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ZIONIST POSITION LAID BEFORE U.N. AS SILVER SPEAKS FOR AGENCY AT POLITICAL COMMITTEE

LAKE SUCCESS, May 8. (JTA) -- In an impressive half-hour address, which pleased most of the United Nations delegates because of its moderate tone, but which is reported to have displeased the Soviet bloc, which regarded it as conciliatory to Britain, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver today outlined before a full session of the U.N. Political Committee the views of the Jewish Agency with regard to the instructions to be given to the projected U.N. fact-finding committee on Palestine.

This was the first official appearance of the Jewish Agency before the United Nations. Dr. Silver, heading a seven-man delegation, was seated at the big horse-shoe table between the delegations of Cuba and Czechoslovakia. Their official admission was announced at the opening of today's morning session of the Political Committee by chairman Lester Pearson of Canada.

Dr. Silver prefaced his remarks with an announcement that David Ben Gurion, who is due to arrive from Palestine tonight, would have read the Agency statement had he arrived in time. He expressed the hope that Ben Gurion will be given an opportunity to participate.

Outlined Jewish Recommendations on Terms of Reference of Probers

In his speech, to which the delegates from the fifty-five nations listened with the utmost attention, the American Zionist leader emphasized that when the Jewish Agency speaks of a Jewish state it does not have in mind any racial or theocratic state, but one which is based upon full equality and rights for all inhabitants without distinction "and without domination or subjugation." He advanced the following proposals with regard to the terms of reference of the projected inquiry committee:

1. That the inquiry committee should ask Britain for "an account of its stewardship" on the Palestine Mandate and itself consider this account instead of waiting until Britain submits such a report to the Assembly in September.
2. That the inquiry commission should visit Palestine where it will be able to establish how Jewish achievements have been of benefit to all elements of the population.
3. That while in Palestine the inquiry commission should consider the potentiality of the country if properly developed.
4. The commission should also inquire, while in Palestine, into "the real causes of the tragic unrestrained violence which today mars the life of Palestine where the Jewish pioneers came not with weapons, but with tools."
5. The commission should investigate how the Mandatory has carried out its obligations under the Mandate with regard to encouraging settlement of Jews on the
6. The commission should visit displaced persons camps in Europe; and

ending its report, displaced Jews should be allowed to immigrate in substantial numbers to Palestine.

Elaborating on the last point Dr. Silver emphasized that the solution of the problem of displaced persons brooks no delay. "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 human beings, but will greatly relieve the present menacing tensions in Palestine, will wash out much of the bitterness, and will enable the deliberations of the inquiry committee and of the next Assembly to be carried on in a calmer spirit and in an atmosphere of moderation and good will," he said.

Warns Palestine Must Not Be Studied Only in Terms of Refugee Haven

At the same time, Dr. Silver urged the United Nations when defining the terms of reference of the inquiry commission, not to consider Palestine only in terms of a haven for a certain number of refugees, or consider the problem merely one of reconciling differences between two sections of the Palestine population, but take into consideration the provisions of the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration. He quoted statements from Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and Woodrow Wilson to prove that they interpreted the Palestine Mandate to mean that Palestine is to be established as a Jewish Commonwealth. He also quoted the resolution of the British Labor Party of 1945, which said:

"Here we halted half-way, irresolutely, between conflicting policies. But there is surely neither hope nor meaning in a Jewish National Home unless we are prepared to let the Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. There was a strong case for this before the war, and there is an irresistible case for it now."

Emphasizing that the Jewish Agency delegation speaks not only for the organized Jewish community of Palestine, but for the Jewish people of the world, the ZOA president told the Political Committee that the Jewish people and the Jewish National Home, as provided in Article 4 of the Mandate, should be regarded "as key terms and basic concepts" in the terms of reference of the inquiry committee which, he requested, should constantly keep in mind "the international obligations to insure the uninterrupted development of the Jewish National Home" in considering proposals for the future government of Palestine.

