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U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS; APPOINTS THREE-POWER PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION

PARIS, Dec. 12 (JTA) -- The United Nations General Assembly adjourned its Paris session today following the formation of a Palestine conciliation commission composed of the United States, France and Turkey with the powers and functions formerly held by the U.N. Palestine mediator and the Security Council truce commission.

A resolution adopted by the Assembly instructs the commission to assist the governments concerned to achieve a final settlement on all outstanding questions with regard to Palestine. At the same time, the Assembly resolution called on the Palestine disputants to seek agreement by negotiation either through the commission or directly. The Assembly also reaffirmed the decision of a year ago to place Jerusalem under an international regime.

The Assembly decision to set up the commission was adopted by a vote of 35 to 15, with eight abstentions. Voting for the resolution were:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, The Philippines, Siam, Sweden, Turkey, South Africa, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Ukraine, the Soviet Union, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Abstentions: Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, India, Iran and Mexico.

Israel Ready to Enter Negotiations Without Delay, Delegation Says

Commenting on the Assembly resolution, an Israeli delegation spokesman said: "Israel views with satisfaction that the resolution contains no vestige of endorsement of the late mediator's report which the delegation declared from the outset to be unacceptable even as a basis for discussion. Moreover, there is nothing in the resolution which invalidates in any way the basic principles of the Palestine resolution of Nov. 29, 1947."

Asserting that Israel has consistently advocated a settlement through negotiation -- which the Assembly now provides -- the spokesman reaffirmed Israel's willingness to enter into negotiations without delay. The negotiations, he added, should aim at a solution of the problem by agreement of all problems between the Arabs and Jews, taking full account of "existing realities."

The spokesman added a reminder that the conciliation commission's effectiveness would depend greatly on the members who compose it and on favorable Security Council action on Israel's application for U.N. membership. "Both factors may have a

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direct bearing on the prospects for successful conciliation," he said.

The full text of the Assembly's resolution setting up a Conciliation Commission reads:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, having considered further the situation in Palestine, expresses its deep appreciation of the progress achieved through the good offices of the late United Nations Mediator in promoting a peaceful adjustment of the future situation in Palestine for which cause he sacrificed his life; and extends its thanks to the acting Mediator and his staff for their continued efforts and devotion to duty in Palestine.

2. ESTABLISHES a Conciliation Commission consisting of three states members of the United Nations which shall have the following functions: (a) To assume, in so far as it considers necessary in the existing circumstances, functions given to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine by resolution of the General Assembly of 14 April, 1948. (b) To carry out specific functions and directives given to it by the present resolution and such additional functions and directives as may be given to it by the General Assembly or by the Security Council, and,

(c) To undertake upon request of the Security Council any of the functions now assigned to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine or to the United Nations Truce Commission by resolutions of the Security Council, upon such request to the Conciliation Commission by the Security Council with respect to all remaining functions of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine under Security Council resolutions, the office of Mediator shall be terminated;

3. A committee of the Assembly consisting of China, France, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and the United States of America shall present for approval of the Assembly a proposal concerning the names of three states who will constitute the Conciliation Commission.

Assembly Asks Commission to Begin Its Functions At Once

4. REQUESTS the Commission to begin its functions at once, with a view to establishment of contact between the parties themselves and the Commission at the earliest possible date.

5. CALLS UPON the Governments and authorities concerned to extend the scope of negotiations provided for in the Security Council's resolution of 16 November, 1948 and to seek agreement by negotiations conducted either with the Conciliation Commission or directly with the view to final settlement of all questions outstanding between them.

6. INSTRUCTS the Conciliation Commission to take steps to assist Government and authorities concerned to achieve final settlement of all questions outstanding between them.

7. RESOLVES that holy places, including Nazareth, religious buildings and sites in Palestine should be protected and free access to them assured, in accordance with existing rights and historical practice; that arrangements to this end should be under effective United Nations supervision; that the United Nations Conciliation Commission, in presenting to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly its detailed proposal for a permanent international regime for the territory of Jerusalem should include recommendations concerning holy places in that territory; that with regard to holy places in the rest of Palestine, the Commission should call upon political authorities of the areas concerned to give appropriate formal guarantees as to the protection of holy places and access to them; and that these undertakings should be

presented to the General Assembly for approval.

8. RESOLVES that in view of its association with three world religions, the Jerusalem area, including the present municipality of Jerusalem, plus surrounding villages and towns, most eastern of which shall be Abu Dis; most southern Bethlehem; most western Ein Karim (including also the built-up area of Motea) and most northern, Shufat, should be accorded special and separate treatment from the rest of Palestine and should be placed under effective United Nations control.

REQUESTS the Security Council to take further steps to ensure the demilitarisation of Jerusalem at the earliest possible date.

INSTRUCTS the Conciliation Commission to present to fourth regular session of General Assembly detailed proposals for a permanent international regime for Jerusalem area which will provide for maximum local autonomy for distinctive groups consistent with the special international status of the Jerusalem area.

