערט זינט לעצטער האר, ווען ער אליה, סעקרעטערי מארשאל, האט איר זיין רעדע ביי דער אלגעמיינער אפגעבלי אויספירקליך געזאגט, אז צופירען א לייזונג, וואס די יידן אפטרעקע לעבט, גרויס געזיכט' אויף די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער אפגעבלי ווען דער קאמיסיע'ס פארזיכערט סאר דער צוטיילונג פון פאלקסטייט אין סאר דער גרויסונג פון צוויי מלוכות. — א אידישע און אן אראבישע — מיט עקאנאמישער אייניקייט פאר'ן גאנצען לאנד.

סעקרעטערי מארשאל האט זעהר פריינמליך און מיט דער גרעסערער אויספירקאמקייט זיך צוגעהערט צו אלץ, וואס דעם פיהרער אויף משה שערטאק האבען איהם געהאט צו זאגן. ווין באריכט פארזיכערונג ווענען אמעריקע'ס שטעלונג איז געווען סעקרעטערי מארשאל'ס קענטער צו די צוויי, אגענטור'ס פיהרער.

די באריכט פארזיכערונג איז פון באוועגער פארזיכערונג איבער די קלאנגען, אז סעקרעטערי מארשאל זאל האבען געזאגט צו די ארץ ישראל דעלעגאציע, אז אמעריקע האט נאך נישט גענומען קיין שטעלונג צו דער לייזונג פון דער ארץ ישראל פראגע. דורך ווין היינטיגער קאנפערענץ האט סעקרעטערי מארשאל צוגעטייגטאפט אלע אפטרעקע קלאנגען וועלכע די אראבער ווענען שטארק פארזיכערטענדיק צו פארשפרייטען, ביי צו באטייליגטע דעלעגאציעס פון לענדער, וועלכע האבען זיך נאך אין ווער שטעלונג.

פונקט ווי עס איז נישט ארויסגעגעבען געווארען קיין אפיציעלע פארזיכערונג נאך דער באגרייכונג פון סעקרעטערי מארשאל מיט די אראבער, זוויי וועט אויך נישט ארויסגעגעבען ווערען קיין אפיציעלע ערקלערונג ווענען ווין היינטיגען געשפערקט מיט די פארשפרייטענדיק פון דער, אידישער אגענטור.

די אלטער אינמיטע פונקטען אין דער ערקלערונג פון סער קריסטאנסאן ווענען די פאלגענדע:

די ענגלישע רעגירונג איז געווען זיך צו קאנפערענצירען מיט דער יידן אפגעבלי פון דער פולטער מאס אין עס איז שווער זיך פארצושטעלען דעם אויסשפערען, אין וועלכע ענגלישע רעגירונג ווענען דורכפירען דורכפירען דעם ווענען א לייזונג, וואס די יידן אפטרעקע לעבט, גרויס געזיכט' אויף די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער אפגעבלי ווען דער קאמיסיע'ס פארזיכערט סאר דער צוטיילונג פון פאלקסטייט אין סאר דער גרויסונג פון צוויי מלוכות. — א אידישע און אן אראבישע — מיט עקאנאמישער אייניקייט פאר'ן גאנצען לאנד.

סעקרעטערי מארשאל האט זעהר פריינמליך און מיט דער גרעסערער אויספירקאמקייט זיך צוגעהערט צו אלץ, וואס דעם פיהרער אויף משה שערטאק האבען איהם געהאט צו זאגן. ווין באריכט פארזיכערונג ווענען אמעריקע'ס שטעלונג איז געווען סעקרעטערי מארשאל'ס קענטער צו די צוויי, אגענטור'ס פיהרער.

די באריכט פארזיכערונג איז פון באוועגער פארזיכערונג איבער די קלאנגען, אז סעקרעטערי מארשאל זאל האבען געזאגט צו די ארץ ישראל דעלעגאציע, אז אמעריקע האט נאך נישט גענומען קיין שטעלונג צו דער לייזונג פון דער ארץ ישראל פראגע. דורך ווין היינטיגער קאנפערענץ האט סעקרעטערי מארשאל צוגעטייגטאפט אלע אפטרעקע קלאנגען וועלכע די אראבער ווענען שטארק פארזיכערטענדיק צו פארשפרייטען, ביי צו באטייליגטע דעלעגאציעס פון לענדער, וועלכע האבען זיך נאך אין ווער שטעלונג.

