

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE (Newspaper Clippings)

000780



MAY 15 1945

# Zionists Act to Combat Threat of Arab League

## Program Drafted for Submission To UNCTO

By ALEXANDER H. UHL  
PM's Foreign Editor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—There is very real alarm among Zionists here that the new Arab League formed last March contains a grave threat against the development of Palestine as a Jewish homeland. So much so that a dual struggle has been going on—not only to "hold the line" for Palestine and seek a way of ensuring its development but also to prevent the Arab League from becoming basically a combination against the Jews.

To take them up in order:  
¶ To get away from the old divisions, a joint program has been worked out which has received the approval of the great majority of Jewish organizations. It is a program favoring an international Bill of Rights and calling for support of the existing rights of the Jewish people in Palestine under the Balfour declaration, which would lead to the reconstitution of a Palestine "as a free and democratic commonwealth."

### Program Outlined

Dr. Nahum Goldman, on behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Henry Monsky, co-chairman of the American Jewish Conference held a joint press conference yesterday to outline the program. Those supporting it include the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the American Jewish Conference, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the World Jewish Congress and three of its affiliates, the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Central Jewish Committees of Argentina and Mexico.

The program has been presented at San Francisco, making these points:

¶ Inclusion of a clause in the charter "designed to preserve existing rights acquired under the mandate system of the League of Nations."

¶ Placing transfer of the mandates in the hands of the permanent members of the Security Council.

### Rights of Jews

¶ So to define the beneficiaries of the trusteeship system as to take into account the rights of the Jewish people as a whole to Jewish immigration and settlement in Palestine.

¶ To make the open-door policy in trustee areas reciprocal instead of a one-way street.

¶ To make sure of supervision by the new world organization over trustee areas and to create a trustee council which would have the power of developing a comprehensive and consistent system of trustee law.

By and large, these proposals fit into the trustee proposals submitted by the U. S. A. and for that matter, the Soviet Union. They will not get support from Great Britain.

An explanatory note by Mr. Monsky says:

"The overwhelming majority of our delegates and organizations support this program."

It is when you get to studying the "pact of the League of Arab States" signed in March by Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Egypt, and Yemen that you can see why the Zionists are concerned over its implications.

This pact, in one way or another, may become integrated into the new world organization and, consequently, may obtain an authority that will bode no good for a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. For that matter, that pact holds a racial doctrine that bodes no good for the rest of us either.

### Racism Basis

For the pact, if you read it carefully, constantly stresses Arab states and indicates that only new Arab states may join it. It thus becomes a regional pact—regional not on the basis of geographical juxtaposition as is Chapultepec, for instance, but regional on the basis of religion and race. So far as I know this is the only league with such a basis.

The second thing about this pact that makes you wonder if it is a security and peace charter, is the stress that is placed on the "sacredness" of the regime in each of the Arab states. There is nothing about "self-determination" by the Arab people, nor anything about the fundamental freedoms and justices that have become so much a part of the new world organization.

In fact, the more you read the pact, the more you must come to the inevitable conclusion that it was designed by an Arab ruling class which is determined to protect its primitive and reactionary interests against any possible undermining. I don't think it should be called a League of Arab States, so much as it should be called a League of Arab Bosses.

### But No Freedom

At any rate, you can find such words as "sovereignty," "independence," "regime" all, through it, but the word "freedom" for anything or anybody doesn't appear at all.

Where the Arab league hits the Zionists hardest is in an annex which takes up Palestine's position with respect to future membership in it. Here Palestine is referred to as among "other Arab states." It goes on:

"The state signatories of the present pact, estimate that under these conditions and owing to these special circumstances affecting Palestine, and until this country is able to exercise all the effective attributes of her independence, it will be incumbent on the Council of the League (the Arab one) to designate an Arab representative for Palestine who will participate in its work."

WAR REFUGEE BOARD RECORDS

000781

## Jews Advocate Commission on Human Rights

Ask Parley for Unequivocal  
Catalogue of Freedoms  
to Assure Observance

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5 (AP).—  
Jews of the United States and  
Great Britain asked the United  
Nations Conference today to cre-  
ate a commission on human rights  
and fundamental freedoms.

They proposed amendments to  
assure that these factors be  
"clearly and unequivocally" enu-  
merated by the conference and  
that their observance be man-  
datory for all members of the pro-  
posed world security organization.

The request was in the form of a  
memorandum to the conference  
from the joint committee of the  
World Jewish Congress, the Ameri-  
can Jewish Conference and the  
Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The memorandum spoke of  
"vagueness and omissions" in the  
Dumbarton Oaks proposals, on  
which the projected world organi-  
zation is being built. It mentioned  
that one of the functions of the  
United Nations social and eco-  
nomic council of the world organi-  
zation as stated in the Dumbarton  
Oaks plan would be to "promote  
respect for human rights and fun-  
damental freedoms." The Jewish  
note said this fell short of safe-  
guarding or establishing protec-  
tion for those principles.

"Protection involves concrete  
obligations by the states con-  
cerned," the memorandum said.  
"Since only detailed and clearly  
defined obligations can be either  
guaranteed or violated . . . only a  
clearly stated catalogue of human  
rights and fundamental freedoms  
can guarantee their international  
observance."

000782



MAY 3 1945

# Palestine Problem: Hold Status Quo

## British Seen Unlikely to Alter Stand On Immigration

By ALEXANDER H. UHL, PM's Foreign Editor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—In the face of the severely limited agenda of the Security Conference, the Zionist position at San Francisco now seems to have been held down to essentially a "hold the line" one. And there is very little chance that it will be able to get much beyond that. Certainly it has been made clear in American and British circles that any discussion of Palestine, as a specific territorial question, has been barred.



This, of course, is the theory that is being applied to all territorial questions. It has been insisted that the conference will limit itself to formulas and general principles for future solution of such problems, but it is one that is going to leave the Palestine question far from settled.

### Consultative

(In spite of a generally accepted pessimistic attitude, Sen. James M. Mead (D., N. Y.), has asked American delegates to the conference to help open Palestine to immigration for European Jews, the United Press reported.)

(In telegrams to the Congressional members of the delegation, Mead asked them "to take affirmative action which will guarantee that promises made to Jews after the last war will be kept today." He said the present immigration ban violates the peace treaties of World War I.)