Recalls Emir Feisal's Endorsement of Jewish Resettlement in Palestine

He also directed the projected committee's attention to the favorable stand taken by the Arabs after the last war on the question of the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. "That the return of the Jews to Palestine would prove of benefit, not only to themselves but also to their Arab neighbors, was envisaged by the Emir Feisal, who was the great leader of the Arab peoples at the Peace Conference following the first World War," the Agency spokesman said. "On March 3, 1919, he wrote: 'We Arabs.....look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our delegation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist Organization to the Peace Conference, and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best, insofar as we are concerned, to help them through. We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome here....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.'"

Dr. Silver pointed out that the Jewish Agency is not engaged and will not be engaged "in any criticism or condemnation of the people of Great Britain. We have

quarrel with them," he continued. "On the contrary, we have the highest regard and admiration for that people and for its monumental contributions to democratic civilization. We shall never forget that it was Great Britain 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 long-provisioned British statesmanship of earlier years which we condemn."

Dr. Silver then stressed that the administration of Palestine "has, since the outbreak of the war, been conducted by the Mandatory power as if it were vested with the sovereignty of Palestine, whereas it had 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.

Silver Questioned By Indian, Polish, Other Delegates; Will Reply Later

Following Silver's address Mr. Pearson suggested that if any members of the Political Committee wished to ask questions, they could do so and additional questions could be communicated to him in writing, which he would forward for reply to the head of the Jewish Agency delegation. All questions--oral and written--would be answered at a later date, Pearson said. The same procedure will be followed when the Palestine Arab delegation is heard.

Asaf Ali of India then addressed the following questions to Silver:

1. What were the numbers of Jews from outside, living in Palestine, in 1900, 1930, and 1939?
2. Does he recognize a distinction between a "Jewish State" and a "Jewish National Home?"
3. Can some idea be given of the age of the various Jewish communities in Europe who would not like to go to the National Home, and were they assimilable?
4. Turning to Dr. Silver's reference to the "extremely conciliatory statement by Emir Feisal in Paris in 1919 welcoming the Jews to Palestine," Mr. Ali asked, is there any reason why the Arabs are resisting Jewish immigration now?
5. The Nazi Government in Germany, continued Mr. Ali, is now completely suppressed. Is there any reason why Jewish refugees cannot be resettled in their natural German home "whose language they speak and where they are easily assimilable?"
6. Speaking of the conditions prevailing in Palestine now, Mr. Ali asked, why public servants of the British Government, who are doing their duty under extremely difficult circumstances, "are being picked off by violence?"

Pole Asks Whether Jews Have Made Attempts to Collaborate with Arabs

Mr. Alfred Fiderkiewicz, the Polish delegate, asked:

1. How many organizations and whom does the Jewish Agency represent, and how is its executive committee established and organized?
2. Have there been any attempts at collaboration between Arabs and Jews in Palestine?

Dr. Alberto Gonzales Fernandez of Colombia asked: What were the views of the Jewish Agency on the composition and terms of reference of the special committee?

Mr. H.T. Andrews of the Union of South Africa asked: Did the Jewish Agency wish the special committee to look into the problem of the homeless European Jews as a whole or only in relation to continued immigration into Palestine?

Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British delegate, had no questions to ask, but said he had a point to clear up. When the United Kingdom Government had stated in its

letter requesting the special Assembly that it it was prepared to furnish full information to the Assembly, it had by no means meant to indicate that it was not ready to give such information to the special committee, Cadogan said.

The Brazilian delegate thanked Dr. Silver for his "able and eloquent" presentation and said that he would welcome a similar statement from the Arabs. The Jewish delegation then retired from the conference table and the committee resumed discussion on the terms of reference of the inquiry committee.

Later, Mr. Pearson announced that the all-Jewish Palestine Communist Party had cabled to Assembly President Dr. Arafat asking a hearing, and stating that "without hearing the representatives of the Palestine anti-imperialist forces, no complete, correct picture of the Palestine problem can be obtained." The Communist bid, which came a few hours before the deadline for requests, will probably be considered tomorrow morning by the five-man sub-committee named to rule on all pleas for a hearing. It is almost certain that it will be rejected.