The Conciliation Commission is authorized to appoint United Nations representatives who shall cooperate with local authorities with respect to the interim administration of Jerusalem area.

9. RESOLVES that, pending agreement on more detailed arrangements among Governments, and authorities concerned, the freest possible access to Jerusalem by road, rail or air should be accorded to all inhabitants of Palestine.

INSTRUCTS the Conciliation Commission to report immediately to the Security Council for appropriate action by that organ any attempt by any part to impede such access.

10. INSTRUCTS the Conciliation Commission to seek arrangements among Governments and authorities concerned which will facilitate economic development of the area, including arrangements for access to ports and airfields and use of transportation and communication facilities.

11. RESOLVES that refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which under principles of international law or in equity should be made good by Governments or authorities responsible.

Instructs the Conciliation Commission to facilitate the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of refugees and payment of compensation, and to maintain close relations with the director of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees and through him with appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations.

12. Authorizes the Conciliation Commission to appoint such subsidiary bodies and to employ such technical experts acting under its authority as it may find necessary for effective discharge of its functions and responsibilities under the present resolution.

The Conciliation Commission will have its official headquarters at Jerusalem. Authorities responsible for maintaining order in Jerusalem will be responsible for taking all measures necessary to insure the security of the Commission. The Secretary-General will provide a limited number of guards for protection of the staff and premises of the Commission.

13. Instructs the Conciliation Commission to render progress reports periodically to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Security Council and to members of the United Nations.

14. Calls upon all Governments and authorities concerned to cooperate with the Conciliation Commission and to take all possible steps to assist in implementation of the present resolution.

CHURCHILL AND EDEN STATEMENTS ON ISRAEL BRING BRITISH RECOGNITION CLOSER

LONDON, Dec. 12 (JTA) -- The pro-Israel attitude adopted by Anthony Eden and Winston Churchill, opposition leaders, in the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons brings recognition of Israel by Britain "appreciably closer," in the view of official circles and also in the opinion of Israeli observers in London, it was reported today.

Many factors are seen as combining to add special significance to Eden's demand, seconded by Churchill, for some sort of de facto political representation for Britain at Tel Aviv. Firstly, the keenest Foreign Office observers are anxiously watching the forthcoming elections in Israel. In their view, Britain and the United States must make an important, magnanimous gesture toward Israel, if only to give those elements in Israel which are pro-Anglo-American the necessary electoral appeal against other elements which look to Russia.

Secondly, the Tory stand brings powerful pressure on the Labor Party which in the past always represented itself as the avowed champion of Zionism and which is now sorely divided inwardly on the question. A growing group of Laborites condemns Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's policy toward Israel as "sulky."

Thirdly, the fact that Eden, who had previously been regarded as neutral on Zionism, spoke most strongly in Commons in favor of de facto recognition means that the Tory party is now virtually united on this question, which might conceivably mean that on a straight non-party vote in Commons on the subject, Bevin could be defeated.

Fourthly, many Britishers are sorely worried over defense problems and they see Israel as the only militarily powerful unit in the Middle East. They view the Jewish state as the natural ally of Britain and the United States in the effort to maintain strategic control over the vastly important cross-roads where Europe and Asia meet.

ISRAEL SPOKESMAN TERMS U.N. REPORT THAT JEWS CROSSED INTO TRANSJORDAN "FANTASTIC"

TEL AVIV, Dec. 12 (JTA) -- An Israeli Government spokesman today termed a United Nations truce headquarters report that an Israeli mobile unit crossed into Transjordan territory near Aqaba on Nov. 29 "as fantastic as British charges made in Paris."

The U.N. announcement, which came from Haifa last night, reported a Transjordan complaint that a Jewish patrol comprising five jeeps penetrated Transjordan territory. The Israeli official commented that "apparently the Arab Legion has a Sherlock Holmes operating in the Aqaba area." He said that the Jews never penetrated that area and have no designs on Transjordan.

Unofficial reports reaching here said that Egyptian forces today shelled the settlement of Nirim again.

BRITISH COMMANDER OF CYPRUS DP CAMP ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE WHY JEWS SHOULD NOT BE FREED

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Dec. 12 (JTA) -- Judge Griffith Williams issued an order today requiring the commander of the Xylotymbou camp to appear before the Cyprus Supreme Court Dec. 29 to show cause why 5,164 Jews now held should not be released. The order followed a hearing at which the detainees' lawyer, Col. Weston, maintained that these detained persons were held solely as being of military age, adding that the Cyprus laws do not justify the detention of the Jews on such grounds.

U.N. GENOCIDE PACT SIGNED BY 20 COUNTRIES; HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION ADOPTED

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (JTA) -- Twenty countries yesterday signed the genocide convention adopted last week by the United Nations outlawing the mass extermination of religious and racial groups, it was reported here today from Paris. Twenty signatures were needed for the convention to acquire binding legal force. The last requirement to be fulfilled is ratification by the legislative bodies of the 20 countries whose delegates signed the document.

