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## U.N. BODY MEETS TO DISCUSS REGIME FOR PALESTINE; PLAN PROPOSED TO ELIMINATE PARTITION

LAKE SUCCESS, May 5. (JTA) -- The 12-member subcommittee established by the U.N. Political Committee to formulate a proposal for a provisional international regime in Palestine, at its first meeting today, heard a three-point proposal submitted by Cuba aimed at preventing the establishment of a Jewish State. The proposal provides:

1. The subcommittee should establish a provisional U.N. regime to take over control of Palestine when the Mandate ends on May 15.
2. The first task of this regime should be to restore law and order in Palestine.
3. It should then press for Arab-Jewish agreement based "upon a free independent state in Palestine."

The Cuban delegate suggested that if this plan is not accepted -- presumably by the Jews -- a plebiscite should be held under the auspices of the U.N. to be followed, as soon as possible, by general elections to an all-Palestinian parliament.

The subcommittee decided to hear representatives of the Mandatory Power, the Jewish Agency, the Arab Higher Committee, the chairman of the U.N. Palestine Commission and the head of the advance party of the Palestine Commission, Pablo de Azcarate, who recently returned here from Jerusalem. A suggestion by the Cuban delegate that the committee also hear Dr. Judah L. Magnes, leader of the Ihud Party who is now in the United States, was rejected.

French delegate Alexandre Parodi, who was assigned to draw up a list of topics for discussion by the subcommittee, reported later that he believes that there is no chance for the General Assembly to secure the necessary two-thirds majority for the revocation of the partition decision or for reaching any final solution. All that can be expected, he said, is the establishment of an interim regime agreed upon by Jews and Arabs, which would be based on a truce.

Parodi suggested that the subcommittee discuss the following problems: 1. Cessation of hostilities and of import of arms into Palestine; 2. Setting up of a central organ for the provisional regime; 3. Local autonomy in regional or cantonal areas; 4. Immigration.

The Cuban delegate suggested that the General Assembly resolve not to accord diplomatic recognition to any state established in Palestine against the will of the United Nations. The delegate from India wanted the interim regime to be vested in the hands of a one-man administration appointed by the U.N. Dr. Jorge Garcia Granados, of Guatemala, urged that the regime be placed in the hands of three U.N.-named administrators: one each for the Jewish, Arab and Jerusalem areas.

The Trusteeship Council after a session extending into the morning hours, voted by nine to two to recommend a British-appointed special high commissioner to take over the entire Jerusalem administration which will be vacated May 15. He will be limited to the task of cooperating with Jewish and Arab community committees to carry on the city's municipal life.

JEWISH STATE COUNCIL MEETS IN TEL AVIV; BEN GURION WARNS ARABS; SEES JEWISH VICTORY

TEL AVIV, May 5. (JTA) -- Declaring that Palestine is on the verge of the third and most dangerous phase of the Jewish-Arab war, David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency executive and Premier-designate of the provisional Jewish government, today warned the Arab states neighboring on Palestine's borders that the Jews are determined to go on fighting until the end.

Addressing a session of the 37-member National Council of the Jewish State here, Ben Gurion stated: "The first phase of our fight for our position seems hopeful. Not one Jewish settlement has been abandoned, while more than 150,000 Arabs have deserted their homes and have fled to Arab cities and villages. Victory is ours -- both against the local Arab bands and against the invaders.

"In Jerusalem also," Ben Gurion continued, "the Jews have withstood the combined British and Arab aggression." Describing the dispatch of British marine commando units to Palestine earlier in the week as "the strange invasion of British forces," Ben Gurion asked: "Do the British intend to pave the way for an Arab invasion, or does their action signify fear of Haganah?"

The session of the Council adjourned for two days when it will resume to take up the question of a constitution and problems of a political nature. As the situation stands now, no one here pays much attention any more to the agonizing deliberations of the United Nations at Lake Success. The proposals of the Western powers seem to have nothing whatever to do with the realities of the situation here. The Jewish state is being created and its budget will be adopted this week.

Haganah Is Being Transformed Into A Regular Jewish Army

At a press conference today, a Jewish Agency spokesman revealed that Haganah is being transformed into a regular Jewish Army, while Jewish postage stamps, printed in Hebrew, were issued yesterday by postoffices in all Jewish areas for domestic use. The first all-Jewish train, manned entirely by Jews, has begun to operate between Haifa and Hadera. A Jewish police force is being formed, and price control regulations are already in effect in the Jewish State.

Jewish authorities have organized an import trade program, including the issuance of import licenses. They collect taxes from Jewish citizens and are contemplating starting an airmail service abroad, in addition to the domestic postal service which the Jews are running at present. Cigarette and other revenue tax stamps, called "Jewish National Treasury," also appeared today.