פונקט ווי עס איז נישט ארויסגעגעבען געווארען קיין אפיציעלע פארזיכערונג נאך דער באגרייכונג פון סעקרעטערי מארשאל מיט די אראבער, זוויי וועט אויך נישט ארויסגעגעבען ווערען קיין אפיציעלע ערקלערונג ווענען ווין היינטיגען געשפערקט מיט די פארשפרייטענדיק פון דער, אידישער אגענטור.

די אלטער אינמיטע פונקטען אין דער ערקלערונג פון סער קריסטאנסאן ווענען די פאלגענדע:

די ענגלישע רעגירונג איז געווען זיך צו קאנפערענצירען מיט דער יידן אפגעבלי פון דער פולטער מאס אין עס איז שווער זיך פארצושטעלען דעם אויסשפערען, אין וועלכע ענגלישע רעגירונג ווענען דורכפירען דורכפירען דעם ווענען א לייזונג, וואס די יידן אפטרעקע לעבט, גרויס געזיכט' אויף די רעקאמענדאציעס פון דער אפגעבלי ווען דער קאמיסיע'ס פארזיכערט סאר דער צוטיילונג פון פאלקסטייט אין סאר דער גרויסונג פון צוויי מלוכות. — א אידישע און אן אראבישע — מיט עקאנאמישער אייניקייט פאר'ן גאנצען לאנד.

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cont. on next page







# BRITISH READY TO END PALESTINE RULE, QUIT COUNTRY IF U. N. FINDS NO SOLUTION; VISHINSKY RENEWS 'WARMONGER' ATTACK

## SKEPTICISM RULES JERUSALEM VIEWS

*NY Times*  
Jews and Arabs See a Trick  
in British Statement to Get  
London Plans Accepted

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Sept. 26 — Arab and Jewish spokesmen professed nominal satisfaction with the declaration of Britain's desire to surrender the Palestine mandate, evacuate the country and give it independence. But both sides doubt Britain's sincerity.

"We've heard that since 1922," was the remark of Emil Ghory, member of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee.

An official of the Jewish Agency, who declined to be named, said: "I am skeptical as to their sincerity."

Zionist leaders seemed to be surprised by the British statement although it had been indicated several days ago.

### Ben-Gurion Awaits Meeting

David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, said in Tel Aviv: "I cannot comment at all until the special meeting of the Jewish Agency executive, which will be very soon."

Mrs. Golda Meyerson, Jerusalem chief of the agency's political department, is ill and declined comment.

The British declaration was exactly what Jews and Arabs have been demanding: evacuation of Palestine. However, distrust of Britain's intentions has gone so deep here that both parties suspect a trick. The general suspicion is that the British declaration is a ruse to trap Arabs and Jews into acquiescing in London's own schemes for Palestine or to lure the United States into sharing the burden of Palestine.

Although manifestly dubious of Britain's intentions and suspicious of her motives, Mr. Ghory predicted that if British troops left the country many Jews would go with them. Those left behind would come to terms with the Arabs, he declared.

"The Arabs don't intend to fight the Jews if the British leave this country," he said. "But they are prepared to see that the independent government of Palestine shall be respected by all communities in the country."

Dr. Hussein F. Khalidi, secretary of the Arab Higher Committee, suggested that the six Arab states who are members of the United Nations might be responsible for law and order in Palestine until an independent government could be established.

### Arab Protests Urged

JERUSALEM, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Palestine Arab Higher Committee called on the 1,200,000 Arabs in Palestine to join in mass demonstrations Oct. 3 in protest against recommendations of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine for the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states.

Emil Ghory, a member of the committee, said that the Palestine demonstrations would be the greatest since the 1939 Arab revolt.

"This time the Arabs really mean business," he said.

Cairo dispatches said Egyptian Arabs had been called on to demonstrate on Oct. 3.