Both the American Jewish Conference and the American Jewish Committee, which are here in consultative capacities with other American organizations, have been in contact with the American delegates, particularly those concerned with the question of trusteeships.

### Three Points

Palestine, as a Jewish homeland, existed under a League of Nations mandate. With the League gone and a new world organization tak-

ing over, the immediate Jewish concern is to make sure that what already has been acquired be not lost.

Yesterday the Jewish Agency for Palestine, although not officially represented at the security conference, submitted a memorandum to the conference seeking to protect present Palestine rights.

This memorandum said: "In view of the unique character of the Palestine mandate and the special rights of the Jewish people thereunder, any plan which may be adopted for a mandate system or international trusteeship in succession to the existing system of League of Nations' mandates, should be sufficiently flexible and broad in scope to permit within its framework of the solution of the Palestine problem in accordance with the underlying intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine mandate.

"No action should be taken at the San Francisco Conference which would be inconsistent with or prejudicial to the special rights of the Jewish people under the Balfour Declaration and the Palestine mandate, and all such rights shall be expressly reserved and safeguarded.

"The Jewish Agency for Palestine as the internationally recognized spokesman of the Jewish people shall be consulted and given representation on any international bodies or commission which may be set up insofar as they may have before them matters affecting the future status of Palestine and the rights of the Jewish people with respect thereto."

The memorandum also listed a five-point program asking for the constitution of Palestine as a "free and democratic Jewish commonwealth," abolition of restrictions on Jewish immigration, development of the country, and aid in immigration and settlement.

While it is highly likely that the status quo of Palestine will be maintained, there doesn't seem the slightest of a chance that the British are going to change their position on further immigration and that is the essential question.

Actually, the conference has many of the same overtones that marked the Bermuda conference on refugees two years ago. That is, the Jews are being lumped in with other groups. The truth is that the first time the word "Jew" was used publicly at the conference was at the sixth plenary session, when the Haitian Foreign Minister, Gerard Lescot, mentioned their plight.

Under the conference rules it is hard to see how the problem of Jewish refugees is going to get any solution here, either. There are only 7000 immigration certificates for Palestine left under the original White Paper quota and there are hundreds of thousands of Jews in the Balkans who want to go.

Very recent reports from Romania state that there still are about 300,000 Jews alive there, of whom 50,000 already have applied for certificates. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the Romanian Jews want to go to Palestine. It all looks like the same old run-around.

000783

# TWO JEWISH PLANS PUT BEFORE PARLEY

## One Urges That Palestine Be Made an Independent Democratic Commonwealth

By RUSSELL PORTER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2—Two conflicting proposals for settlement of the Palestine problem were submitted to the United Nations Conference today.

One came from the Jewish Agency for Palestine, of which Dr. Chaim Weizmann is president, and asked prompt reconstitution of Palestine as a free Jewish commonwealth on the lines of the Balfour declaration and the League of Nations mandate, with the agency to control immigration and be recognized on any international bodies or commissions for trusteeship.

The other was presented by the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, of which Peter H. Bergson is chairman, and demanded the seating of a Hebrew national delegation at the conference and Hebrew national membership in the general assembly of the new world organization.

Four Jewish viewpoints have now been presented to the conference. Last week a joint statement was issued by the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Conference, while a separate one was made public by the American Jewish Committee. All four come into conflict in varying degrees with the British position as the mandatory power for Palestine and the interests of the newly formed League of Arab States in the Middle East.

### Agency Recognized by League

The British want the mandate to be continued under the same mandatory power as before, but under the supervision of the new world organization instead of the League. In the case of Palestine, they say that their strategic position on the cross-roads of the Empire in the Middle East requires them to observe a feeling of trusteeship for the Arabs as well as for the Jews.

The Jewish Agency was officially recognized under the League of Nations mandate as representing the interests of the Jewish people in regard to Palestine. Its statement, which was signed by Dr. Weizmann, presented three proposals as "imperative" for the preservation of Jewish rights, pending "fulfillment of the obliga-

tion to establish Jewish nationhood in Palestine. The proposals follow:

"A. In view of the unique character of the Palestine mandate and the special rights of the Jewish people thereunder, any plan which may be adopted for a mandates system or an international trusteeship in succession to the existing system of League of Nations' mandates, should be sufficiently flexible and broad in scope to permit within its framework, of the solution of the Palestine problem in accordance with the underlying intent and purpose of the Balfour declaration and the Palestine Mandate.

"B. No action should be taken at the San Francisco Conference which would be inconsistent with or prejudicial to the special rights of the Jewish people under the Balfour declaration and the Palestine Mandate, and all such rights shall be expressly reserved and safeguarded.

"C. The Jewish Agency for Palestine as the internationally recognized spokesman of the Jewish people shall be consulted and given representation on any international bodies or commissions which may be set up in so far as they may have before them matters affecting the future status of Palestine and the rights of the Jewish people with respect thereto.

### Five-Point Program Outlined

The Jewish Agency also outlined the following five-point program:

"1. The immediate announcement by the responsible powers to reconstitute Palestine as a free and Democratic Jewish commonwealth, thus carrying out the underlying intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration and the mandate.

"2. The abolition forthwith of all present restrictions and limitations on free Jewish immigration into Palestine and on the right of Jews to purchase and settle on the land there.

"3. The vesting of the Jewish Agency for Palestine with full authority over immigration into Palestine and with the necessary powers for rebuilding the country, including the development of its unoccupied and uncultivated lands.

"4. The extension to the Jewish Agency for Palestine of such financial and technical facilities on an intergovernmental basis as may be required to make possible large-scale Jewish immigration and settlement.

"5. The grant to the Jewish Agency for Palestine of the right on consultation and representation in any international conferences or commissions which may be set up in so far as such conferences or commissions may have before them matters affecting the future status of Palestine and the rights of the Jewish people with respect thereto."

Dr. Weizmann quoted statements by David Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Herbert Samuel, Winston Churchill, General Jan Smuts and President Wilson to show that definite promises were made in 1919 for the establishment of a Jewish state to solve the problem of Jewish homelessness, and quoted Winston Churchill as characterizing the British White Paper of 1939 as "breach and repudiation." He pointed out that 5,000,000 Jews were slaughtered during the years of Hitlerism, when the Jews of Europe had no national home to which to escape.

