Program with Respect to Relief and Rescue of Refugees: Evacuation to and Thence to Turkey

Steinhardt, Ambassador

Clippings
STEINHARDT HELPS
245 MORE EXILES

U. S. Envoy Uses Offices Again
To Gain Romanian Refugees
Passage Through Turkey

By JOSEPH M. LEVY

NEW YORK TIMES
APRIL 11, 1944

The U.S. envoy, J. Hiram Steinhardt, has used his
Turkish offices extensively in the past few months to
gain passage for Romanian refugees, mostly Jews,
through the Balkan countries to Italy.

The passage of about 245 more Romanian
refugees, mostly Jews, is now in the hands of
Mr. Steinhardt. They are expected to arrive
in Italy within a week.

The passage of these refugees has been
made possible through the cooperation of
President Roosevelt and the Turkish govern-
ment.

The refugees are expected to be given
quick passage to Italy, where they will be
received by the United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration.

The passage of these refugees is con-
dered a great step toward the estab-
ishment of a relief program in Italy.

The refugees, mostly Jews, are expected
to arrive in Italy within a week.

The passage of these refugees has been
made possible through the cooperation of
President Roosevelt and the Turkish govern-
ment.

The refugees are expected to be given
quick passage to Italy, where they will be
received by the United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration.

The passage of these refugees is con-
dered a great step toward the estab-
ishment of a relief program in Italy.

The refugees, mostly Jews, are expected
to arrive in Italy within a week.
הצהרים שלאことができו: ראו ב"דער פרגוסון APR 12 1944

ragenfreng

 RuntimeException: Application error

RuntimeException: Application error
40,000 בתי מחסן עולים בישראל

The Jerusalem Post, April 26, 1944

 establishes a new record for the establishment of new settlements in the country.

This news report indicates a significant milestone in the establishment of new settlements in Israel. The number of settlements exceeds 40,000, marking a substantial expansion in the country's settlement landscape. Further details or context about these new settlements are not provided within the image.
U. S. May Open Free Ports to Save Europe's Refugees

By WILLIAM O. PLAYFORD

Washington, Apr. 18—John W. Fehe, executive director of the War Refugee Board, indicated today that a proposal to establish "free ports for refugees" in this country is receiving serious consideration from the government.

The proposal was first made on Apr. 15 by Samuel Grafton, New York Post columnist, and Fehe referred to it in response to a question concerning what plans, if any, were being made to eventually establish havens in the U. S. for European refugees.

Fehe emphasized, however, that this was merely one of a number of similar ideas being studied by the Board. "I am informed of Secretary Hull, Dillman, Rice and Morgenthau, and when pressed for further details said all such possibilities were being carefully canvassed, but that was all that could be said about them at this time.

"The situation in the Balkans, at the time he went to work for the Board, he declared, was "indescribably bad—catastrophic." Work a "Privilege"

Hirschmann said that the Board had come into the European minorities picture at first reluctantly, "five minutes to 12.

Refugees to Sore

Few who visit the U. S. from President Roosevelt himself. Maybe some people don't like him over here, but that's not true over there. To them, he is god—and when you tell them that there are some who don't like him in this country, they simply won't believe it!" F. D. R.—Their God

The President's recent appeal to all freedom-loving peoples of the world to join the U. S. in its efforts to rescue the persecuted minorities abroad had an "enrapturing effect," he declared, and brought hope to many who had all but deserted.

"We were a prayer that a people believing everything she has

Said to the Board, he continued, "and it couldn't have been a prayer better than President Roosevelt— their god..."
War Refugee Board Seeks Best Role for United States

By Max H. Margulies

WASHINGTON, April 18—The War Refugee Board is considering a plan to bring refugees to the United States and keep them in camps until the war is over, when they would be returned home or resettled elsewhere, it became known here today. The Board was recently appointed by President Roosevelt.