Two additional Arab groups have also requested a hearing. They are the Institute of Arab American Affairs and the Young Egypt Party. They are also unlikely to be heard.

SUB-COMMITTEE SET UP TO WORK OUT UNIFIED DRAFT ON TERMS OF REFERENCE OF INQUIRY BODY

LIKE SUCCESS, May 8. (JMA) -- The Political Committee decided tonight to set up an eleven-man sub-committee to reconcile the three proposals on the terms of reference of the proposed inquiry commission which are now before the U.N. into one working document. Varying proposals have been submitted by the United States, Argentina, and El Salvador.

Lester Pearson, chairman of the Political Committee, emphasized that it will be possible for any delegate to suggest amendments or additions to the draft which is worked out by the sub-committee. He announced, at the same time, that the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, had informed Dr. Arafat that it would be happy to send a delegation to testify before the Political Committee.

The sub-committee, which will meet in closed session tomorrow morning and report to the full committee at 3 p.m., consists of Britain, China, France, Soviet Union, United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Egypt, El Salvador and Czechoslovakia. Mr. Pearson will be the chairman.

Soviet, Polish Delegations Ask Inclusion of Arab on Inquiry Committee

During the earlier discussions, the Soviet and Polish delegations backed inclusion of one Arab state in the inquiry commission. They opposed the American resolution which advocates the creation of a small inquiry commission without the Big Five and the Arab states, and insisted that the Big Five must be included. Gromyko said that the USSR is interested in Palestine exclusively as a member of the U.N. and had no direct interest in Jewish immigration into Palestine since "Jews in the USSR are not interested in emigrating to Palestine."

In supporting a Polish proposal for an eleven-member inquiry commission, Gromyko said that by taking up the Palestine issue the United Nations took the responsibility for the future fate of Palestine. Thus the Big Five should not evade the responsibility for preparing the final decision on Palestine. He criticized Britain

and the U.S. for trying to evade such responsibility and announced that the USSR would be willing to be represented on the inquiry commission and to participate in the preparation of its recommendations for the September Assembly session.

Argentine delegate Jose Arce, "father" of the resolution for a large inquiry commission, said that in introducing his resolution he had in mind either that all the Big Five should be on the commission, or none of them.

The Polish proposal provides that the eleven-member commission be composed of the Big Five, one Arab state--preferably Syria--two Latin American states chosen by the Latin American bloc, one delegate from Africa or Asia, one West European, and one East European--either Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia.

El Salvador proposed a three-point resolution limited to the terms of reference of the inquiry committee. The resolution proposed "study of the situation on Palestine to submit to the next meeting of the General Assembly the solution or solutions it considers "most convenient to insure to Palestine the destiny which it deserves." Secondly, it recommended "the most careful consideration to the interests of the different groups of population in Palestine"--the Arabs, Jews and Christians. Thirdly, it instructed the inquiry committee "that the ultimate purpose of any plan for the future of Palestine should be the freedom and independence of this nation at the most appropriate time."

Several Latin-American States Back U.S. Plea for Barring of Big Five

During the afternoon discussion on the composition of the inquiry commission and formulation of its terms of reference, Brazil, Haiti, Nicaragua and Uruguay supported the American proposal for a seven-member commission, without the Big Five and the Arabs. However, Brazil asked broad terms of reference to include the "peculiar interest of Christianity in the settlement of the Palestine question."

The Czechoslovak representative urged inclusion of Great Britain because of her primary responsibility for future execution of the Assembly's decision. Sir Alexander Cadogan replying, declared that Britain would not refuse membership on the inquiry committee if the Assembly requests it, but that his government did not wish to serve simultaneously as a witness and on the jury.

Austin, associating himself with Cadogan in assuring the delegates that the U.S. would not adopt an intransigent attitude and refuse to cooperate, expressed the hope that due regard would be taken of his government's strong conviction in this matter. He stated that the U.S. purpose was to expedite a report on rival claims, and on facts, and that he was convinced that debates by the five permanent members of the Security Council over details would be prolonged by the intrusion of "other interests." He strongly argued for Big Five exclusion in order to avoid the intrusion of "perfectly obvious and continuous" opposing views, which he contended would delay the attainment of an impartial decision.

