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U.S. PRESENTS THREE-YEAR PLAN ON PALESTINE TRUSTEESHIP; NO MENTION OF ENFORCEMENT

LAKE SUCCESS, April 20. (JTA) -- A detailed plan designed to facilitate discussion by the United Nations of a temporary trusteeship for Palestine was presented today by the U.S. delegation to the Political Committee of the special General Assembly session. However, the plan does not specify how a trusteeship decision would be implemented.

In presenting the plan, Warren R. Austin, chief U.S. delegate to the U.N., pointed out that its provisions are "tentative suggestions." The document, he said, should not be regarded as a formal American proposal, but rather as a basis for discussion. Basically, the plan provides:

1. The terms of trusteeship for Palestine should be approved "without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned, or to the character of the eventual political settlement."

2. The United Nations, acting through the Trusteeship Council, will be the administrative authority for Palestine. It will assure the territorial integrity of Palestine against any threat of aggression, and will appoint a Governor-General in whom will be vested wide powers and who will be responsible for the maintenance of internal law and order.

3. The Governor-General will organize a volunteer force to provide for local defense. Until such time as the force shall be able to function effectively, or if subsequent to such time a situation arises with respect to which the force requires assistance, the Governor-General may call upon certain governments to assist in the defense of Palestine or in the maintenance of law and order in the country. The countries upon whom the Governor-General may call for military aid are not specified in the American plan, but it is assumed that they will be the United States, Britain and France.

Provisions for Immigration and Land Acquisition Outlined

4. Immigration into Palestine shall be permitted, without distinction between individuals as to religion or blood, in accordance with the absorptive capacity of Palestine as determined by the Governor-General. It shall be subject to the requirements of public order and security and of public morals and public health.

5. As a temporary measure, the immigration of a fixed number of displaced Jews on a monthly basis, for a period not to exceed two years, shall be permitted into Palestine. The number of such immigrants is to be agreed upon later. The selection and administration of the immigration of displaced Jews shall be conducted by the Governor-General in consultation with the International Refugee Organization and representatives of the communities of Palestine.

6. The Governor-General shall establish and maintain a land system appropriate to the needs of Palestine, in which there shall be no limitation on the sale, purchase, lease or use of land which discriminates on grounds of race, nationality,

community or creed. However, under the authority of the Governor-General, adequate measures shall be taken to assure protection for the interests of small owners or tenants in cases of transfer of arable or grazing lands.

7. The Governor-General shall appoint a commission of impartial experts, who shall be neither Arab nor Jew, to recommend the criteria upon which the land system described above shall be based.

Trusteeship to Terminate After Three Years; Plebiscite Planned

With regard to the length of the trusteeship period, the U.S. plan provides that the U.N. trusteeship shall terminate either as soon as the General Assembly has approved a plan of government agreed to by Arabs and Jews, or after the expiration of three years, if the Trusteeship Council agrees upon a plan of government which is approved by a majority of both the Arab and Jewish communities of Palestine. The approval of the inhabitants of Palestine would be signified in a plebiscite conducted by the Governor-General.

During the trusteeship period, the Government of Palestine shall be composed of the Governor-General, a cabinet responsible to a bi-cameral legislature, the legislature, and a judiciary. Pending formation of a cabinet and legislature, the Governor-General shall be assisted by an advisory council, which shall function until such time as, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the citizens of Palestine demonstrate their willingness to cooperate in a cabinet and legislature, or in any other form of government on which both the Jewish and Arab communities have agreed.

The advisory council shall be composed of the permanent chiefs of the administrative departments of the government and of representative Palestinian citizens appointed by the Governor-General from each community. The Governor-General would be responsible to the Trusteeship Council and his term of office would be three years and could be renewed.

The cabinet shall be composed of ministers selected by a prime minister, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor-General. Under each minister shall be a permanent administrative staff appointed by the Governor-General. The cabinet shall be individually and collectively responsible to both chambers of the legislature.

