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ISRAELI GOVERNMENT REJECTS U.N. MEDIATOR'S "PEACE SUGGESTIONS" IN SEVEN-POINT REPLY

TEL AVIV, July 6. (JTA) -- The Israeli Government today flatly rejected the "peace suggestions" offered by Count Folke Bernadotte, and notified the U.N. mediator in a seven-point reply that his plan cannot be accepted by the Jews inasmuch as some of its provisions ignore the partition decision of the U.N. General Assembly.

The reply, signed by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Shertok, was approved last night by the Israel State Council with 27 votes against four abstentions. The rejection of Bernadotte's "peace suggestions" does not mean that the Israeli Government is not inclined to continue peace discussions, if they are conducted on a basis of guaranteeing the sovereignty of Israel.

The Israeli reply emphasizes that the Jews agreed to the U.N. partition decision as a compromise and "an irreducible minimum" and will therefore not accept any further territorial revisions; the Israeli Government will not agree to any limitation of its sovereignty; Israel will consent to the creation of an economic union only with the Palestine Arabs, but with no other Arab state; there can be no question of any interference with the immigration policy of the Israeli Government; Israel will resist any imposition of Arab rule upon Jerusalem which should, under the U.N. decision, be internationalized.

In a statement issued after the release of the Israeli rejection, Bernadotte declared that he was doing his duty in drawing up the "peace suggestions" and if his efforts do not succeed then perhaps another mediator will prove to be more successful. He added: "I have the feeling that the doors to further negotiations with both parties are still not closed."

Text of Israeli Government's Rejection of Mediator's Proposal

The full text of the Israeli Government's rejection of Bernadotte's "peace" proposal follows:

"1. The Provisional Government of Israel noted with surprise that your suggestions appear to ignore the resolution of the General Assembly of November 29, 1947 which remains the only internationally valid adjudication on the question of the future government of Palestine.

"The Provisional Government also regrets to find that in formulating your suggestions, you do not appear to have taken into account fully the outstanding facts of the situation in Palestine, namely, the effective establishment of the sovereignty of the state of Israel within the area assigned to it in the Assembly's resolution, and other territorial changes which resulted from the repulse of the attack launched against Israel by Palestinian Arabs and by the neighboring Arab states.

"2. The Provisional Government of Israel begs to recall that the Jewish people accepted the settlement laid down in the General Assembly's resolution as a compromise entailing heavy sacrifices on its part, and the territory assigned to the

Jewish state as an irreducible minimum. It is indeed the conviction of the Provisional Government of Israel that the territorial provisions affecting the Jewish state now stand in need of improvement, in view both of the perils revealed by Arab aggression to the safety and integrity of Israel and of the results achieved by Israel in repelling this aggression. In this connection, the Provisional Government of Israel desires to point out that the territorial settlement laid down in the resolution was based on partition of Western Palestine between the Jewish people and the Arab population of Palestine. Inclusion of the Arab portion of Palestine in the territory of one of the neighboring Arab states would fundamentally change the context of the boundary problem.

No Policy Can Be Imposed Which Encroaches on Israel's Sovereignty

"3. The Provisional Government of Israel cannot agree to any encroachment upon or limitation of the free sovereignty of the people of Israel in its independent state. While it is the basic aim and policy of Israel to establish relations of peace and amity with her neighbors on the basis of closest possible collaboration in all fields, international arrangements which may be necessary to give effect to this policy cannot be imposed upon Israel, but can only be entered into as a result of an agreement negotiated between the interested parties as free and sovereign states.

"4. The Provisional Government of Israel would be ready to accept the provisions concerning Economic Union as formulated in the Assembly's resolution if all their basic premises were to materialize. This is not, however, the eventuality envisaged in your suggestions. The partner state whom the Israelis are invited to join in a Union is both in its political identity and in its geographical dimensions wholly different from the Arab state provided for in the resolution. Jewish consent to Economic Union in the context of the resolution cannot therefore be binding in the new situation. It must now be left to the free and unfettered discretion of the Government of Israel in the exercise of its sovereign rights to determine what arrangements should govern Israel's relations with her neighbor or neighbors in the field of economic cooperation.