The Jewish State, as delineated under the UN partition, is in three parts: the coastal strip, the plains of Galilee in the north, and the Negev desert in the south. The coastal plain has been cleared of Arab gangs and even the local Arab population has fled. They have not been driven away by the Jews, but have been frightened by the scourge of war brought upon them by Arab leadership.

In sections of Galilee, the Arab liberation armies have been routed by the Jews, and communications between this region and the coastal strip exist again. As for the Jewish area in the Negev, it is still a vast emptiness awaiting immigrants and settlers to reclaim the arid land. Jewish settlements there have been attacked but they are still standing and by no means cut off from the rest of the Jewish State.

It is expected that the 13-man Jewish Cabinet, included within the Jewish State National Council, will recommend a name for the new state within a day or two. The provisional capital will probably be at Sarona, a suburb of Tel Aviv which was a Jewish colony before the war.

BRITISH HALT DELIVERY OF FOOD SUPPLIES TO JEWS IN OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM FOR SIXTH DAY

JERUSALEM, May 5. (JTA) -- Food convoys for Jews in the Old City of Jerusalem are being halted today by the British for the sixth successive day, cutting off several thousand Jews there from bread and other food supplies despite the Arab-Jewish truce prevailing in the area.

The action was taken by the British as punishment for the alleged theft by Jews of two rifles and three pistols. At the same time British military authorities today ordered the immediate removal of a huge road block set up by Arabs at the Jaffa gate entrance to the Old City. The order warned that military action will be taken if the obstacle is not removed by 4:00 P.M. today.

An unprovoked attack on Jews in the Old City took place last night when British troops on the one hand, and Arabs on the other, began to snipe at Jewish residences, with the Jews returning the fire of the Arabs. Meanwhile, a British spokesman said today that truce talks covering the whole of Jerusalem were continuing "satisfactorily." He referred to the U.N. three-man truce commission which was reported today to be conferring in Jericho with Arab leaders. The commission is composed of the American, French and Belgian consuls-general in Jerusalem.

The Jewish Agency has sent a formal protest to the dean of the consular corps in Palestine in connection with an arms cache found on the premises of the Iraqi consulate. A spokesman for the Palestine Government announced that the cease-fire order for the Katamon quarter of Jerusalem, which was to have expired this afternoon, has been extended indefinitely.

Battle at Kfar Etzion Continues; Arabs Launch Attack in Upper Galilee

The battle at Kfar Etzion continued today with the Arabs suffering heavy casualties, while eight Jews were killed during the day. The Jews captured 20 Arab armored vehicles. Jewish points in the Kfar Etzion region are reported to have been damaged by the Arab Legion's shelling.

Two companies of regular Syrian and Lebanese infantry troops this morning launched a heavy attack on Ramath Naphtali in the northernmost sector of Upper Galilee. The attackers were reported using artillery and several armored cars.

Simultaneously, a Haganah staff officer told a news conference in Tel Aviv that a large concentration of Egyptian forces, mostly members of the Moslem Brotherhood, and commanded by regular Egyptian Army officers, are massing on the Negev border. The Arab Legion, he said, is occupying a sector stretching across the Negev desert from Beersheba to Gaza.

50 British Troops, Many Arabs Felled by Typhoid Epidemic in Acre

The Haganah officer revealed that Lebanese and Syrian identity cards had been found on the bodies of officers and troops killed in attacks on Jewish settlements in northern Palestine a few days ago. Commenting on the situation in Jaffa, he asserted that "the Arabs are continuing to flee Jaffa. There will soon be more British there than Arabs."

British sources reported today that 50 British troops and six police constables have been stricken in the typhoid epidemic raging in Acre, across the bay from Haifa. The town's population has swollen from 15,000 to more than 25,000 as a result of the Arab evacuation of Haifa. This, plus the breakdown in the municipal chlorination machinery, accounts for the sudden outbreak of the dread disease.

Medical supplies and equipment are being rushed to the city by British Army units. One report indicated that at least 50 Arabs have also been felled by the epidemic.

U.S. ROLE IN ADMITTING "FAIR SHARE" OF REFUGEES CRITICIZED AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

GENEVA, May 5. (JTA) -- The insignificant role which the United States is playing in admitting European displaced persons was emphasized here today at the 14th session meeting of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization.

A report submitted to the conference revealed that during the past eight months more refugees were admitted to Britain, France and Belgium than to the United States, while Canada permitted the entry of 11,500 displaced persons as compared with 2,200 who were admitted to the United States. The number of DP's who entered Britain during the same period was more than 45,000.

Addressing the parley last night, William H. Tuck, American executive secretary of the Commission, charged the democratic nations with hampering the solution of the refugee problem in Europe by failing to accept a plan calling on each country to receive a "fair share" of DP's, regardless of age, sex, nationality or working status. He bitterly criticized the policies of some governments which permit the admission of former prisoners of war but bar refugees, most of whom, he said, are allies of the democracies.