The legislature shall consist of a House of Representatives, composed of Palestinian citizens 25 years of age or older, elected from single-member districts each of which shall be a geographical unit, and a Senate composed of thirty Palestinian citizens elected in equal numbers by the registered members of the Arab and Jewish communities. The terms of both chambers shall be three years.

Governor-General Given Widest Powers; Can Dissolve Legislature

The Governor-General may at any time dissolve the legislature. He may disapprove a bill introduced in the legislature. He may issue his own orders which shall become law when the legislature is suspended. He, or a person designated by him, shall preside over the Senate and shall cast a deciding vote in the event of a tie. He would also have the power of pardon and reprieve.

If, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the administration of Palestine is being seriously obstructed by non-cooperation or interference on the part of persons or groups in Palestine, the Governor-General during the period of such an

gency can take such measures and enact by order such legislation as he may deem necessary to cope with the situation. Such orders will supersede all legislation to the contrary.

As the representative of the U.N. in Palestine, the Governor-General is authorized to conduct the external affairs of the country and may sign treaties on behalf of Palestine. He is also responsible for the organization of local governments in Palestine with a view toward encouraging maximum cooperation between Jews and Arabs. Local autonomous units are to enjoy wide powers of government and administration in accordance with Palestine laws.

Individuals Granted Right to Petition Trusteeship Council

The American plan provides that all persons in Palestine are to enjoy freedom of religion, worship, language, education, speech and press, assembly and association, and petition, including petition to the Trusteeship Council. It stipulates that there shall be maintained in Palestine an adequate system of primary and secondary education on an equitable basis for the Arab and Jewish communities in their respective languages.

Under the plan, the following categories of persons would be regarded as citizens of Palestine: 1. Persons resident in Palestine on July 1, 1947, who were on that date nationals of any state outside of Palestine; 2. Residents who filed Declaration of citizenship at any time before November 1, 1948 and who renounce their former nationality; 3. Persons who have resided in Palestine for three months and take an oath of allegiance to the Government of Palestine simultaneously renouncing their former nationality.

The U.S. plan also deals with the protection of Holy Places, with the judiciary system, equal treatment to members of the United Nations in matters relating to granting concessions for the development of natural resources in Palestine, with freedom of transit and navigation, protection of movable and immovable property of nationals of members of the United Nations, and with the reports which the Governor-General is to submit to the Trusteeship Council.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO U.S. TRUSTEESHIP PLAN VOICED DURING U.N. DEBATE ON PALESTINE

LAKE SUCCESS, April 20. (JTA) -- Strong opposition to the U.S. trusteeship plan for Palestine was voiced here today at the opening session of the U.N. Political Committee by delegates of the USSR, New Zealand and Australia while representatives of other countries said that their governments will condition support of the American plan on the effective implementation it can muster.

The attack on the U.S. plan followed presentation of the proposal by Warren Austin, head of the American delegation, who said that further action on the truce resolution adopted by the Security Council might prove necessary. "A United Nations truce commission in Palestine, with a limited number of police to help supervise the truce and reinforce the local police in controlling irresponsible elements might be needed," he declared.

Defending the U.S. trusteeship plan, Austin said that it was not being suggested as a substitute for partition or for any other solution of the Palestine problem that might be agreed upon by the Arabs and Jews. The truce and trusteeship

together would be a military and political standstill, entirely without prejudice to the eventual political settlement, he emphasized.

Austin revealed that negotiations with other governments concerning sharing responsibility for peace and order in Palestine had thus far produced "no tangible results." Warning that the U.S. would not accept responsibility alone for Palestine security, he asked the Assembly to designate other states which would share in providing an international force.

Speaking of need for the economic development of Palestine, Austin suggested development of a Transjordan hydro-electric plan. If funds over and above Palestine's revenues were needed to build up the country, he suggested, the U.N. might make them available either as subsidies or as recoverable loans.