The agency pledged the Jewish state to "scrupulous regard" for the personal, property, religious, linguistic and cultural rights of the Arabs in Palestine, civil and religious liberty for the entire population, and the inviolability of the holy places, of the various religious, to be guaranteed by international agreement.

For the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, Dr. Bergson pointed out that its position dif-

fered fundamentally from appeals that have been made by the agency and other organizations for representation of the "Jewish people" in the councils of the United Nations. He said there was a distinction between the Hebrew people of Palestine on one hand and the Jewish people on the other.

"The Jewish people," he said, "cannot refer to a national entity. The Jews of the world are a religious faith, fully comparable to Christians and Moslems. They are nationals of many countries and as such are fully represented by the delegates of their countries. The Hebrews of Europe and Palestine are today unrepresented by anyone in these councils because they have not yet been formally recognized to be what in fact they are—a national entity."

Dr. Bergson said that a precedent had been set in the conference recognition of White Russia and the Ukraine, as members of the United Nations. Recognition of a Hebrew nation, he argued, would facilitate a just and peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem, as the Hebrew nation could then sit with all the other powers interested in mandates.

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000784

# Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

SAN FRANCISCO.—To the average outsider, the most difficult thing to understand about this Conference is the attitude of the Russians. Poor press relations, plus a few inept moves, have melted down a large mountain of good will built up by the valor of the Red army. In a few short days they have destroyed much of the favorable sentiment in Latin America, and through no fault of ours, won us more friends below the Rio Grande than we ever had before.

However, one purpose of this Conference is to get to understand people and we are going to have to understand a lot about the Russians in the future. First, let's look at some of the things hardest to understand.

One of the things Molotov did in San Francisco was to invite two prominent Latin-American delegates to dinner at the Russian Consulate, along with a few carefully selected Europeans. Latin guests were Mexico's tall, handsome Foreign Minister Padilla, and Chile's aristocratic Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez, who is rapidly assuming a new leadership in Latin America.

Molotov drank a toast to Chile and her new establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia.

"There are so many Chileans who want to become Ambassadors to Moscow," joked Foreign Minister Fernandez in return, "that it is one of my greatest problems." Mexico's Padilla, apparently on excellent terms with Molotov, said: "All Latin America would be pleased if our sister republic, Argentina, was admitted to the Conference."

Molotov, in mellow mood, seemed to register no objection. Mood Changes

BUT A DAY LATER the mood was different. Padilla arose in secret session to propose Secretary Stettinius as permanent chairman of the Conference. Molotov promptly objected. He pointed out that four countries had invited the other nations to attend this Conference and that the representatives of all four host countries should rotate as chairman.

Foreign Minister Padilla then delivered a recitation of previous precedents where the nation which served as host also acted as chairman. When he had finished, Molotov, who had already pointed out that four nations were hosts, got up and remarked:

"I am glad to be instructed in diplomatic procedure by the delegate of Mexico, but apparently he prepared his little speech before he heard my view."

Padilla, who had not read his speech, was taken aback. He mumbled something about always being prepared when he attended a conference, and sat down. After a long, hot debate, Molotov won his point. But the manner in which he jumped on the Mexican lost him friends. A lot of Latins, jealous of Padilla's brilliant oratory, previously had been opposed to him. But Molotov veered them in the opposite direction.

Next day, in secret session, Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, a nation cooperating with Russia, pointed to the vacant chair of Poland and moved that the Lublin government be admitted. Foreign Minister Subasich of Yugoslavia, also close to Russia, seconded the motion. Whereupon, Anthony Eden, white-faced and prim, emphatically opposed. There followed more hot debate.

Finally, to break the deadlock, Foreign Minister Spaak of Belgium proposed a compromise resolution expressing sympathy with Poland and hoping that she could be admitted soon. Genial, rotund Ambassador Caceres of Honduras, a great friend of the U. S. A., rose to second Belgium.

Whereupon Molotov cracked back: "Notwithstanding the support of the Republic of Honduras, the Soviet Union stands by its position."

A NOTE OF BITING sarcasm rang through Molotov's voice which startled the delegates. It sounded as if the powerful Soviet Union representing the greatest land mass in the world, was trying to put the tiniest republic in Latin America in its place. Again, Russia lost more friends. And later, when the vote was taken on seating Lublin Poland, she lost that also.

These are some of the things about the Russians that take a lot of understanding. On the other hand, when Molotov, after winning his point on rotating the chairmanship, finally sat in Stettinius' place, he did an excellent job. He got off a little gag about being glad the Conference would now have an opportunity to hear Russian, and proceeded to handle the session in the most expert manner.

Unquestionably it was a good thing to have a Russian preside at the Conference. Also it was a relief to many people that the chairman didn't smirk and smile at photographers a la Hollywood, as the American chairman does incessantly.

Another thing you have to remember about the Russians is that we kept them isolated for years, so naturally they now behave like isolationists. You can't block off all trade, cultural and diplomatic relations between two nations for 20 years without making them suspicious and putting a chip on their shoulder. We are now reaping the results of that holler-than-thou policy.

Previous Trip Unsuccessful

ALSO, YOU HAVE to remember that Molotov himself has been isolated. Up until five years ago he had never been outside Russia. Three years ago, 1942, his first trip to the United States proved a very unsuccessful one in that he was not only denied a second front but also was told that the Polish problem must wait until after the war to be settled. Now, three years later, he is still trying to settle it. Molotov's ideas on international cooperation also are tinged by the fact that Russia was expelled from the League of Nations during her trouble with Finland. And he must remember the period in 1940 when American resentment against Russia over the Finnish question boiled over, and when he made a brief, blunt report to the Soviet Parliament.

"I will not dwell on our relations with the United States," he said then, "if only for the reason that there is nothing good that can be said about them."