Immigration to be Decided by Israel Alone

"5. The Provisional Government of Israel must be particularly emphatic in its opposition to any infringement of Israel's independence and sovereignty as regards her immigration policy. Complete and unqualified freedom to determine the size and composition of Jewish immigration was the very essence of the Jewish claim to statehood. Recognition of the moral validity and the practical urgency of that claim in connection with the issue of immigration lay at the roots of its acceptance by the international world. There can be no question of any Israeli Government accepting the slightest derogation in favor of any joint or international body from Israel's sovereignty as regards control of her immigration policy.

"6. The Provisional Government of Israel was deeply wounded by your suggestion concerning the future of the City of Jerusalem, which it regards as disastrous. The idea that the relegation of Jerusalem to Arab rule might form part of a peaceful settlement could be conceived only in utter disregard of history and of the fundamental facts of the problem, which are:

"a) The association of Judaism with the Holy City;

"b) The unique place occupied by Jerusalem in Jewish history and present-day Jewish life;

"c) Jewish inhabitants constituted a two-thirds majority in the City before

the commencement of Arab aggression and this proportion has greatly increased since then as a result of Arab evacuation;

"d) The whole of Jerusalem with only a few minor exceptions is now in Jewish hands;

"e) And not least the fact that after an exhaustive study of the problem and as a result of the overwhelming consensus of Christian opinion in its midst, the General Assembly resolved that Jerusalem be placed under an international regime.

"The Provisional Government of Israel must make it clear that the Jewish people in the state of Israel and the Jews of Jerusalem will never acquiesce in the imposition of Arab domination over Jerusalem, no matter what formal municipal autonomy and what right of access to Holy Places the Jews of Jerusalem might be allowed to enjoy. They will resist any such imposition with all the force at their command. The Provisional Government of Israel regrets having to say that your startling suggestion regarding Jerusalem, by encouraging false Arab hopes and wounding Jewish feelings, is likely to achieve the reverse of the pacifying effect which you undoubtedly had in mind.

"7. The Provisional Government of Israel does not find it necessary at this stage to comment upon the other points raised in your suggestions as it hopes that examination of its present observations on the major aspects of the scheme for a settlement tentatively outlined by you may cause you to reconsider your whole approach to the problem."

U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES EXTENSION OF PALESTINE TRUCE; SOVIET HITS BERNADOTTE

LAKE SUCCESS, July 6. (JTA) -- The United Nations Security Council deferred action today on a request by Count Folke Bernadotte that the United Nations appeal to the Jews and Arabs to "accept in principle the prolongation of the truce" which expires on Friday, at 2 A.M.

A move led by Sir Alexander Cadogan, of Britain, to divorce the truce extension from the debate over Bernadotte's suggestions for creating an Arab-Jewish federation in Palestine and redrawing Israel's borders, was vigorously opposed by Andrei Gromyko, of the Soviet Union and Dmitri Z. Manuilsky, of the Ukraine, who presided.

Manuilsky served notice that Count Bernadotte would come under sharp attack at the next Council session, which he set for tomorrow morning. He and Gromyko accused the mediator of over-stepping his authority by urging on the Jews and Arabs a Palestine solution which, in effect, would revoke the partition decision of the General Assembly.

"No sensible person can deny," Manuilsky declared, "that there is a need to prolong the truce. But under the banner of the truce various maneuvers and schemes have been cooked up which leave at least some Security Council members dismayed."

British delegate Cadogan, obviously alarmed by Manuilsky's attack on Bernadotte, said he could not permit the Council discussion to end on the note struck by the Ukrainian. It would be deplorable at this "critical" stage of the negotiations to convey the impression that the Council was not fully in back of the mediator, Cadogan stated. "I cannot by my silence agree that Bernadotte had exceeded his powers in the proposals he had set forth," he added.

The United States today endorsed Count Bernadotte's plan for entrusting the peace of Jerusalem to a force of 1,000 U.N. guards, recruited from the three nations comprising the U.N. Truce Commission. In a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie, American delegate Philip C. Jessup suggested that the U.N. should recruit a force of 333 Americans and an equal number of Belgian and French volunteers. It was understood that the U.S. would be willing to supply military equipment for such a force though it was opposed to sending members of the regular army.

