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U.S., SOVIET AGREE ON IMPLEMENTATION; ASK MANDATE'S END BY MAY 1, INDEPENDENCE BY JULY 1

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- A ten-point plan which bridges the gap between the American and Soviet proposals for implementation of Palestine partition was agreed on this afternoon in the four-nation working group. The plan, which was based chiefly on Russian modifications of the Canadian compromise proposal, was hailed by other delegations and by leaders of the Jewish Agency as paving the way for approval of a Jewish state at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly. It provides for the following steps:

1. The mandate for Palestine shall terminate by May 1, 1948 and the armored forces of the Mandatory power shall be withdrawn by that date.
2. The independent Arab and Jewish states shall come into existence in Palestine July 1, 1948, or at such earlier date subsequent to May 1 as the United Nations commission, referred to below, recommends and the Security Council approves as desirable and practicable.
3. A commission shall be appointed by the General Assembly of three to five members representing small powers. (These powers are to be chosen among those favoring the partition plan.)
4. The functions of the commission shall be to implement the measures recommended by the General Assembly as follows: (Details to be decided later, taking into consideration the recommendation of the UNSCOP report, the Soviet proposals of November 3, and any other proposal that may be submitted during discussion.)
5. The commission shall assist the Mandatory in the performance of its functions up to the termination of the Mandate.
6. The commission shall be responsible for the administration of Palestine in the period, if any, between the termination of the Mandate and the establishment of the two independent states.
7. The commission shall act under the authority and guidance of the Security Council.
8. The commission shall be guided in its activities by the recommendations of the General Assembly, and by such specific instructions within the purview of recommendations of the General Assembly as the Security Council may consider necessary to issue.
9. The commission shall render periodic monthly progress reports or more frequently, if desirable, to the Security Council. (Further clarification of the last two points may be made by the working group.)
10. During the period between adoption by the General Assembly of the resolution on Palestine and the termination of the Mandate, the Mandatory Power shall be re-

requested by the General Assembly to continue to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the conduct of essential public services in Palestine.

British Delegate Is Non-Committal; Will Convey Proposals to London

John H. Martin, British observer on the Ad Hoc Committee, declaring that "these proposals have certain implications not without interest to my government, said that he would communicate them to London before making any definite comment, but, meanwhile, asked for clarification on two points:

1. Would all British troops be withdrawn by May 1 or there be a progressive reduction with sufficient troops still remaining by May 1 to maintain order up to that date?
2. What kind of assistance would the U.N. commission give the Mandatory in the performance of its functions?

U.S. delegate Herschel V. Johnson, replying to the first question, said that it was obvious that withdrawal of the British troops must be "by degrees," since large numbers of troops cannot be removed from Palestine in one day. There should be enough troops left to maintain order until May 1, after which date the remainder should be removed as soon as possible, he said, adding that he foresaw no difficulty in doing this.

Soviet delegate Semyon Tsarapkin, who also answered this point, said that the agreement visualizes the gradual evacuation of troops but that on May 1 none should remain. If it becomes necessary for some soldiers to continue their stay beyond that date, the matter must be decided by an agreement between the Mandatory and the U.N. commission, he added. He said that he expects no trouble in Palestine after May 1 because by that time the armed militias of the two states would be functioning and the two governments would be prepared to take over their administrative functions.

In response to Martin's second question, Guatemalan delegate Jorge Garcia-Granados said that, for example, the armed militia, suggested in the tenth point of the Soviet proposal, could render assistance to the Mandatory in maintaining peace and security. The U.N. commission, Granados said, may also assist the Mandatory in the administration of public services.

Shertok Asks Clarification on Functions and Duties of U.N. Body

After expressing admiration for the results achieved by the working group, Moshe Shertok, Jewish Agency political chief, asked the following questions: 1. When will the U.N. commission arrive in Palestine and begin its work? 2. Will the UNSCOP recommendations for abolition of land purchase restrictions be carried out by the commission or the Mandatory? 3. Will the training and equipment of the armed militias be carried out by the commission alone or with the assistance of the Mandatory?

Tsarapkin replied to Shertok, declaring that the commission will leave for Palestine as soon as it is appointed by the Assembly, that the figure of 6,000 immigrants admitted to the Jewish state area monthly and abolition of the land restrictions will stand as recommended by UNSCOP, and that the commission alone will be responsible for raising, arming and equipping the militias.

The Canadian delegate said that the UNSCOP recommendations, particularly as they refer to immigration, need modification. Johnson assured the Jewish Agency that all questions of Jewish interest raised in the UNSCOP report would be handled in their proper perspective. Finally, he stressed that the American delegation is extremely interested in establishing the relations between the commission and the Security Council and in clarifying the commission's terms of reference so as to prevent any confusion as to its freedom of action.

FRENCH PUNISH FATE OF 400 NORTH AFRICAN JEWS CAPTURED EMBARKING FOR PALESTINE

PARIS, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- Some 400 Jews from Morocco, Tunis and Algeria who last week were prevented by French police from embarking on a vessel allegedly bound for Palestine have been released from jail at Algiers and are now quartered in a Jewish school in the city until a decision is reached on their fate. The Jews were captured at the port of Guyotville, near Algiers.