Molotov Not Free Agent

# The Washington Post

MAY 2 1945

FINALLY IT MUST be remembered that Molotov is not entirely a free agent. Lénin once called him "the best filing clerk in the Soviet Union." Since then Molotov has increased his stature, but so have the Russian generals. There is some suspicion that they are even nudging Stalin's elbow. So when Molotov pulls off his abrupt moves in San Francisco, he doubtless has in mind the people he has to appease back in the Kremlin, and they doubtless have in mind some of the conniving certain U. S. officials have done regarding a soft peace for Germany.

These are some of the difficulties in the complicated problem of ironing out a working peace machinery, not only among the little countries but between the two most powerful nations in the world. And despite all the ups and downs, it is no less than a modern miracle that 46 nations are able to battle things out, slowly, frankly, in a genuine effort to build up a permanent peace.

000786

MAY 1 1945

## Jews Demand Action Now on War Criminals

### Call on Parley Leaders to Set Policy Before Trial Procedure Is Abandoned

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 (AP).—The World Jewish Congress called today for prompt establishment of procedure for punishment of war criminals.

Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, head of the political department of the Jewish organization, directed "an earnest appeal" to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Mii Molotov to "act now" under terms of the Yalta agreement on war criminals. Dr. Perlzweig spoke at a luncheon in his honor, attended by Jewish leaders of northern California. The congress represents Jewish communities or groups in forty countries.

"The absence of a common policy on the trial of war criminals," Dr. Perlzweig stated, "constitutes the greatest failure of our united war effort. Lamentable delays mean that it is now too late to establish an international criminal court by treaty. But it would be a disaster of the first magnitude if trials for the major criminals were abandoned and they were dealt with by executive action."

"The foreign secretaries are together now in San Francisco," he said. "It is inconceivable that they should sanction further delay on the eve of victory."

### Calls for World Trusteeship

WASHINGTON, April 30 (UP).

Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, said today England had forfeited the trust placed in it by the League of Nations in administering its Palestine mandate. Instead, Palestine should be placed under an international trusteeship, he said.

Representative Celler wrote the United States delegation to the San Francisco conference that England is no longer entitled to be the sole administrator of Palestine.

"International trusteeship, instead of sole trusteeship of mandates, has awakened widespread interest," he said. "Such international trusteeship of mandated territories applies most significantly to Palestine."

April 29, 1945

## Jewish Groups Seek a Hearing At Peace Parley

### Make Public 10-Point Plan Giving Joint Security to Race in Post-War World

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 (UP).—The American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress urged tonight that the Jews be given a hearing before the United Nations Conference to help them find a homeland and to repay them for the tribulations heaped upon them by the Axis powers.

The two organizations made public a ten-point joint security program for the Jewish people in the post-war world.

"At this time in history, when the leaders of the United Nations are giving thought to plans which determine the new and better world order to emerge after these years of sacrifice, it is elementary justice that the voice of the Jewish people, first victim of Nazi aggression, should also be heard," one statement said.

"The fundamental rights of the Jewish people are pleaded on the elementary principle that all peoples are morally entitled to defend their rights to survival and self-fulfillment." The ten proposals:

1. An international bill of rights.
2. Immediate restoration to Jews in Europe of all rights formerly guaranteed by national legislation and international policy.
3. Outlawing of anti-Semitism.
4. Punishment for crimes committed against Jewish people, wherever committed.
5. United Nations' aid in Jewish relief and rehabilitation.
6. Elimination of statelessness.
7. Indemnification to the Jews for losses and damages caused by the Axis.
8. Assistance from governmental and intergovernmental agencies in the resettlement of displaced Jews.
9. Opening Palestine for unrestricted Jewish immigration.
10. United Nations' recognition of the Jewish claims for representation in agencies that will be set up by the United Nations to deal with relief, rehabilitation, resettlement and other aspects of post-war reconstruction.

# 60,000 AT RALLY BACK ZIONIST PLEA

## Action at San Francisco for Creation Now of Jewish Commonwealth Demanded

The largest mass meeting in the history of City College's Lewisohn Stadium was held yesterday afternoon as 60,000 supporters of the Zionist cause filled every seat and corner in the arena, packed the adjacent Jasper Oval playground and overflowed on to neighboring streets to demand that the San Francisco conference take action on the immediate creation of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine. Speakers emphasized and reemphasized that with victory in Europe at hand Zionists were content no longer to agree to delay on the grounds of political and military expediency. The audience, which punctuated almost every sentence with cheers, gave standing ovations to Senator Robert F. Wagner, who denounced England's Palestinian policies as a revival of "the disease" of appeasement, and to Mayor La Guardia, who declared that Zionists are "no longer pleading but are demanding."

The meeting was sponsored by the American Jewish Conference and the American Zionist Emergency Council and drew its audience from fifty local Zionist organizations.

### Wagner Warns English

Speaking deliberately, Senator Wagner accused the British Government of going back on its word to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine and to help set up a national home for the Jews. He declared that he was addressing his remarks directly to the people of England and was speaking to them "as to a friend, bluntly."

"You have not fulfilled your obligations in Palestine," he said. "The American people believe it is high time that you redeem your pledge."

"Appeasement starts with little things, just as an avalanche starts with a faint crackling noise. No one expects big aggressions shortly after this war. The world is too exhausted for that. But it is the world's reaction to smaller aggressions, upon the rights and liberties of small minorities, which will determine whether he can avoid permanently big aggressions when the world recuperates."

Mayor La Guardia talked for about ten minutes and most of his extemporaneous address was delivered in shouting tones and while he pounded the lectern for emphasis.

"I for one am not going to discuss the problem of Palestine or argue any longer," he declared. "It has been before the American people and the American Government for over twenty-seven years. I call upon our Government to take action, to make good and to establish a homeland in Palestine, according to the promises made to the American people."

### Wise Introduces Silver

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who presided, declared that President Truman had expressed his intention of emulating the late President Roosevelt's support of the Palestinian commonwealth. Turning to the business of the meeting, he declared that "the first and immediate appeal of this mass demonstration of American Jews and their Christian neighbors and sympathizers is that the Jewish case be placed upon the agenda of San Francisco."

Seated near Dr. Wise on the platform was Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland. This was their first public appearance together since their controversy last December over tactics of the American Zionist Emergency Council, as a result of which Dr. Silver resigned his post as co-chairman.