It would be better, he urged, to have the five permanent members reserve their debate and the expression of their views until the special committee had settled details and reported facts. "We recognize our responsibilities and will face them but at the right time, after the report is available," Austin said. He said it would be unwise to deviate from the principle of unanimity of the five permanent members by including only some of them, that it should be all or none."

PALESTINE OFFICES OF AGENCY, AGUDAH AGREE TO RECOMMEND UNIFIED REPRESENTATION AT U.N.

JERUSALEM, May 8. (JTA)--In a last-minute effort to guarantee a united Jewish representation at the United Nations, representatives of the Jewish Agency and the Agudas Israel met here today and agreed to cable their respective spokesmen in New York urging a single representation. The conferees included Mrs. Goldie Meirson and Moshe Shapiro for the Agency and Rabbis Itche Meir Levin and Moshe Porush for Agudah.

In replies to queries from the Hashomer Hazair newspaper Mishmar, published in that paper today, four of the six American members of the former Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine said that peace would prevail in Palestine today had the committee's recommendations been carried out. Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson, Bartley Crum, James MacDonald and Frank Aydelotte said that they do not believe that the U.N.'s inquiry committee will come up with anything new, and they hope, therefore, that the committee will echo their recommendations. Hutcheson and Aydelotte also warned against extremism by both Jewish and Arab leaders and cautioned against partition.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, in his first public appearance since the Zionist Congress in December, said that although he had committed himself not to talk for or against the present Zionist executive, he is not yet ready to shed his responsibility to the movement. He reiterated his belief "in only one Zionist system--conquest span by span, dunam by dunam." Addressing himself to the youth of the country, he stated that "no jumps are possible in Palestine. Upbuilding in the Zionist way is hard and long, with many obstacles, which can be overcome only by the strongest endeavor. "In this perilous era," he concluded, "I still believe that there are magnificent prospects for Zionist enterprise, if we only refuse to retreat and do not turn away from upbuilding."

ONE JEW KILLED, ANOTHER WOUNDED IN ARAB AMBUSH; EXTREMISTS FIRE TEL AVIV STORES

JERUSALEM, May 8. (JTA)--One Jewish youth was killed today and another wounded when a party of Arabs ambushed them between Rishon L'Zion and Kfar Urieh.

The dead Jew, Yoel Drubin, 21, was the grandson of one of the founders of Rishon L'Zion. The wounded youth is Amnon Barshevski, 20. The attack is believed to be in revenge for an earlier clash between Jewish and Arab shepherds in the vicinity, during which one Arab was accidentally killed.

Five shops and warehouses in Tel Aviv were set afire this morning by a number of armed youths, following the refusal of the owners to pay them sums of money for the support of an underground group. Firemen fought the blaze for an hour before bringing it under control. Although the damage is not yet estimated, it is believed to be considerable.

High Commissioner Sir Alan G. Cunningham flew to Acre to personally inspect the prison from which 216 Jewish and Arab prisoners were liberated by the Irgun. As of tonight no more of the escapees were recaptured, leaving 29 Jews and 168 Arabs at large.

Billy Helmut, a former Hungarian citizen of German extraction, and a long-time resident of Palestine, who was shot and killed last night by two unidentified men while sitting in a cafe in Beth Akerem, a suburb of Jerusalem, is believed to have been an informer for the police.

JEWISH AGENCY ASKS I.R.O. TO SET UP SPECIAL JEWISH DEPARTMENT, ADVISORY COUNCIL

LAUSANNE, May 8. (JTA)--The Jewish Agency today submitted a memorandum to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization calling for the establishment of a special department for displaced Jews within the I.R.O. and the setting up of an I.R.O. advisory body consisting of representatives of voluntary relief organizations now in the field, for consultation on high administrative levels.