It is understood that the French Ministry of the Interior has decided to expel from France Frederick Courtney, a British Intelligence agent, who has been attempting to sabotage visaless Jewish immigration activities in France. Courtney, who is credited with having played an important role in the shadowing and final capture of the Exodus, is reportedly charged with acting in matters normally dealt with through diplomatic channels.

Andre Blumel, legal advisor to the Jewish Agency here, and Maurice Fisher, secretary of the Paris office of the Agency, were today received by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and discussed the Palestine question.

PALESTINE'S CITRUS CROP TOPS 15,000,000 CASES; BRITAIN IS LARGEST CUSTOMER

JERUSALEM, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- Palestine's citrus crop this year will total about 15,000,000 cases, of which 10,000,000 will go to Britain and 2,000,000 to other European countries, it was reported here today by Itzhak Rokach, manager of the Pardes Syndicate Cooperative Society.

Rokach told a press conference that the syndicate has 200,000 dunams (50,000 acres) under cultivation, half of which belong to Jews and half to Arabs. Before the war, he pointed out, Jews owned 60 percent of the acreage.

The industry's largest single customer is the British Ministry of Food. Its purchases are enough to supply every Briton with one orange every three days, the manager said. He expressed the hope that the industry will have completely recovered from the effects of the war within the next two or three years and effect large-scale mechanization in order to bring down costs.

EGYPTIAN CUSTOMS SEIZE GOODS FROM BRITAIN, CHARGING THEY ARE "ZIONIST MADE"

CAIRO, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- The Egyptian customs have seized a large consignment of woolen goods shipped to a local merchant by a British firm, on the grounds that the merchandise was "Zionist-made." Officials claim that the goods were manufactured in Palestine and routed by way of Britain to evade the Arab League boycott.

Reports circulating here today state that members of an underground youth group assigned to carrying out anti-Semitic activities are in the process of taking a census of the names and addresses of all Jewish residents of Cairo.

JEWISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING OPENS TODAY; TO DISCUSS MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES

JERUSALEM, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- The mobilization of manpower and funds for the future, the Jewish community's attitude toward the dissident underground groups and the setting of a date for elections to the National Assembly will be discussed at a meeting of the Jewish National Council which opens tomorrow. The keynote speaker will be David Remez, chairman.

RESTITUTION LAW PROMULGATED IN U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY BY AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- A restitution law providing for the return to Jews and other religious, racial and political persecutees of property stripped from them by the Nazis between January 30, 1933 and May 8, 1945 became effective today in the American zone of Germany.

A joint release by the Departments of State, of the Army, and the Office of Military Government announces the establishment of a Central Filing Agency (Zentralanmeldeamt) at Bad Nauheim, Germany, through which claims to real estate, business property, securities, personal and other types of property may be filed up to December 31, 1948.

Under terms of the law, restitution may be made in kind or in German marks which will not be convertible into dollars or other foreign exchange "until foreign exchange is generally available for such purposes." All available dollars in Germany are currently being used for necessary imports, and additional millions of dollars are being paid into the country by the U.S. Government to finance further imports necessary for occupation purposes and this burden must be eased before any dollars will become available for restitution purposes, it is explained.

No provision is made in the law for the restitution to Jewish organizations of money accruing from heirless Jewish property. Within the next few weeks, however, another regulation of the law will be completed which will designate a central Jewish organization to "succeed to" heirless Jewish property and to distribute any funds accruing from it among Jewish organizations for use in assisting persecutees. Section 10 of the law provides that no property shall revert to the German state but shall either be returned to its rightful owner, if living, or to a "successor organization" designated by the American Military Government.

The law follows several months of effort by AMG officials to create a quadripartite law effective in all four zones in agreement with the other three occupying powers. Failing this, it was decided on October 16 to promulgate a law in the American zone only. The measure applies only to property presently in the U.S. zone of Germany. It does not apply to property in the city of Berlin where it is still hoped a quadripartite law can be worked out. If this proves impossible an attempt will be made to extend the measures of the zonal law to the U.S. sector of Berlin.

Law Will Be Administered By German Courts With AMG Supervision

In accordance with U.S. policy of turning over to the German people the responsibility for governmental functions, the administration of the law will be carried out through the German court system with general supervision and the right of review to be exercised by the Military Government authorities. If a dispute arises the matter will be adjudicated by the Restitution Chamber, which will be a branch of the ordinary German courts, composed of a judge and two other legally qualified persons, one of them belonging "to a class of persons persecuted under the Nazis." Appeals will be taken to the German appeal courts.

Non-residents of Germany filing claims should nominate in the claim for restitution a person within Germany to receive, as the agent of the claimant, service of all papers and notices made in connection with the law. General authorization has been or will be given to allow all steps necessary for delivery of powers of attorney and the filing, prosecution and defense of claims under this law.