Dr. Silver was introduced by Dr. Wise as a "gifted leader of the Jewish people and the Zionist cause." As the Cleveland rabbi stepped to the speaker's rostrum, thousands of his supporters in the audience cheered wildly, rose to their feet and began singing the Palestinian national anthem, "Hatikvah." The stadium audience and most of those on the platform stood and joined in the singing, but Dr. Wise remained seated, although some of Dr. Silver's supporters shouted, "Get up to 'Hatikvah!'"

Dr. Silver declared that justice demanded that "the Jewish nation shall henceforth be included among the United Nations."

Near the end of the meeting, a message of support from Governor Dewey was read.

## JEWISH GROUPS ASK HEARING AT PARLEY

American Jewish Conference and World Congress Submit 'Security' Program

By RUSSELL B. PORTER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29—A ten-point "security" program for the Jewish people was made public today in a joint statement by the American Jewish Conference and the World Jewish Congress, asking that a hearing be accorded to the Jewish people by the United Nations Conference.

The American Jewish Conference is composed of sixty national organizations representing every major Jewish community in the United States. The World Jewish Congress speaks for Jewish communities in forty countries. Both organizations are cooperating with the Board of Deputies of British Jews, whose representatives are expected here next week.

The ten points are:

- 1—An international bill of rights.
- 2—Immediate restoration to Jews in Europe of all rights formerly guaranteed by national legislation and international treaties.
- 3—Outlawing of anti-Semitism as an instrument of national and international policy.
- 4—Punishment of persons for crimes whenever and wherever committed by the Axis powers and their satellites against the Jewish people.
- 5—United Nations' aid in the relief and rehabilitation of Jews in recognition of their distinctive needs and on a basis of complete equality.
- 6—Elimination of statelessness.
- 7—Indemnification to Jews—individuals and communities—for losses caused by the Axis, and reparations to the Jewish people for general damages.
- 8—Assistance from governmental and intergovernmental agencies in the resettlement of displaced Jews.
- 9—Opening of the doors of Palestine for unrestricted Jewish immigration, and its reconstitution as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.
- 10—Recognition by the United Nations of the justice of the Jewish claim for representation, for the purpose of advice and cooperation, on agencies that have been, and will be, set up by the United Nations to deal with the problems of relief, rehabilitation, resettlement, and other aspects of post-war reconstruction.

### "Elementary Justice" Asked

The joint statement said that it was "elementary justice" that the voice of the Jewish people, first victims of Nazi aggression, should be heard at the world conference.

"The fundamental rights of the Jewish people are based on the elementary principle that all peoples are morally entitled to defend their rights to survival and self-fulfillment," the statement declared. Conceding that the conference agenda had to be limited to drafting the charter of the new world organization, which conference officials have given as a reason for not taking up the Jewish problem, the statement continued:

"Nevertheless, as the leaders of the United Nations come together, we believe they should consider the tragic plight and future position of the Jewish people in the last twelve years which have brought death to 6,000,000 of their number."

It was announced that a statement embodying suggestions for changes in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals to cover the ten points of the Jewish program would be formally submitted to the United Nations Conference in a few days.

Henry Monsky of Omaha, Neb., co-chairman of the Interim Committee of the American Jewish Conference, and president of B'nai B'rith, has been designated as a consultant of the United States delegation. The American Jewish Committee, which seceded from the American Jewish Conference, because of differences over the Palestine problem, soon after the organization of the American Joint Conference in 1943, also has a consultant here—Joseph M. Proskauer of New York City.

### Invited by State Department

These two are among the forty-two consultants designated by national organizations at the invitation of the State Department.

Representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which is the body recognized under the League of Nations Mandate to Britain as representing the Jewish people, are expected here in a few days to submit a memorandum to the conference with special reference to the international trusteeship for mandated territories.

The British, whose position on the trusteeship issue is that mandates of the League of Nations should be continued with the originally designated power responsible to the new world organization, take the attitude that because of the peculiar nature of their position in the Middle East, they must consider themselves trustees to mankind for the Arabs, as well as the Jews, and all other dependent peoples in their colonies and mandated territories.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City, president of the World Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Conference, is expected here late this week.

APR 29 1945

## Jews at Parley Propose World Bill of Rights

### Commissions on Migration and Statelessness Also Suggested by Proskauer

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28 (UP).—Establishment by the United Nations Conference on International Organization of a permanent commission to draw up an international bill of rights was urged today by Joseph M. Proskauer, former New York Supreme Court Justice, who is president of the American Jewish Committee and, on that group's nomination, consultant to the United States delegation to the conference.

Mr. Proskauer said that "the New World order must provide security and contentment for citizens of every nation, irrespective of race or creed."

The American Jewish Committee also recommended, in a brief submitted today, organization of a commission on statelessness to deal with the problem of displaced men and women in Europe. It suggested a third commission to deal with migrations in Europe resulting from economic and social upheaval.

Mr. Proskauer said that implicit in the suggestion for an international bill of rights is "the patent truth that every human being is entitled to live under his own vine and fig tree in his own country."

#### Agree With Church Groups

"The committee is glad to align itself in fundamental agreement with the statement just issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America as well as with many of the official pronouncements of the representative Catholic organizations stressing the moral issues with respect to the conference," he said. "This accord brings into high relief the keynote struck by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius that the New World order must provide security and contentment for citizens of every nation, irrespective of race or creed."

"The special plight of the Jewish victims of Nazi savagery will require from the peace conference when it assembles special consideration, but basically the committee advocates for the security conference recommendations which are wholly consistent with the pri-

mary objective of making the world safe for all humanity.

"We have laid special stress on the establishment of a commission on human rights and an international bill of rights. While the details of such a charter may not be within the agenda of the security conference, we have earnestly urged that to comply with the Dumbarton Oaks proposal 'to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedom' a permanent commission should be set up at the earliest possible time by the conference. The task of that commission would be to formulate an international bill of rights embodying protection of the fundamental freedoms, religious liberty and racial equality."

#### Declaration Recalled

Mr. Proskauer recalled the declaration of human rights issued recently by the committee over the signatures of some 1,300 Americans of all races and creeds.