### British Laborite Approves

Commenting on the British statement on Palestine at the United Nations, Sidney Silverman, Labor member of Parliament, who is in New York attending conferences of the World Jewish Congress, said:

"With two qualifications I think the statement eminently satisfactory and a great relief. It is now up to the United Nations to make its mind up. It is also up to the United Nations and particularly to the United States to take its fair share of responsibility for implementing United Nations policy."

"I entirely agree that it is no obligation of any kind upon Great Britain to do it alone. But I wish

the British Government had declared boldly what policy it would vote for itself and its willingness to take its own fair share of responsibility for its implementations, leaving the justice of the policy to the collective judgment of the United Nations."

## MANDATE TO CEASE

Britain Warns U. N. That  
She Balks at Force to  
Impose New Plan

## ARABS TO REPLY MONDAY

Jewish Agency Will Present Its  
Case Tuesday—Members  
Skeptical of Move

British statement to U. N. on  
Palestine mandate, Page 2.

### By MARSHALL E. NEWTON

Special to The New York Times

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 26 —The British Government announced today that it must lay down its mandate over Palestine. In the absence of a settlement of the Palestine question, Britain plans an early withdrawal of British forces and of the British administration.

The announcement was made by Arthur Creech Jones, British Colonial Secretary, before the United Nations General Assembly's Committee on Palestine here. He also warned that Britain could not undertake to impose by force of arms a policy that was not acceptable to Jews and Arabs.

After listening to Mr. Creech Jones' statement and a report from Justice Emil Sandstrom of Sweden, chairman of the Special Committee on Palestine, whose report is being considered, the committee adjourned until Monday without debate on the report.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, committee chairman, proposed that before the debate representatives of the Jews and Arabs have an opportunity to present their cases. Representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and of the Arab Higher Committee

were seated on opposite sides of a table placed inside the large oval around which the delegates of the fifty-five nations were seated.

The Arab representatives were Jamal el-Husseini, Henry Cattani, Issa Nakhli and Wassaf Kemal. The Jewish Agency's representatives were Emanuel Neumann and Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

### Arabs to Speak Monday

The Arabs will present their case on Monday and the Jewish Agency on Tuesday. After these presentations, debate on the recommendations of the special committee will begin.

Mr. Creech Jones gave no inkling of the British position regarding the special report, but he declared his Government was in substantial agreement with the twelve general recommendations. He said the statements of principle recommending the independence of Palestine and termination of the British mandate "are an exact expression of the guiding principle of British policy in Palestine."

He also endorsed, on behalf of his Government, the recommendation that the General Assembly undertake immediately an international arrangement to deal with the problem of distressed Jews in Europe.

"It is the opinion of the United Kingdom Government," Mr. Creech Jones said, "that the entire prob-

lem of displaced persons in Europe, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, is an international responsibility and one which demands urgent attention. We shall make proposals to this end on a more appropriate occasion."

He said his Government endorsed without reservation the view that its mandate be terminated. But he pointed out that, as had been previously stated by Sir Alexander Cadogan, there is a distinction between accepting a recommendation of the General Assembly and accepting responsibility for carrying it out.

The British, Mr. Creech Jones said, will accept responsibility for any plan to which the Arabs and the Jews agree, but if the Assembly recommends a policy not acceptable to the Jews and the Arabs, Britain would not undertake to carry it out.

### Won't Use Force

"His Majesty's Government," he explained, "are not themselves prepared to undertake the task of imposing a policy in Palestine by force of arms. Likewise, in considering any proposal to the effect that His Majesty's Government should participate with others in the enforcement of a settlement, they must take into account both the inherent justice of the settlement and the extent to which force would be required to give effect to it."

Mr. Creech Jones expressed the hope that the United Nations

would have more success than the United Kingdom had in persuading the two peoples in Palestine to cooperate in obtaining independence. It was at this point that he suggested that if no basis of consent for a settlement were found, the General Assembly should be specific in outlining how its recommendations would be put into effect.

Mr. Creech Jones' statement took on added significance in view of the report of Justice Sandstrom, who followed him as a speaker and who declared no solution of the Palestine question would be acceptable to all concerned or could objectively be considered entirely satisfactory.