LEFTISTS ABSTAIN FROM VOTING AT WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS ELECTIONS; WISE REMAINS PRESIDENT

MONTREUX, Switzerland, July 6. (JTA) -- The second convention of the World Jewish Congress concluded here today after electing an executive committee of 40 members. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise was re-named president, while Dr. Nahum Goldmann was re-elected chairman of the executive and Dr. Leon Kubowitzky was chosen chairman of the administrative committee.

The session ended after a long, deadlocked meeting which extended into the early morning hours today and was resumed after the delegates had rested for a few hours. Twenty-seven delegates from Eastern European countries, representing left-wing groups, refrained from voting during the elections of the executive committee. The American Jewish community will be the largest single group on the executive body, but two seats each were reserved for Poland, Rumania and Hungary and one for Bulgaria. These seats will remain open while the delegates from those countries consult with their organizations at home on acceptance.

A spokesman for the left-wing delegates, A. Raisky of Paris, told the Congress that the leftists demand the inclusion of "progressives" among the American representatives on the executive committee. However, he emphasized that this is not an ultimatum. Rabbi Joachim Prinz, leader of the U.S. delegation, replied that the question of who was to represent the American Jews on the executive was a matter for the American delegates themselves to decide. They, therefore, could not accept the "suggestions" of their East European colleagues. Two left-wing members of the American delegation dissented from Rabbi Prinz's statement.

In his closing speech, Rabbi Wise declared that "we will accept the responsibility and duty of unity and do our utmost to strengthen and magnify the state of Israel." Referring to the plight of the Jews living in Arab countries, he asserted that "mankind will not permit another Hitler pogrom against the Jews. He also predicted that the state of Israel would be at peace before the end of the year.

Delegates Adopt Constitution Guaranteeing Autonomy to Affiliates

At last night's session the delegates also adopted a constitution which declared that the Congress' function was to ensure the survival of the Jewish people and foster its unity. The document also stressed that "affiliation to the World Jewish Congress shall not affect the autonomy of affiliates regarding internal and religious affairs, nor imply authorization for the World Jewish Congress to intervene in domestic or political affairs." The delegates unanimously accepted the political resolutions reported to the parley yesterday by the political committee.

During the discussion on a resolution calling for the cession of certain German territories to neighboring states, one of the delegates opposed it on the grounds that it might intensify the anti-Semitism which already exists in Germany and thus make life more difficult for the Jews in the DP camps and communities of that country. However, he was immediately opposed by the delegates from the Jewish communities of Germany who attacked his point of view and supported the resolution.

While the resolution on anti-Semitism in Germany was being discussed, representatives from the various zones of Germany said that feeling was running high against the Jews in connection with the recent change of currency in the western zones and that unless the Allies act "anything may happen in the next few days." Dr. Goldmann appealed to the German provincial governments and the Allies to halt the agitation before it has disastrous results.

Z.O.A. CONVENTION CONCLUDES; MAP PLANS FOR FUTURE ZIONIST PROGRAM AND AID TO ISRAEL

PITTSBURGH, July 6. (JTA) -- Plans for the expansion of the Zionist program in the United States and for securing American aid for the state of Israel were mapped out here today by the newly-elected administration of the Zionist Organization of America, following the conclusion last night of the 51st annual convention of the ZOA.

Israeli representative to the United Nations Aubrey S. Eban, addressing a dinner given in honor of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, declared that the Provisional Government of Israel will reject the proposal of U.N. Palestine mediator Count Folke Bernadotte to transfer Jerusalem to Arab rule.

"The suggestion to enthrone King Abdullah in Jerusalem is an obvious affront to religion, history, justice and international law," Eban stated. "Here is a city with sacred associations, all derived ultimately from its Jewish origin. The Jews of Jerusalem shall never be the citizens of an Arab state. If, as we do not believe, the U.N. wants to allow itself to be jockeyed out of its proudest responsibility--the Jews of Jerusalem will be morally free to take such steps as their vital interests dictate."

Gen. John H. Hildring, speaking at the dinner, declared: "I must say--as a friend of Israel and as an honest commentator--that the results that have been achieved in bringing Israel into existence since last November are nothing short of amazing. Compared with the difficulties besetting the establishment of India and Pakistan, the achievements today in Israel constitute a near miracle.