"We emphasize our profound belief," he said, "that while the peace conference will ultimately give attention to the wrongs which have been especially inflicted on the stricken Jews of Europe by the holocaust of war and the bestiality of Hitler, the ultimate safety of the Jewish populations of Europe will rest upon the international enforcement of justice and equality of treatment to all men of every race and creed."

"We have recommended to the American delegation a number of other proposals relating to the problems of statelessness, migration, war crimes, repatriation and indemnification."

The commission on statelessness, he suggested, should be set up under the economic and social council of the new world organization "to protect the rights and be concerned with the welfare of all the stateless and to provide the necessary machinery for documents of identity and passports for those unfortunates which should be recognized by the nations."

The commission on migration, also under the economic and social council, would have as its basic principle "non-discrimination between racial, religious and ethnic groups," he said. It would "prepare and work for an international convention on migration; set up a technical body to explore migration possibilities and co-ordinate the work of other official international organizations already dealing with this subject."

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APR 25 1945

# Plan for Jews Is Offered to World Parley

## 10-Point Program Seeks Voice in Talks, Steps To Assure Freedom

With the opening of the San Francisco conference today, Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, president of the American Federation for Polish Jews, offered a 10-point peace program to end "the Jewish question."

Pointing out that he had been a delegate to the last peace conference, whose adoption of the minority rights principle had proved to be no solution, Dr. Tenenbaum said at a press conference in the Hotel Roosevelt yesterday that "Jews must stop being a problem and become a people; homebound instead of homeless, free to live and exercise their prerogatives as a free people, secure from perpetual menace to its rights and role in society."

His other proposals were:

- ¶ Full representation of World Jewry at the peace conference.
- ¶ Trial by Jewish tribunals of Germans accused of crimes against Jews, and a representative of the Jewish people on the Allied Crimes Commission.

### Asks for Indemnities

¶ German rehabilitation battalions to rebuild Jewish communities and payment by the Germans of a \$20,000,000,000 indemnity to their Jewish victims and for rebuilding, resettlement and upbuilding of Jewish communities in Europe and Palestine, the money to be distributed by the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the World Jewish Congress.

¶ Revamping of UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency) to include Jewish representation and prevent discrimination in distribution of relief under the present system of aid only to nations. "Hitler has left a heritage of anti-Semitism that may take decades to eradicate," Dr. Tenenbaum said, and this is resulting in Jews being denied aid now.

¶ Establishment of a special Jewish Reconstruction Agency equipped with full authority and the means to achieve the repatriation and rehabilitation of the remnants of European Jewry and prevent pogroms by reactionaries opposed to restoring "Aryanized" property to Jewish owners, such as have occurred recently in Poland and Romania.

### Voice in World Group

¶ Jewish representation in the proposed world security body and future International Court of Justice to guarantee Jewish minority rights.

¶ Make protection of the Jews a special provision of an International Bill of Rights.

¶ An international code or convention outlawing anti-Semitism, supplemented by compulsory national and local legislation. "Any nation that tolerates, encourages, or does not prevent or punish anti-Semitism, ought to be denied membership," in the world security organization, Dr. Tenenbaum said.

¶ Full and immediate solution of the Jewish problem in Palestine.

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APR 20 1945

# Jewish Problem at Frisco

The San Francisco conference opens Wednesday April 25, to take up the job of architecting a world peace structure on foundations sketchily and secretly hammered together at Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, Yalta, etc.

One of the tauter and more delicate problems almost certain to challenge the Frisco delegates is that of Palestine and its future status in the world.

Palestine is the ancient and traditional homeland of the Jews. After World War I, it was mandated to Great Britain by the League of Nations—meaning that it was to be a sort of ward with Britain acting as guardian. The Jews were then promised that Palestine was again to become their homeland.

A considerable number of them went there, and got busy planting, cleaning up, building, manufacturing, and in other ways adding to the real wealth and welfare of the country. They did these things over the opposition of most of the resident Arabs, not many of whom are ardent believers in work.

On March 31, 1944, the British White Paper of 1939 went into effect. The effect was to bar further Jewish immigration into Palestine until Britain should get ready to lower the bars again. The bars are still up.

Mr. Churchill's plea is that to continue unrestricted Jewish immigration to Palestine would upset the Arabs in Palestine and Transjordan and their fellow Mohammedans all over the Middle and Far East parts of the British Empire. To paraphrase a famous remark of his, he did not become the king's first minister to admit more Jews to Palestine.

Yet the Jewish race needs one or more good-sized havens in the modern world, after its tragic sufferings in the Europe of World War II.

There are an estimated 5,000,000 persons of all or part Jewish blood in the United States. After the Nazi campaigns of extermination against Jews in Europe, it seems a good guess that these 5,000,000 are about half of all the Jews now in the world.

Some Jews in this country are of families which have been here since before the Revolution. Others are more recent arrivals—many of them coming here not reg-



Winston Churchill

istered as Jews, but as Romanians, Poles, Germans, Hungarians, etc., in the regular immigration quotas from their countries of origin.

Prior to World War I, the United States welcomed Jewish immigrants, along with non-Oriental immigrants of every other category. Since that war we have had the quota system. The Jews have been better treated here than anywhere else in the world, as a matter of course in a nation operating under a democratic system.

Social discriminations against them are on their way out. New York State has now adopted a law designed to stop what remains of economic discrimination against Jews, Negroes, and members of other minorities, and various other States are talking about adopting similar laws.

It is hard to see, however, how the United States could offer sanctuary to any considerable percentage of the 5,000,000 or so Jews outside this country, as long as other places of refuge were available.

Palestine is available, and by reliable accounts can accommodate many more than its present estimated Jewish population of 500,000 (Arab population, about 1,000,000; Christian, about 125,000).

The main reason why Palestine has been closed to further Jewish immigration is that the Churchill government wants to play international politics with

## Trusteeship For Palestine

Palestine used as part of the British Empire. The old relationship of guardian and ward, as between Britain and Palestine, has been scrapped, in violation of the meaning and intent of the League of Nations mandate.

There has been a good deal of talk about putting various areas under some sort of international trusteeship after this war.

If there is to be any of that, Palestine looks like a prime candidate for international trusteeship. Under such management, it could be run for the benefit of a lot more Jews than it now contains, and thereby for the alleviation of the Jewish problem all over the world. It is now run for the benefit of the British Empire and the appeasement of the Arabs.