Described as an "internal restitution law" the measure does not include property seized by the Nazis in countries outside of Germany. Claimants must still apply to the governments of the country in which the property is located for realization.

tion of such claims. The measure does not apply to claims for war damage and war injury which will be covered by laws which have not yet been promulgated. All claims for restitution of property in Germany must be made after November 10, 1947 and no previous information will be honored as a claim, it is stated.

Copies of the American law and its regulations are being made available to the governments of all countries outside of Germany, and the Civil Affairs Division of the Army Department plans distribution of the American text to key libraries throughout the United States.

In order to facilitate the location of restitutable property a duty is imposed upon persons in Germany who have or have had such property in their possession after its wrongful taking to report any such property of a value over 1,000 reichmarks to the Central Filing Agency before May 15, 1948, it is stated.

A special Military Government license must be obtained before entering into any transaction with respect to restitutable property and before entering into any transaction involving persons outside Germany and persons inside Germany or before consummating any foreign exchange transaction.

Experts See No Immediate Benefits to Claimants Under Restitution Law

BERLIN, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- The restitution law issued here this morning by General Clay is hedged about with conditions which make it doubtful that the claimants will derive much benefit soon, according to experts here.

T.H. Ball, director of the finance division of the Military Government, pointed out to a questioner that the present owner, if he can prove that he did not use personal duress himself on the original owner, has a chance to regain both what he paid and the value of any improvements.

Since it is estimated that between 80 and 90 percent of the properties affected formerly belonged to Jews, and since most of these former owners or their heirs are abroad, they are likely to run into financial complications in regaining their properties. One such complication is the requirement that if the claimant does not have a bank balance of marks in Germany, he must use dollars to buy the necessary marks to repay the present holder where the latter is entitled to the return of the purchase price or the cost of improvements.

Since virtually all persecutees who fled abroad had their bank accounts confiscated by the Nazis, they of course have no mark bank balance. Thus, the persecuted Jews and other emigres may find themselves in the strange position of aiding the German import-export program by helping to remedy Germany's dollar deficiency and handing in good dollars to buy back the properties they lost under Hitler. "We do not see any way to restore those bank accounts which the Nazis have already wiped out," Mr. Ball said.

Another difficulty about restitution, when it is carried out, is that the owner will have no way of converting his regained property into foreign currency. He can come back and live in his house, or sell it for marks, but he cannot realize anything on it for use abroad until that far-off day when Germany currency and foreign exchange are again stabilized.

MARINE FLASHER DOCKS WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED REFUGEES; AIDED BY HIAS, JDC, USNA

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- The S.S. Marine Flasher arrived here this morning with several hundred Jewish refugees aboard. Of them, 134 came here under arrangements made by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and were met at the dock by HIAS representatives.

The immigration of another 75 was arranged abroad by the Joint Distribution Committee and they will be assisted here by the United Service for New Americans. Thirty-five war orphans will be placed in suitable foster homes by the European-Jewish Children's Aid, an affiliate of USNA.

BERNARD BARUCH RECEIVES WOODROW WILSON AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- Bernard Baruch tonight received the Woodrow Wilson Award for Distinguished Service at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel marking the 25th anniversary of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

The award is given to the "individual who has rendered within a specific period of time meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice." The presentation was made by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson. Speakers at the dinner were Mr. Baruch, Daniels and Warren R. Austin, U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

26TH LABOR ZIONIST CONVENTION CLOSES; U.S. URGED TO AID MOVEMENT OF DP'S TO PALESTINE

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- The 26th annual convention of the Labor Zionist Organization of America - Poale Zion - concluded here late last night following the adoption of a resolution calling on the United States Government to implement promises which it has made to expedite the transportation of Jewish refugees to Palestine and to give financial aid to enable the speedy establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

The delegates also lauded the Haganah and censured the "irresponsible" acts of dissident groups. Particular emphasis was placed on the necessity for Jewish-Arab cooperation and friendly relations between the two projected states. Zalman Rubashov, editor of Davar, Palestine Labor daily, addressed the session during the week-end. More than 300 delegates attended.

MIZRACHI WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION RAISE \$500,000 FOR PALESTINE ACTIVITIES

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- The Mizrachi Women's Organization of America last year raised more than \$500,000 for its activities in Palestine, it was reported today at the organization's 22nd annual convention. Mrs. Nachman Ebin, vice-president, who last week returned from a trip to Palestine and Cyprus, said that when the Jewish state is established in Palestine the Mizrachi Women will have to expand their activities to help care for the thousands of Jewish children who will be arriving from Europe.

NEW ENGLAND REGION OF PALESTINE LABOR COMMITTEE TO RAISE \$400,000 NEXT YEAR

BOSTON, Nov. 10. (JTA) -- A quota of \$400,000 for the resettlement of Jewish refugees in Palestine was voted here last night at the 24th annual conference of the New England division of the Committee for Labor Palestine, attended by 500 delegates from 25 organizations and Jewish communities in New England. The parley also pledged support of the Haganah and the Histadruth and offered to aid in the settlement of 500,000 Jews in the Negev.