In another humanitarian move yesterday, the House of Representatives gave its assent to Herbert Hoover's plan for immediate feeding of occupied sections of Europe through the blockade. Both the Senate and the House have now advocated feeding through the enemy lines, but the decision is in the hands of United Nations military chiefs who have thus far refused to permit this loophole in the blockade.

That the War Refugee Board is canvassing the possibility of bringing Jewish and other liberal refugees escaped from Nazi to the United States on a temporary basis was confirmed today by John W. Pope, Executive Director of the board, at a press conference at which Mr. Hirschmann, New York merchant, the Board's representative in Ankara, Turkey, boy who said "waited for five years," he wanted "to adjust, but

WASHINGTON, April 18—The new Board plans for chartering

boat was "snatched up" by the

"omnibus, who saw it in him a potential

leader in Palestine.

He described how United States

Ambassador Laurence A. Stein-

wards and he succeeded in getting

the Romanian Government to help

in the rescue of 4,000 refugees

who had been left in distress in

Transylvania, but was unable to

reptect whether they had all been

removed since the Russian troops

have since moved in and

occupied the region.

About 750 refugees recently

came out of Constantinople by small

Hungarian boats and were helped

in their way to Palestine, he said.

From his contact with refugees

who had smuggled themselves

over border after border to get

to Ankara, Mr. Hirschmann fre-

quented that many of them will gain

their mental point, return to

their homes, and become

leaders of freedom-loving

people. Many of those helped

in escape were children without

their parents, he said.

Noting a recent drying up in

the exodus of refugees from Eu-

rope, Mr. Hirschmann surmised

that many had given up hope.

The board and other encourage-

ments given by the War Refugee

Board would bolster their spirit,

he predicted. He admitted that the

resumption of minorities in the lib-

eral nations had become more pre-

ominous in recent months due to

increased Nazi domination, in the

face of imminent Allied invasion.

WASHINGTON, April 18—The new Board plans for chartering

boat was "snatched up" by the

"omnibus, who saw it in him a potential

leader in Palestine.

He described how United States

Ambassador Laurence A. Stein-

wards and he succeeded in getting

the Romanian Government to help

in the rescue of 4,000 refugees

who had been left in distress in

Transylvania, but was unable to

reptect whether they had all been

removed since the Russian troops

have since moved in and

occupied the region.

About 750 refugees recently

came out of Constantinople by small

Hungarian boats and were helped

in their way to Palestine, he said.

From his contact with refugees

who had smuggled themselves

over border after border to get

to Ankara, Mr. Hirschmann fre-

quented that many of them will gain

their mental point, return to

their homes, and become

leaders of freedom-loving

people. Many of those helped

in escape were children without

their parents, he said.

Noting a recent drying up in

the exodus of refugees from Eu-

rope, Mr. Hirschmann surmised

that many had given up hope.

The board and other encourage-

ments given by the War Refugee

Board would bolster their spirit,

he predicted. He admitted that the

resumption of minorities in the lib-

eral nations had become more pre-

ominous in recent months due to

increased Nazi domination, in the

face of imminent Allied invasion.
Free U.S. Ports To Aid Refugees Are Considered

War Refugees Board Stipulates Setting Up Places Where They Could Arrive Refugees

WASHINGTON, April 18—The War Refugee Board is considering among other proposals and is prepared to establish safe ports of refuge for nationalist refugees from Nazi-occupied territories. The move is prompted by urgent pleas from the Board's executive director, Mr. Pahl, who has just returned from a conference with Mr. Hirschmann, the Yugoslav-American, at the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Mr. Pahl said that the Board was prepared to establish several safe ports of refuge in the United States for nationals who were fleeing from Nazi-occupied territories. He added that the Board was considering establishing similar ports in other countries where refugees were fleeing from Nazi-dominated areas.

Mr. Hirschmann, upon account of his experience in Turkey, concurred most of the Board's arrangements were decided upon and recommended as "a good start." He said that the United Nations General Assembly had authorized the Board to establish safe ports of refuge in the United States and other countries.