Ernest A. Gross, who signed for the United States, declared the convention "responds to the unanimous request of members of the United Nations that suitable methods of international cooperation be organized to prevent recurrence of acts of barbarism, which are still fresh in our minds. The Government of the United States considers this an event of great importance in the development of international law and cooperation among states."

The other signatory states were Australia, France, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly also approved over the week end a universal "declaration of human rights" -- the first such international document in history. The document was approved by a vote of 48 to zero with eight abstentions.

The declaration, designed to affirm that every human being in the world, regardless of race, creed, religion or sex, is entitled to a square deal, is the first step in the U.N. plan in which the next stage is to be an international agreement for the implementation of the declaration.

A number of Russian amendments which sought to link the declaration to the Marxist conception of a state or of society was defeated before the final vote was taken.

American Jewish Committee Hails U.N.'s Adoption of Human Rights Code

Adoption by the U.N. General Assembly of the Human Rights declaration was hailed today as a "step of incalculable historic significance" which "ushers in an era of international relations in which the welfare of man supercedes all other considerations -- an era of law and justice in human affairs," in a statement issued by former Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, and Jacob Blaustein, executive committee chairman.

"The Human Rights Declaration places the moral weight of the United Nations squarely behind the rights and freedoms of each individual throughout the world," the statement said. "We hopefully look forward to the early adoption of a convention on human rights to implement the declaration." Judge Proskauer and Mr. Blaustein represented the Committee at the 1945 San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, where they played an important part in obtaining inclusion of human rights provisions in the U.N. Charter.

ISRAELI MISSION TO U.S. ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENT OF LT.-COL. BEN-ARZI AS MILITARY ATTACHE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (JTA) -- Lt. Col. Efraim Ben-Arzi has joined the Israel mission to the United States as military attache, the mission announced over the week-end. Col. Ben-Arzi rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the British Army and saw service in Syria, North Africa, Italy, and The Netherlands and Belgium.

Z.O.A. PARLEY VOICES SATISFACTION WITH ISRAELI ENVOYS AT U.N.; RESOLUTION LAUDS TRUMAN

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (JTA) -- A resolution expressing "deep satisfaction in the accomplishments of Israel's representatives at the recent sessions of the United Nations in Paris, in which they overcame all attempts further to truncate Israel," was adopted here today at an all-day session of the national Administrative Council of the Zionist Organization of America, held at the Hotel New Yorker.

Other resolutions adopted at the parley commended the stand "taken by President Truman in repelling the attacks against the state of Israel during the current session of the U.N." and urged the President to continue to "use his power for the fulfillment of the pronounced purpose of making Israel a member of the U.N."

The Council unanimously went on record approving the settlement in the United Palestine Appeal which "thus assures united fund-raising in America for needs in Israel." The U.P.A. resolution paid special tribute to Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Z.O.A. president, and Herman L. Weisman, acting U.P.A. chairman, for their negotiations on behalf of the U.P.A.

Asserting that the "whole world and the whole of Jewry have played their parts" in the creation of Israel, Dr. Neumann declared that "it may be doubted that without the active efforts of the 5,000,000 American Jews, the American Government would have adopted the line it did, however imperfect we might at times have thought it."

"More likely, Washington would have followed London in that partnership stand she has taken with England on so many world matters since the end of the war," the Z.O.A. president said. "The financial aid which American Jewry provided for the embattled and laboring Yishuv was of course of great significance, but I question whether it was of greater importance than the political bulwark it offered."

A report on membership presented by Joseph Goldberg, membership chairman, revealed that the present enrollment in the Z.O.A. stands at 280,000 -- 30 percent more than last year.

In a trans-Atlantic telephone message from Paris, Israeli representative to the U.N. Aubrey S. Eban told the meeting that "there are unmistakable signs that the Arab states and their supporters in the United Kingdom and elsewhere have begun to despair of exterminating the state of Israel and now harbor less confidence than before of being able to mutilate it." Morris Weinberg, publisher of The Day, was honored at a luncheon tendered him by the Council on the occasion of his 70th birthday and "in recognition of his valuable services to the Zionist movement and his contributions to Jewish life in America."

JEWISH PEOPLE EVERYWHERE CAN BE SATISFIED WITH ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIS YEAR, EPSTEIN SAYS

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (JTA) -- Asserting that the "Jewish people everywhere, and we in Israel in particular, can be satisfied with the achievements of this year," Eliahu Epstein, Israeli representative to the United States, last night told a conference of the National Council of the Zionist-Revisionist Organization of America that "nothing could be more dangerous than to assume that we have already reached the end of our winding road and that the existence of the state of Israel is already secure."

"The future development of Israel," he continued, "and possibly its very existence, depends on: 1. The strength of the Zionist movement, backing and nourishing the state of Israel; 2. The time factor, which will decide how quickly we shall be able to bring those who need to go, and those who desire to go, to Israel; and 3. The united effort of all elements, classes and parties in Israel."

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