Emphasizing the growing antagonism between the local population in Germany and the DP's there, Tuck said: "It is three years this week since the end of hostilities, and refugees are still subject to the animosity of the Germans whose propaganda painted them as lawless elements." He asserted that actually the opposite is true, adding that the DP's are more law-abiding than the Germans with whom they are forced to live.

Jewish Congress Objects to German Control Over Displaced Jews

The World Jewish Congress submitted a memorandum to the I.R.O. meeting strongly objecting to any expansion of administrative control by German authorities over Jewish displaced persons. The memorandum, signed by Dr. Leon Kubowitzki and Kurt Grossman, urged the parley to call for an open door into Palestine "as the only practical solution of the problem of the displaced Jews."

Other demands formulated in the memorandum are: 1. To end the "unrealistic and harmful practice" of depriving I.R.O. care for those Jewish DP's who entered the occupation zones after April 21, 1947; 2. Not to commit the "harmful mistake" of forcing Jewish DP's "to work for the benefit of the German economy," an action which might encounter justified resentment, and lead to anti-Semitic agitation; 3. To organize voluntary agencies as an advisory body to the I.R.O. with a consultative function and responsibility in certain fields in which these agencies specialize.

PROPOSE BRINGING JEWISH DP GIRLS FROM SWEDEN TO ITALY TO RELIEVE SHORTAGE OF WOMEN

ROME, May 5. (JTA) -- Suggestions that unmarried Jewish refugee girls from Sweden be brought to Italy to relieve the acute shortage of women among the displaced Jews were made here today by Jewish leaders. The number of Jewish male refugees in Italy is entirely out of proportion to the number of women in the group, with estimates running as high as 70 percent more men than women in given areas.

Refugee leaders point out that the shortage is particularly severe in kibbutz settlements. They declare that there are large numbers of unmarried Jewish girls in Sweden, many of whom were brought there from German concentration camps by the Swedish Red Cross during the last months of the war.

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PALESTINE ISSUE FLARES UP AT CONGRESSIONAL HEARING ON REVISING U.N. CHARTER

WASHINGTON, May 5. (JTA) -- The Palestine question was the subject of several heated questions and answers today in a House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing that was supposed to be confined strictly to the matter of amending the United Nations Charter.

U.S. delegate to the United Nations Warren R. Austin, appearing as a witness, cited the Palestine case now before the U.N. as an illustration of "the basic doctrine that General Assembly recommendations depend wholly on voluntary cooperation of member nations," and said that a recommendation by the General Assembly does not necessarily ensure that it will be automatically implemented.

Several members seized upon the opportunity to question Ambassador Austin closely on the Palestine matter, although Chairman Eaton had requested the committee members to confine themselves to the U.N. Charter subject since Palestine was "of such tremendous importance for the safety of the world" that special hearings had been scheduled by the committee.

Rep. Sol Bloom of New York, however, over the objections of Eaton, asked Austin whether he was kept informed what Great Britain is doing in Palestine with reference to the Mandate. Recalling that the Anglo-American treaty of 1924 required that the U.S. be fully informed before any change could be made in the Palestine Mandate, Bloom asked Austin if he was "sure Great Britain is going to withdraw on May 15."

"I am not sure of anything," Austin replied. "I may have opinions on what Great Britain will do that are not shared by others," he said, adding that he had nothing on the record to go on except the public statements of Great Britain that she would terminate her Mandate on May 15.

"Why then are they returning their troops?" Bloom asked.

Austin, pointing out that Bloom was "asking questions that should be addressed to the Mandatory Power" suggested that two incidents, the attack on Jaffa and the threat of invasion from outside of Palestine, might have been the reason for the recent dispatch of British reinforcements.

"What is the U.S. position on recognition of the Jewish State after May 15?" Bloom then asked Austin.

With obvious irritation, Austin said: "You don't expect me to answer that question, do you?"

"I certainly do," Bloom retorted, adding, when Austin offered no further answer that, "You don't mean to tell me that the U.S. does not know what its position will be in regard to recognition of the Jewish State."

At this point Chairman Eaton halted the questioning between Bloom and Austin. A few moments later, Rep. James Fulton of Pennsylvania asked Austin to say whether he had participated in the decision to change the U.S. policy from one in support of partition to that of temporary trusteeship or whether he had been merely carrying out instructions when he announced the new U.S. policy to the U.N.

"I don't think you are treating the witness fairly," Austin retorted sharply. "It is not in good taste to ask me that question," he said, adding that, in spite of his objections, he was prepared to answer the question if Fulton pressed him. At this point the question was ruled out of order by Eaton.