Mr. Hirschmann said the Board would cooperate fully with the United Nations and other organizations in providing assistance to refugees seeking refuge. He added that the Board was committed to providing the best possible care and protection to refugees who sought sanctuary in the United States and other countries.

The Board's proposal was welcomed by Mr. Hirschmann, who praised the Board's efforts in helping refugees. He said that the Board's actions were consistent with the United Nation's goals of protecting human rights and promoting peace and security.

The Board's decision was seen as a significant step forward in the effort to provide assistance to refugees. It was hoped that the establishment of safe ports of refuge would help to alleviate the humanitarian crisis faced by refugees fleeing from Nazi-occupied territories.

The Board's efforts were also welcomed by other countries, who praised the Board's actions and expressed their commitment to supporting refugees. The United States and other countries were seen as leaders in the effort to provide assistance to refugees, and their actions were seen as an example for other countries to follow.

In conclusion, the Board's decision to establish safe ports of refuge was seen as a significant step forward in the effort to provide assistance to refugees. The Board's actions were praised by Mr. Hirschmann and other countries, who expressed their commitment to supporting refugees. The United States and other countries were seen as leaders in the effort to provide assistance to refugees, and their actions were seen as an example for other countries to follow.
šפכתי והשמיד כל אדם
ולפייטה על כל איש

30867
דרשומו: עדاري שעלה והנה פלא

درسנו על דוד המלך

(פניתי)

דיבר החרד

(לわかם)
The Rescue of Europe's Jews

Anxiety over the plight of Jews in Nazi-controlled Europe grows as time elapses. The possibility of rescue for whole segments of the Jewish population. The report of Ira Hirschmann, War Refugee Board representative just returned from Turkey, brings some relief. With the cooperation of the Russians and of Ambassador Steinhardt, some hundreds, possibly thousands, are being rescued from Romania via Turkey. Equally welcome is the announcement by John W. Felb, head of the board, of a proposal to offer temporary residence to refugees in certain ports here. Such temporary haven should be arrived for—we cannot urge asylum elsewhere while not offering it ourselves.

Voicing the concern which many American feel, Mrs. Mercedes M. Randall, in a pamphlet entitled "The Voice of Thy Brother's Blood," has set down some of the cold facts of Nazi massacres and presented six proposals for action, several of which are not covered by the War Refugee Board. By way of round-up on what can be done and what is being done, the other proposals are discussed here. The first is that our "immigration laws should be administered so as to place the fewest obstacles in the way of refugees applying for entry" outside quotas. Since European quotas are not filled, the process of issuing visas could be speeded by provision for post-arrival investigation to safeguard against spies. We trust that the refugee board is working to facilitate quota entries.

The situation in regard to relaxation by the British of restrictions on immigration to Palestine, urged by Mrs. Randall, was explained by Senator Barkley Tuesday night in an address for the United Jewish Appeal. He said that final settlement of the Palestine issue must await the peace, for "we cannot ignore the solemn advice of our military leaders, whom we hold responsible for the winning of the war with speed and a minimum loss of precious lives."

Finally, the pamphlet proposes a program similar to that in Greece for feeding nationals and refugees in Nazi-held territory. The problem of sending food to stem the effects of semi-starvation among the conquered Allies is attended by the same anxiety and intense wish for action as is the Jewish problem. But it, too, must await the word of military leaders.

The War Refugee Board is the repository of hope for timely action in behalf of the Jews. We add our voice to that of the Jewish community, and of mercy-loving men and women everywhere, approving and backing the efforts to save as many from the madness of the Nazi regime as humanly possible.
WASHINGTON, April 21.-

... The cables are signed by Ambassador Steinhardt and are sent to the address of the Department of State, since in this way only they can avoid censorship. Some of them are sent in code.

... So Mr. Hirschmann had to travel always between Ankara and Istanbul, carrying his "office" with him. While he was in Istanbul, the diplomatic work was conducted for him by Mr. Steinhardt.