Gromyko Charges U.S. and Britain Planned Sabotage of Partition Plan

Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko bitterly attacked the United States, charging that it and Britain were carrying out a preconceived plan to wreck the U.N. partition decision. He accused the U.S. of "some kind of a new game" by which Palestine would become the "quasi colony of the United States and a military base" for its strategic interests in the Middle East. He added that the U.S. Government was subordinating the interests of the Palestine people to those of American oil.

The Russian refuted the American premise that partition could not be implemented peacefully, asserting that no attempt at peaceful implementation had yet been made. Further, he stated, the U.S. attitude at the Big Powers conferences on Palestine disclosed that it was not even slightly interested in partition.

He concluded his remarks with the statement that the Soviet Union would in no way cooperate with nor support any negotiations arising out of the American trusteeship plan. "The Soviet delegation still considers that the decision on the partition of Palestine is the right decision and that the United Nations should undertake effective measures for its implementation," he declared.

Small Nations Favor Implementation of Partition; China Supports Trusteeship

New Zealand fired the first salvo in a small nations counteroffensive to save partition, after the U.S. proposal had been laid before the Political Committee. Sir Carl Berendsen, New Zealand's delegate and chairman of the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee, said that the violence in Palestine was the result of a "gamble" by the Big Powers who "irresponsibly" decided on partition without providing a method of implementation. New Zealand believes now as it did at the last Assembly session that partition is the best solution, he added.

John D. L. Hood of Australia announced that he will put forward a formal resolution reaffirming the partition decision. Decriing the U.N. retreat before Arab violence, he insisted that any transition period such as envisaged in the American proposal would only intensify violence before a final solution could be achieved. Gunnar Hagglof of Sweden said that he would introduce a resolution for the immediate establishment of a committee to deal with the emergency situation confronting Jerusalem.

China was the only power to comment favorably today on the new U.S. proposal. Dr. Tingfu T. Tsiang, chairman of the Political Committee, stepped down from the rostrum to make his statement as head of the Chinese delegation. The American proposal, he said, contains elements of statesmanship, adding that he was particularly impressed by the economic proposals which, he said, were designed to benefit both communities. He made a distinction between the use of force to restore peace--which he admitted might be necessary in connection with the trusteeship plan--and the use of force to impose partition.

100 ARABS KILLED IN CONVOY BATTLE; 500 FOOD TRUCKS REACH JERUSALEM; FEW DISABLED

JERUSALEM, April 20. (JTA) -- Approximately 500 food trucks arrived in Jerusalem today from Tel Aviv following an Arab attack near Bab el Wad which disabled eight of the convoy's vehicles.

A Haganah detachment dispatched to the scene of the raid reported that it engaged a 400-man Arab band, half of whom were Iraqi and Lebanese guerrillas, killing 60 and wounding 60 of the enemy. The Jews announced that only one Jew was killed and 24 slightly wounded in the battle, but an earlier report claimed 13 Jews were killed and 30 wounded.

The convoy had passed Bab el Wad, the only remaining Arab village along the vital Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway still in Arab hands, when Arabs entrenched in the surrounding hills overlooking the road, opened fire on the rear vehicles in the convoy. For a while, some 50 trucks were immobilized by a road-block formed by several vehicles disabled by heavy grenade fire. An unconfirmed report said that David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency executive, was among the convoy's passengers.

A new Jewish settlement was established last night on a hill a short distance from the Arab village of Bureir in the Negev, which has been the chief Arab threat to Jewish communications in the southern desert for the past four months.

A convoy comprising a few dozen armored cars laden with men and construction materials arrived at the site atop the hill during the night and immediately erected watch tower. When the Bureir villagers awoke this morning, they were amazed to discover the fortified Jewish colony. Although there has been little Arab interference with the settlement's construction activities today, sporadic firing from Bureir was reported.

Haganah Uses New Weapon; Attacks Several Arab Villages

Haganah forces, using a new weapon named "David, King of Israel," last night "lattened" two Arab villages near Castel, killing a large number of Iraqi troops, and causing no civilian casualties, a Haganah report said. The raid was a counter-attack against Arab guerrillas under the command of Emil Ghoury who are reported trying to retake Castel and renew the Arab siege of Jerusalem.