This whole problem is a proper one for full and frank and thoroughly reported discussion at the San Francisco conference. We hope the conference will not let itself be sidetracked or intimidated when Palestine comes up on the agenda.

# The New York Times.

## LANGER SAYS JEWS EARN PARLEY VOICE

Senator Also Demands Right  
to Palestine at Anniversary  
of Warsaw Ghetto Battle

The second anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto battle was commemorated last night with a meeting in Carnegie Hall, at which United States Senator William S. Langer, Republican of North Dakota, declared the Jews had earned the right to participate in the San Francisco Conference and the right to Palestine as a political and national homeland.

He said that two-thirds of the Jews in Europe had been exterminated and the remainder were rapidly joining the ranks of the slaughtered. He said the leaders of Great Britain must be told that the Hebrew people have earned "the right to national dignity, national honor, and to national restoration."

"We welcome to the ranks of the recognized United Nations countries some of those who short weeks ago were actual enemies of the United Nations and the cause of the United Nations," Mr. Langer said. "We invite them to sit at the Council in San Francisco which is purportedly to decide the shape of the peace to come. We lay down the red carpet and we bow them into the council halls. But we don't open even the back door to a man or a woman who will speak for the few survivors of the brave bands of Hebrews who fought and still fight from the Rhine to the Jordan."

The Senator declared that it was not because of their efforts that their Hebrew kinsmen in Europe and Palestine seek the recognition that is their right.

"The brave Hebrew soldiers, for

the most part fighting underground, have earned their own right to recognition that is their due. Recognition is not simply a question of humanitarianism any longer, but one of practical justice and foresight."

Other speakers included Herbert C. Peil, former United States representative on the War Crimes Commission; Frank Gervasi, author; Peter H. Bergson, chairman, Hebrew Committee of National Liberation and Representative An-

drew L. Somers of Brooklyn, who was chairman.

Organizations sponsoring the meeting were The American League for a Free Palestine; The Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe; The Zionist-Revisionist Organization of America and the National Jewish Council.

Help win the war and get extra red points. Save waste fats and take them to your butcher.

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APR 20 1945

# DEWEY BACKS JEWS' RIGHTS

## Supports Plea for Place at San Francisco Parley.

An appeal by Gov. Dewey for unity in America in support of President Truman and our delegation to the San Francisco Conference, and an assertion by Senator William S. Langer, Republican of North Dakota, that Jews had earned the right to participate in the conference were on the public record today as a result of two separate commemorations of the second anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto battle.

Gov. Dewey, in his first detailed discussion of the approaching meeting at San Francisco, emphasized that "so long as small nations of the world are insufficiently protected and have no voice in the family of nations, war always remains a threat." The Governor spoke last night at the opening of the exhibit, "Heroes and Martyrs of the Jewish Ghettos," arranged by the Jewish Labor Committee. The opening was attended by 700 persons, and 2,000 others who could not be accommodated had to be turned away. The exhibit, at the Vanderbilt Gallery, 215 West 57th street, will remain open through May 15.

Starting his address with a tribute to President Roosevelt as "a great leader," Gov. Dewey said that bi-partisan co-operation had been established at Dumbarton Oaks, and had flourished, but that many difficulties still remained to be overcome.

"There are those who would use these difficulties as an excuse to scuttle the whole effort," he continued, "but the objective is greater than the difficulties. The necessity for agreement is greater than the causes of disagreement."

### The Immediate Task.

The basic task immediately before us, he said, is to provide on a permanent basis a new machinery.

"In all this we must remember that the terms of peace have not been written," Gov. Dewey said. "We must provide sufficient flexibility to make sure that with the growth of the opinion of mankind, we can correct our errors."

Other speakers included Mayor LaGuardia, William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Prof. Robert MacIver of Columbia University, and Adolph Held, national chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Messages read at the opening of the exhibit were received from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert H. Lehman, Secretary of State Stettinius, Clement Attlee, Ernest Bevin, Thomas Mann and Prof. Albert Einstein. The exhibit consists of 2,500 pictures depicting the contributions of the Jews to civilization and culture, the rise of the Nazis and their extermination of Jews and the courageous resistance of the Nazis by both Jewish and non-Jewish people.

The right to Palestine as a political and national homeland for the Jews was emphasized by Senator Langer at the other Warsaw Ghetto battle commemoration meeting, which was held in Carnegie Hall under sponsorship of the American League for a Free Palestine, the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, the Zionist-Revisionist Organization of America, and the National Jewish Council.

Senator Langer said that "we welcome to the ranks of the recognized United Nations countries some of those who short weeks ago were actual enemies of the United Nations and the cause of the United Nations. We lay down the red carpet and bow them into the council halls," he said. "But we don't open even the back door to a man or a woman who will speak for the few survivors of the brave bands of Hebrews who fought and still fight from the Rhine to the Jordan."

Herbert C. Pell, former United States representative on the War Crimes Commission; Frank Gervasi, author, and Peter H. Bergson, chairman of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, were among the speakers at the meeting, which was presided over by Alexander Wilf, vice-chairman of the American League for a Free Palestine.

# BIG-POWERS' VOTING OAKS PLAN 'DEFECT'

## Dr. Nash Tells Political and Social Science Academy Any Majority Should Prevail

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The proposed method of voting in the United Nations security council is the most glaring defect in the whole Dumbarton Oaks structure, said Dr. Philip H. Nash, president of the University of Toledo and for four years executive director of the League of Nations Association, in an address before the opening session today of the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

As now contemplated he said the veto authority vested in the great powers would enable any one of them to block completely any world-wide attempt to prevent or forestall aggression by one of its satellites. It is highly important, Dr. Nash asserted, that this voting procedure be changed so that votes concerning discussion and peaceful methods envisaged under Section A of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement shall be decided by any seven votes.

"There are many other matters," he added, "that might be made more explicit in the wording concerning the security council, such as its status as the problem of strategic bases and who is to control them; the problem of sanctity of boundaries; and many others. It is a question as to how many of them ought to be put into the charter itself rather than left for development later. Probably, however, it would be wise to make it certain that attempts to change boundary lines by force would be considered aggression."