"There is much yet to be done," Gen. Hildring added. "There is, for instance, the matter of de jure recognition of Israel, the lifting of the embargo, and the questions arising out of the truce negotiations. With respect to all of them, I am quite confident."

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, re-elected president of the Z.O.A., paid high tribute to Dr. Silver, declaring that he "remains as the ranking head of the World Zionist Organization. It is understandable, if after his monumental labors, he should desire to enjoy a well-earned rest. But, what is he going to do if Zionists the world over should call him in the near future to assume the presidency of the World Zionist Organization?" Dr. Neumann asked.

Bartley S. Crum, former member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, and present publisher of the New York Star, said that those persons believing that with the establishment of Israel the work of the Z.O.A. would come to an end "were deluded." The next "half century of Zionist activities," he predicted, "will be as productive as the first." He added that the dream of Herzl must be made to come true for "the 200,000 DP's still in the camps of Europe, as well as for the Jews of Yemen, Iraq and Syria."

Agudah Executive Rejects Plan To Incorporate Jerusalem into Arab State

LONDON, July 6. (JTA) -- The Agudas Israel executive, in a cable to U.N. Palestine mediator Count Folke Bernadotte and U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie, today rejected the mediator's plan for incorporating Jerusalem into the proposed Arab state in Palestine. The message demanded that the city be internationalized in accordance with the original United Nations partition decision.

The dispatch of the message followed a conference in Jerusalem of all the city's leading rabbis, including Agudah executive chairman and Israeli Minister for Social Welfare Rabbi I.M. Lewin, who told the meeting that the Old City has been destroyed and "the new city is now facing the same danger."

BOLIVIAN GOVT. ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF JEWISH BUSINESSES ESTABLISHED IN PAST DECADE

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 6. (JTA) -- The Ministry of Finance today issued an order authorizing its agents to examine capital resources of commercial enterprises of "Semites" who immigrated to Bolivia since 1937.

Jewish organizations here affiliated with the Central Jewish Committee today decided to unite all 1948 fund-raising drives for Israel, the J.D.C. and other causes into a joint campaign. This is the first time in the history of Bolivian Jewry that a united Jewish fund-raising drive will be conducted.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGES STILL ASK APPLICANTS' RELIGION, JEWISH CONGRESS REVEALS

NEW YORK, July 6. (JTA) -- Of the 97 non-sectarian colleges and universities in the State of New York, 68 still ask for information in their application for admission blanks as to the applicant's race, religion, color, ancestry or national origin, it was revealed today in a survey of college application blanks made public by the American Jewish Congress.

Discrimination by educational institutions has been made illegal by New York's Quinn-Olliffe law which went into effect July 1. For that reason, the A.J.C. will request the State Department of Education, which will administer the Quinn-Olliffe law, to rule such questions illegal.

The survey also revealed that 55 percent of the application blanks request a photograph of the applicant, 19 percent want to know the maiden name of the applicant's mother or wife, 12 percent want to know the applicant's religion and 10 percent request information as to his nationality and nine percent as to his parents' nationality. In addition 62 percent of the institutions are interested in the applicant's birthplace and 35 percent also want to know where his parents were born.

STATE DEPT. KNOWS NOTHING OF PALESTINE-BOUND PLANES REPORTEDLY HALTED IN PARIS

WASHINGTON, July 6. (JTA) -- The State Department said today that it has no information on a report from Paris, distributed yesterday by an American news agency, that three U.S. planes en route to Palestine had been detained by French authorities in Paris on U.S. instructions.

Earlier, the Department would not comment on a report from Amman stating that an American "of the Jewish faith" had been detained by Transjordan authorities because he was traveling without a Transjordan visa. A Department spokesman expressed doubt that the American--identified as Donald Trimpo--is Jewish and said Department information was to the contrary.

J.D.C. CHILDREN'S CENTER IN FRANCE NAMED IN HONOR OF EX-GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

NEW YORK, July 6. (JTA) -- The Jewish refugee children's center in Pougues-les-Eaux, a town near Orleans, was named in honor of former Governor Herbert H. Lehman, it was announced today by the Joint Distribution Committee here. Dedication ceremonies were attended by representatives of the U.S. Embassy, the French Government, the state of Israel, the French Jewish community and the J.D.C.

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