"Nevertheless, a solution must be found," he said. "It will be if it achieves something essential of the principal objectives. The situation is made for a compromise solution and your committee has tried to find such a solution."

Arab sources here declined to comment on Mr. Creech-Jones' statement and said their position would be amply covered in the statement of Mr. el-Husseini Monday.

Jewish Agency spokesmen were dissatisfied. They took the view that Mr. Creech Jones, by stressing agreement between Jews and Arabs had invited the Arabs to veto the settlement to be offered. They felt that the British statement offered no encouragement to the United Nations or any indication that Britain would support the settlement.

Mr. Creech Jones' statement that the British would leave Palestine, the Agency's spokesmen remarked, neglected to fix a time or to indicate whether the present policy, which the Agency considers repressive, was to be continued until the moment of British departure.

"In view of the failure of the British Government to carry out the mandate," the spokesman said, "the Jewish Agency hopes that this withdrawal will be speedily carried out. The decision announced by Mr. Creech-Jones makes it all the more imperative that the General Assembly find a solution for the Palestine problem without delay and devise ways and means of implementing it."

"In this undertaking the Assembly fortunately need not start from the beginning. The Assembly has before it the report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine and it is logical that the recommendations of the committee's majority be adopted as the basis for the Assembly's action."

"The real alternatives are not between force and no force, but between force employed for the establishment of international law and justice and force employed, as at present, for quite contrary purposes."

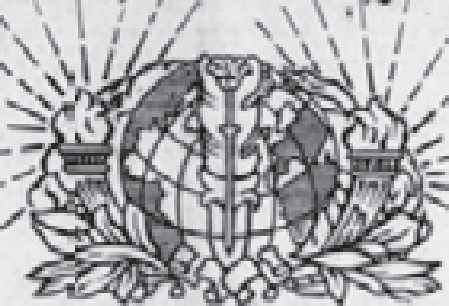
### Vishinsky's Comment

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 26 (AP)—Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Vishinsky, asked at a press conference for comment on Mr. Creech-Jones' statement, said:

"I'm afraid the British proposal should be understood as a proposal for the ultimate withdrawal of the Jews from Palestine. If that's the case, our reaction is sure enough in the negative."



דער טאג



"THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY"

אויספארטייאיש אין נייעם  
איכאפהענגיג אין פיינונג

NEW YORK —

SEPTEMBER 27, 1947

27טן סעפטעמבער, 1947

8 PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

ענליאנד דערקלערט, זי איז גרייט אויפגעבן א"י מ  
אויסצורפירן יז-ען באשלוסן, אויב אנדערע לענדער  
סייזער און שערטאק קאנפערירען מיט מאר

עקסטרעמירי און סייז נעמט אויף  
ציון-פירער וועגען ארץ ישראל

קאנפערענץ קומט פאר נאכדעם ווי קרישט  
דושיאנס האט געמאכט זיין דערקלערונג  
ביי דער יז-ען. — ציון-פירער פארדאנדלען  
וועגען אמעריקאנער שטעלונג צו דער ענד-  
גילטיגער שליסונג פון א"י-פראבלעם.

די קאנפערענץ איז אויך אראפ-  
גייט געווארען צוליב דעם, וואס  
סעקרטערי פארשאל האט מיט עטליכע  
כע סענ צוריק אויסגענומען די ארץ  
מיט פירערס און האט אויסגעקערט  
ווייטע פארשונגען.  
ציון אפצוהאלט דערקלערונג וועגן  
דעם, וואס די אנגענומען פירער האבען  
געדעט מיט סעקרטערי פארשאל.  
אין דערווייז, נאך דאס אויסקענעכט  
געווארען.  
עס ווערט אנגענומען, אז די אויף-  
גע- פירערס האבען געמאכט, אז  
אפערנט זאל האלטען אויף צוזאמען  
עס אויפגען פאלט.  
עס הייסט, אז א רוי פארשטייגער  
פון אוידישע ארגאניזאציעס פלייסען  
ווי צו באוועגן דאס ווייטער-היין און  
פרינען אסען ביי דערווייזעם טרום-  
צו אסעריקט האט בעדע דורכצושטרען.  
זיין פליע צוזאמען, וואס זי האט גע-  
מאכט צו העלפען פאררויסקליכען א  
אוידישע הייטלאנד אין ארץ ישראל.