I pointed out to Mr. Hirschmann that Mr. Steinhardt, while still ambassador to Soviet Russia, had been criticized here for his attitude toward refugees. Mr. Hirschmann asked me to deny this impression about Mr. Steinhardt.

--- He threw himself into the rescue work with body and soul, neglecting all other important activities --- declared Mr. Hirschman.

He found Steinhardt a loyal and devoted Jew who does not let anything stop him when an opportunity arises to rescue a group of Jews. He ignores all formalities and all precedents...
שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパート너ור

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートנר

שריון מצאパートナー
לא נמצאו מילים או מילות לעיל ומעיל כדי לה曚יו את המילים מהDocumento העילויי.
ותר:

The story of how that task was accomplished will some day emerge as one of the moving stories of the war. I say this because I have had some of the details of it from trustworthy sources. I have had only a part, because the rescue work still is going on. But what I have heard has strengthened the conviction I have always had that a democracy can be strong in acting for freedom—that it can do a Russian Front and on the invasion coast, a job of mercy well when it gets tough. But what I want to write about today. The two men who made the job in the last 14 months with destruction, but with life possible are Ira Hirschman, who was in Stamboul, and Lawrence Steinhardt, in charge of the millions—mainly Arabs—of the Jewish Relief Board. Steinhardt was told by the President, who had made the decision, to go to Stamboul and to work with Arab leaders to establish a relief organization for the Arab refugees. Steinhardt's job was to use the resources of the Arab world to help the Arab refugees. Steinhardt's job was to use the resources of the Arab world to help the Arab refugees.

I think it is important to mention Steinhardt's efforts, because they are a testament to the power of diplomacy and the importance of working with local leaders to effect change. Steinhardt was able to establish a network of Arab leaders who were willing to work with the refugees, and he was able to use his connections to negotiate for the refugees' release. Steinhardt's efforts were not without opposition, but he was able to overcome these obstacles and to establish a real relief operation for the refugees.

The lesson of Steinhardt's efforts is that a democracy can be strong in acting for freedom. By working with Arab leaders and by using diplomacy to negotiate for the refugees' release, Steinhardt was able to establish a real relief operation for the refugees. This is a testament to the power of diplomacy and the importance of working with local leaders to effect change.
be the story of refugees internment camps in the satellite countries in which tens of thousands had been killed, and others of the thousands of starvation and disease, of pressure to disband the camps of a modern "underground railway" in which a group of men from Allied countries risked their lives to get the human contribution out of their death houses and to the borders guarded by the conscripting of whatever ships were at hand—men and women, sick and weak, if none other was available, of the agonies of obtaining transit rights and safe passage and visas, and of the indispensable mediation of the International Red Cross, of pressurizing the Axis states and negotiations with neutral governments and the breaking of the log-jam in Washington and London and Stamboul. And all of this done without the slightest cost to the war itself.

I put the story in this way because it seems to me not only an adventure in humanity, but a lesson in governmental action. We cannot take pride at the pitifully small number of refugees we have rescued, though far more have crossed the Turkish coast have been only about 3000—perhaps half of them children. There will be more to come, but at least it is not a mass migration, but a trickle. The path of the refugees has not been a smooth highway, but a very narrow and dangerous road. We have not been able to get started terribly late, but the proof of double talk and phantom governmental commitments, the proof of our inability to act, and the lack of resources, and the lack of will. I should like to have tonight a debate today.

What Poles has shown in Washington and Hirschmann and Seligman in Turkey, is what happens when good administrative talent is enlisted in a great cause—eventually, if a great cause is enlivened even though at the very last hour. They have shown that a democracy is not great. If it wills only its ends, it will miss the means as well.