### For "Compromise" in Palestine

In a paper, entitled "Compromise in Palestine," Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation and a member of the executive committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, reviewed the conflicting factors in the problem and appraised various solutions offered.

"Orderly progress generally comes through the give and take of compromise," Dr. Lazaron asserted in referring to the future of Palestine, which both the Jewish Nationalists and the Zionists want made into a Jewish state.

"According to the Zionist," he said, "this is the proper time to press the issue" and the Jewish Nationalists are determined to press the problem "aggressively to a successful conclusion, now, when the pattern of the new world is being fashioned."

"For the moment, their interest and influence have been shifted to the forthcoming San Francisco conference where it is urged the Palestine question be considered," Dr. Lazaron continued. "The main factors and interests that must be reconciled if there is to be peace in Palestine are the Zionist, Arab, Great Britain, Russia, consideration of humanity and justice, the interests of the United States, of Christian and Moslem, and the interests of the Jews of the world."

### "No Final Decision" Now

Asserting that the issues were so involved and feeling so intense, Dr. Lazaron said he believed time was needed to harmonize the various national, economic and other aspects of the picture, and added:

"If bloodshed is to be avoided no final decision is possible at the present time. It should be possible, however, to mitigate the fears of the Arabs and to satisfy the demands of Jewish Nationalists by guaranteeing local autonomy to each community."

"It should be possible to protect British Imperial interests and to secure to other interested countries, including the United States, ultimate and effective joint responsibility for Palestine by 'tightening up' international supervision over the mandatory power."

"Certainly with international guarantee of the integrity of their position, with the threat of Jewish dominance removed, the Arab, in the light of Jewish need and desire, should agree to open the country to reasonable Jewish immigration and to extensive economic development."

Then, Dr. Lazaron added, through complete autonomy in cultural and measurable autonomy in fiscal affairs, "the growing Palestine Jewish community will achieve in Palestine a national homeland."

In conclusion, Dr. Lazaron stated:

"Enduring states are not born mature. They evolve, unfold, as their inhabitants strive and sacrifice, labor and create together. The political future of Palestine must be built in the unfolding years through peaceful compromise of all these national, racial, religious and international factors. Little by little those who live there will come to regard themselves essentially not as Jews, as Moslems or as Christians, but as Palestinians."

"Meanwhile, international authority must repress the extremist, encourage the moderate, and give the land a chance."

"They who say they love Palestine should not insist on any other way. They who pray for the peace of Jerusalem should seek it only in the way of honorable compromise."

### Urges Entering World League

Dr. Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, Mass., a world authority on plebiscites and a member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission, told the meeting that "we dare not and we must not fail to contribute our strength to organized society in full cooperation by entering the new League of Nations."

She said that if the United States had been a member of the first League she was convinced it "would have been able to stop the Axis in its infancy."

After this war, Dr. Wambaugh continued, Germans should be forced to migrate from potential trouble spots "which intimately affect world peace and cannot be rendered safe by a mere temporary Allied occupation."

She mentioned Danzig and East Prussia, the Rhineland, the Ruhr and the Saar, and declared that such migration as she proposed should be carried out "as mercifully as possible," but the democracies should not permit their sympathies to blind them to its necessity.

Dr. Wambaugh, who spoke on "New Tools for Peaceful Settlement," also urged that the German Rhineland, Saar and Ruhr districts be ruled by a permanent civil governing commission appointed by the United Nations and chosen from disinterested states.

"The chief obstacle to our successful working of this new tool for the maintenance of peace will be the guilty conscience of the democracies over the withholding of self-determination. It was this thoughtless sense of guilt which enabled Hitler to secure a free hand in Austria and in Czechoslovakia. The results should give us still guiltier conscience."

Dr. Newcomer, Professor of Economics at Vassar, upheld the Bretton Woods plan as "a real beginning in international economic cooperation," and Leland Rex Robinson, author and lecturer at Columbia, said the very heart of any peace must be a universal bill of human rights.

"In the restoration of the 'peoples' in the enhancement of their rights and opportunities, lies the best pledge that the 'powers' will keep the peace," he added.

Out of respect to the memory of President Roosevelt, the committee in charge of the annual meeting, stated that tomorrow afternoon's session would not be held.

New York Post

APR 9 1945

# **FIVE MILLION JEWISH DEAD DESERVE SIMPLE JUSTICE THE JEWISH PEOPLE DEMAND A SEAT At the SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE—**

The Jews that survived the torture of years of persecution, of horror and privation, the orphans of slain parents, the REMNANTS OF EUROPEAN JEWRY, SHALL THEY HAVE A HOME?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PLEDGED in a message to the Zionist Organization of America on October 15, 1944, "TO EFFECTUATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH COMMONWEALTH OF PALESTINE."

AFTER YALTA he reiterated "I made my position clear in October and I shall continue to seek its early realization."

THE COMING SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE MAY DECIDE THE FATE OF PALESTINE. There are powerful forces at work to destroy Jewish hopes! Shall a polit-

ical program endorsed by all American Presidents since 1918, and by both the Democratic and Republican Parties fall to the influence of oil interests and international intrigue?

JOIN THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA NOW AND BE COUNTED IN THE FIGHT FOR

1. A JEWISH COMMONWEALTH OF PALESTINE.
2. IMMEDIATE OPENING OF THE DOORS OF PALESTINE TO UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.
3. REPRESENTATION OF JEWISH PALESTINE AT SAN FRANCISCO.
4. A HEARING FOR THE REMNANTS OF EUROPEAN JEWRY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Zionist Organization of America has been working for the creation of a Jewish Homeland in Palestine since 1897. Since 1933 alone, the Zionist Organization has been an important instrument in the great effort by which more than 300,000 refugees have been absorbed into Palestine and resettled there —MORE REFUGEES THAN HAVE BEEN ADMITTED IN ALL OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD COMBINED.

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New York Post  
APR 9 1945

**TOMORROW, TUES., APR. 10th**  
at 8:30 P.M.

at the **Y. M. H. A.**

92nd Street and Lexington Avenue,  
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(The Y. M. H. A. can be reached by Lexington  
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outstanding Christian spokesman for the oppressed  
Jewish and other peoples wherever they may be.

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