The memorandum pointed out that the establishment of special facilities for Jewish DP's had precedent in the appointment of advisors on Jewish problems to the Anglo-American military authorities in Germany and to UNRRA, as well as the appointment of Dr. Philip Auerbach as head of the Bavarian provincial government's Office for Persecutees. The memorandum cited the Agency's experience in the fields of relief, vocational training, health work, administration and selection of immigrants, as well as the fact that the DP's have stated on several occasions that the Agency is their sole spokesman.

The Agency also called the Commission's attention to the problem of the 14,000 displaced Jews interned on Cyprus. It stated that the disturbances which have taken place there in the last few months indicate that relations between the DP's confined in camps and the British military authorities are unsatisfactory.

Last night I.R.O. circles were confidently predicting that the organization would come into legal existence within 48 hours. They expected a number of nations to answer an urgent appeal from the Commission to join the body. At least one more nation is required before the I.R.O. can be officially organized.

The delegation of the 14 countries represented on the Commission have accepted without question the statistics on the number of Jewish refugees and DP's still in need of aid. The report listed over 230,000--168,000 in Germany, 33,000 in Austria, 21,000 in Italy and 10,000 in China.

FATE OF CYPRUS INTERNEES DEPENDS ON U.N. PALESTINE DECISION, COLONIAL SECRETARY SAYS

LONDON, May 8. (JTA)--The fate of the visaless Jewish immigrants interned on Cyprus who do not enter Palestine under the monthly quota of 750 will depend to a large extent on the United Nations decision on Palestine's future, Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech-Jones declared today in the House of Commons.

A Foreign Office spokesman, commenting on the Anglo-French talks on checking visaless Jewish emigration from Europe, which are scheduled to open in Paris Monday, expressed confidence today that France would accede to all the British demands. He also declared that the results of the parley would be kept secret since disclosure would negate their effectiveness.

SECOND LONDON BOROUGH SCORES ATTACKS ON SYNAGOGUES; DEMANDS GOVERNMENT ACTION

LONDON, May 8. (JTA)--The Borough Council of Southwark, a working class district of London, today adopted a resolution expressing "horror and indignation" at recent attacks on and desecration of London synagogues.

The Southwark action was in support of a similar resolution of the Council of Stepney, another London borough. Both groups called on Home Secretary John Chuter Ede to ensure proper protection for synagogues and to introduce legislation banning racist and fascist activities.

CANADIAN JEWS ASK SENATE FOR ADMISSION OF JEWISH DP'S, EASING OF IMMIGRATION LAWS

OTTAWA, May 8. (JTA) -- A plea for the admission of a number of displaced European Jews to Canada and the liberalization of the Dominion's immigration laws to admit a wider category of relatives of residents was made here yesterday before the Senate Committee on Immigration by a delegation of leaders of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society.

The delegation, which included Saul Hayes, executive director of the Congress, Michael Gertson, a leader of the Congress, and Jerry L. Segal, president of the HIAS, submitted a brief specifically asking the Senate to recommend:

1. Appointment of a commission consisting of members of Parliament to study and report on DP's in camps in Germany, Austria and Italy;
2. Amendment of the immigration law to permit the entrance of all immediate relatives of residents up to and including first cousins and their children;
3. Admission of skilled workers in the building trades and clothing industry and household workers;
4. Arrangements be made for responsible organizations to bring DP's into the country under corporate affidavits;
5. Regulation of the admission of immigrants "to favor those of various racial and religious backgrounds with no special preference for any one group and with no special disabilities for any other group."

The brief pointed out that very few Jews have entered Canada since the end of the war. Citing specific examples of recent positive modifications of immigration policy which have not aided displaced Jews, the memorandum revealed that in the first 2,500 former Polish soldiers of Gen. Wladislaw Anders' army to enter Canada, only three were Jews despite the fact that many Jews had fought in the corps. It also said that where the law has been liberalized recently to admit workers in specific occupations, the occupations chosen have been those in which the percentage of Jews is relatively small.

The Jewish delegation's testimony also made the point that Canadian public opinion, newspapers and officials, have almost unanimously been in favor of the admission of displaced persons. "Indeed," the brief stated, "the most consistent criticism of the government has taken the form of charges that the government has not promulgated or acted upon a sufficiently vigorous immigration policy."