Jewish troops also attacked the Arab village Shaafat, from which Arab raiders launched a severe assault on Neve Jacob on Sunday. At the same time Haganah headquarters disclosed that an Arab force carried out a night-long raid on Kibbutz Anitah, but was repulsed with seven of the attackers losing their lives.

The Palestine Government has officially informed the Egyptian Government that beginning May 1, British troops will be withdrawn from the Palestine-Egyptian frontier, leaving the boundary area in the hands of Egyptian troops. Jewish circles here voiced the fear that the action will result in Egyptian "volunteers" crossing into Palestine to fight with the Arabs.

The government announced today that a 125-mile stretch of railroad between Jaffa and Gaza is "closed," and all persons are prohibited from entering this area. An official announcement disclosed that two British troops were killed and a third seriously wounded when a large party of armed Jews fired on a military truck announcing the nightly curfew in the Tel Aviv-Jaffa border sector.

The Palestine Government announced today that Sarona, a former German suburb of Tel Aviv, will be incorporated into the city's boundaries by the Tel Aviv municipality.

RECTION OF MONUMENT TO GHETTO HEROES IN WARSAW ATTRACTS NATIONWIDE ATTENTION

WARSAW, April 20. (JTA) -- The entire Polish press in this city today devoted large sections of their editions to coverage of the ceremonies yesterday marking the fifth anniversary of the battle of the Warsaw ghetto. In this city and a number of other major Polish cities the government radio carried programs in commemoration of the occasion.

Among the Polish Jewish leaders and government officials on the rostrum at the rally here were representatives of Jewish delegations from 20 different countries. Various members of the foreign delegations addressed the rally which was attended at one time or another by several hundred thousand persons, while the Palestinian delegates deposited a container of soil from their land at the base of the bronze-and-granite monument to the Jewish martyrs.

Polish Ambassador Addresses London Meeting Honoring Jewish Martyrs

LONDON, April 20. (JTA) -- Memorial meetings honoring the martyrs of the Warsaw Ghetto revolt were held throughout Britain yesterday. At a large gathering in London, which was addressed by outstanding British Jewish leaders, Jerzy Michalowski, Polish Ambassador to Britain, declared:

"In the name of my government I would like to assure you that the Polish people will always fight against any revival of the same ideology which produced the greatest crime in the history of humanity. In these days, when the martyrdom of the Jewish people is not yet finished, I would like to convey to you, in the name of our government, our sympathy and understanding."

American Jews Send Greetings to Warsaw Ghetto Memorial Meeting

NEW YORK, April 20. (JTA) -- The American and World Federations for Polish Jews today released the text of a cable sent yesterday to the Central Jewish Committee, in Warsaw, in connection with the Ghetto monument's unveiling. It reads:

"We send fraternal greetings on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument for the heroes of the uprising of the Warsaw Ghetto. Polish Jews the world over join you in paying tribute to the memory of the martyrs who fell in defending the freedom of the world and the honor of the Jewish nation. We solemnly pledge to dedicate ourselves to the task of building the Jewish state in Palestine and to help rebuild Polish Jewry in Poland."

Ghetto Services, Meetings Hold Throughout Rumania

BUCHAREST, April 20. (JTA) -- Memorial services and special meetings were held in honor of the Warsaw Ghetto martyrs today throughout Rumania. A mass meeting in Bucharest was addressed by representatives of all Rumanian Jewish organizations. Speakers at the rally, in stressing the importance of the Ghetto uprising, criticized the Western Powers for sheltering Polish and German "reactionary elements" and protested the mild treatment accorded Nazi war criminals in the American and British zones of Germany. The speakers also appealed for support of the Jews fighting in Palestine, whom they paralleled to the Ghetto heroes.

Services in Budapest Commemorate Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

BUDAPEST, April 20. (JTA) -- Special services were held in the Orthodox synagogue here last night in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the battle of the Warsaw ghetto. Among the Jewish leaders present during the services were representatives of the Polish Deportees Committee and a British religious youth group.