משה שרתאק



דא. אבא חול בן-גוריון



קרישט דושיאנס

פארשאל פירער פון אנטיסיון. האט זיך  
געפילדעט אין קאנפערענץ מיט דעם  
סעקרטערי פארשאל

קאלאניאליזם איניסטער ערקלערט פאר  
יז-ען נייע אנגלישע פאליסי וועגן א"י

זאגט, ענדלאנד וועט דורכפירן אלליין בלויז פלאן,  
וואס האט דאס נומערירטונג פון די אידען און די  
ארבעט. — אלע אנדערע פלענער קענען  
דורכגעפירט ווערען בלויז מיט דער הילף  
פון אדערע פעלקער. — נישט פאר אידען,  
זאגט דא. גאלדמאן. — ערשטער געפעכט  
פון לאנגען געראנגעל, זאגט דא. ניומאן. —  
אלץ הענגט אפ פון אסעריקע, ווערט געזאגט.

ספעציעלער באריכט צום, פאגל. — פון דא. ש. מארגאשעס

לעיק סקעפס, ג.י. — גרויס בריטאניע, דורך די ליפען  
פון איר קאלאניאל-מיניסטער קרישט דושיאנס, האט  
דיינט דערקלערט פאר די פארשטענד פון די 56 לענדער  
אין דער פאנעליעלע אידן-ישראל האמיסיע פון די פאגל-  
אייניגע פעלקער, אז זי איז אנטשלאסען אויסצונעמען  
דעם מאנדאט איבער אידן-ישראל אין יעדע פאל, אדער  
העמערפון יעדע באשלוס פון די פאראייניגטע פעלקער  
וועגען דער צוקונפט פון אידן-ישראל בהנאל, אז אנדערע  
פעלקער, און נישט בלויז ענדלאנד אלליין, זאלען זיין פאר-  
אנטווארטליך פאר דער דורכפירונג.

ענדלאנד, האט קרישט דושיאנס צוגענומען, אין גרויס אלליין  
דורכפירונג בלויז דאס פלאן אין אוידישלאנד, וואס האט די הסכמה  
פון פירע צווייגן, די אוידישע און די אראבער אסעריקט דורכפירן



第一、自來水。第二、電氣。第三、電話。第四、郵政。第五、交通。第六、衛生。第七、教育。第八、社會。第九、經濟。第十、政治。

וְשֵׁנִי

10

צוים אידען

וועגסאמאל אים באזעצט. דעם מוס  
ל'ס פלייטשק און הייבט פון דער  
אכטער דעלעגאציע. האט געזאגט.  
ער האט זיין גרויס צו באזען א  
זייטשטעט ערשט פאנטאן. אבער  
קרויזל ווייזט ער זאגט עטליכע וועגן  
לויט דעם האט אים דער פארזיצער  
ט דערקלערט. און נאכדעם ווי דר.  
נימאל נישטאן האט דערקלערט. און  
אויסגע פאנטאט דעם זיין גרויס  
ט אים זייטשטעט פאנטאן. און  
זאגט. דעלעגאציע געזאגט פון  
פאנטאן.

הויז באזעצט'ן ווייזט צו דער זיי  
נג געזעסן אלס פארטרעטער פון  
אכטער זייטשטעט פאנטאט הענר  
פאנטאן אים נאכ'ן און וואסער פון  
פאנטאן.

פון דר. נישטאנ'ן אין געזעסן  
האט נאכדעם. פון דערזאגט און  
די ווייטערדיגע וועגזען. וואס  
זיך מוסט דר. פילעכע פיה פער  
פא און דעם נאכ'ן.

די עטליכע דערקלערונג האט נע  
האט ווי א פאנטא. און די זיי פער  
פון נאכדעם זייטשטעט פאנטאן די  
האט איבערגעזען איינער די  
פאנטא דערקלערט פון האט זיי  
פאנטא געזעסן געזעסן. אבער פער

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