ARGENTINE MINISTER REFUSES VISAS FOR 250 DP JEWS WHILE DENYING DISCRIMINATION

Buenos Aires, May 8. (JTA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia today denied reports that Argentine consulates abroad had been instructed to discriminate against Jews in the granting of immigration visas. The denial was made during an interview with HIAS representatives Dr. Henry Shoskes and Albert Harris, and DAIA president Dr. Moses Goldmann.

Bramuglia refused, however, to grant permission for some 250 skilled Jewish DP workers to enter Argentina. Asserting that the government was contemplating liberalization of the immigration laws, he said the Jews could enter later without special arrangements such as the HIAS representatives requested.

At a press conference following the interview, Dr. Shoskes charged that while the government has refused to admit Jews at this time it permitted the landing of a number of "Mennonites" who are actually Ukrainian fascists.

The League for Human Rights held a mass meeting here at which resolutions supporting Jewish aims in Palestine, demanding the dissolution of DP camps, and urging the free emigration of Jews to whatever countries they desire, were adopted.

RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY MENACES FREEDOM OF EVERY AMERICAN, SEN. MORSE WARNS

CHICAGO, May 8. (JTA) -- Racial and religious bigotry menaces the freedom of every American, U.S. Senator Wayne Morse, of Oregon, declared here, assailing anti-democratic elements in this country whose activities he described as alien to American thought and doctrine. Sen. Morse spoke at the annual dinner launching the 1947 Chicago campaign of the Joint Defense Appeal for \$600,000.

Senator Morse hit at concealed forms of discrimination such as may be found in business and educational circles. These phases of anti-democratic behaviour mar the pattern of American standards and can be more damaging to racial minorities than an open attack, he declared. He also warned that "you can't maintain political democracy, if you don't have economic democracy."

JOEL D. WOLFSOHN APPOINTED EUROPEAN DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, May 8. (JTA) -- Joel D. Wolfsohn, acting associate director of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior, has been appointed director of European operations of the American Jewish Committee, it was announced today by Dr. John Slawson, the Committee's executive vice-president. Appointment of Mr. Wolfsohn is the latest move in the plan to expand American Jewish Committee operations in Europe, Dr. Slawson said.

Mr. Wolfsohn will make his headquarters in Paris, where staff members of the AJC are already engaged in furnishing legal, education and public relations assistance to the Jewish communities on the Continent. A member of the Illinois bar, Mr. Wolfsohn plans to hold consultations with Jewish leaders in various communities abroad on problems of property restoration and other legal questions.

Under Mr. Wolfsohn's direction, a public relations service will help European Jewish communities to take effective counter measures against the resurgence of anti-Semitism and to safeguard their civil and religious rights. AJC experience in these fields will be brought to representatives of the surviving Jews of Europe through personal contacts, correspondence and publications.

DR. NELSON GLEUCK, FAMED ARCHAEOLOGIST, NAMED PRESIDENT OF HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

CINCINNATI, May 8. (JTA) -- Dr. Nelson Gleuck, well-known educator, author and archaeologist, has been elected president of the Hebrew Union College to succeed Dr. Julian Morgenstern, who is retiring after 26 years of service in that post, the College's board of governors announced. Dr. Gleuck's appointment will become effective July 1.

Dr. Gleuck, who was ordained a rabbi at the College in 1923, has served on its faculty since 1928. During periods totalling ten years in the last two decades he served as the director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem and from 1942 to the present he was field director of the American School of Oriental Research at Baghdad.

He won international recognition for his excavations particularly in Trans-Jordan where he completed the unearthing of 1,000 Biblical cities. His work, which is described as having revolutionized the knowledge of Eastern Palestine in antiquity, marks the first time an entire country has been studied archaeologically mile by mile, using modern techniques of pottery identification. Dr. Gleuck is also the author of books dealing with his explorations in the Palestine area and numerous magazine articles. He is 47 years old.