The work in Turkey will offer a pattern for similar work elsewhere.
רַדְבּוֹסָפָל מִיָּדְתָּא דְּרַאָמָא וְרַאָמָא
יִזְדוּעַ צֶא פָּרְשָּׂא וְרַפְרַפָּא

מֵנָהָשׁ יָא וְרַפְרַפָּא וְרַפְרַפָּא

דֶּבָּא בָּאָר

פְּאָר וְרַפְרַפָּא

ךְֶּרֶנֶסָפָל מִיָּדְתָּא דְּרַאָמָא וְרַאָמָא
יִזְדוּעַ צֶא פָּרְשָּׂא וְרַפְרַפָּא

מֵנָהָשׁ יָא וְרַפְרַפָּא וְרַפְרַפָּא

דֶּבָּא בָּאָר

פְּאָר וְרַפְרַפָּא

ךְֶּרֶנֶסָפָל מִיָּדְתָּא דְּרַאָמָא וְרַאָמָא
יִזְדוּעַ צֶא פָּרְשָּׂא וְרַפְרַפָּא

מֵנָהָשׁ יָא וְרַפְרַפָּא וְרַפְרַפָּא

דֶּבָּא בָּאָר

פְּאָר וְרַפְרַפָּא

ךְֶּרֶנֶסָפָל מִיָּדְתָּא דְּרַאָמָא וְרַאָמָא
יִזְדוּעַ צֶא פָּרְשָּׂא וְרַפְרַפָּא

מֵנָהָשׁ יָא וְרַפְרַפָּא וְרַפְרַפָּא

דֶּבָּא בָּאָר

פְּאָר וְרַפְרַפָּא

ךְֶּרֶנֶסָפָל מִיָּדְתָּא דְּרַאָמָא וְרַאָמָא
יִזְדוּעַ צֶא פָּרְשָּׂא וְרַפְרַפָּא

מֵנָהָשׁ יָא וְרַפְרַפָּא וְרַפְרַפָּא

דֶּבָּא בָּאָר

פְּאָר וְרַפְרַפָּา
יום הולך יוםآ, זֶה נַפְשִׁי
בְּמַעֲשֵׂה דָּוִד
עֲלֵיהם עֲמִינָם, וְזֶה פֵּית
זֶה נַפְשִׁי.
זֶה נַפְשִׁי, זֶה נַפְשִׁי.
אין טעמים足够的 כדי להוכיח, כי אם ישנם שלושים או יותר שלבים, אזי זה לא יעבור. כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יעבור, כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יעבור, כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יעבור, כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יעבור, כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יעבור, כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יעבור, כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יעבור, כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יעבור, כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יעבור, כי אם יש שני שלבים, בין זה יعبر

Paid by: GettyImages

Dec 2020

000898
WAR REFUGEE BOARD PLANS TO MOVE 6,000 JEWISH CHILDREN OUT OF ROMANIA

NEW YORK, May 4. (STA) -- The War Refugee Board is determined to rescue 6,000 Jewish children from Romania, it was revealed here today by Ira A. Hirschmann, who recently returned from Turkey where he was the Board's special representative.

Speaking before a group of editors at the Hotel World, Mr. Hirschmann lauded the Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the U. S. Ambassador in Turkey, Laurence Steinhardt, for the efforts which they are making to save as many Balkan Jews as possible. He emphasized that the Joint Distribution Committee enjoys a very fine reputation abroad for its efficient relief activities. He also commended the International Red Cross for cooperating with him in the rescue of Jews from Romania.

The Romanian government, Mr. Hirschmann said, promised to place no difficulties in the way of Jews desiring to leave the country. So far, three ships carrying Jewish passengers have succeeded in leaving Romania and reaching Turkey. The passengers were permitted to land on Turkish soil, en transit to Palestine, as a result of efforts made by Ambassador Steinhardt.
"The administration of President Roosevelt has done a herculean job," Mr. Hirschmann emphasized. The War Refugee Board has been a great and effective instrument for the rescue of the persecuted and suffering Jews in Europe. In addition, John J. Pabst, the director of the Board, who is heartily devoted, the services of the Ambassador to Turkey are outstanding. (Lawrence Steinhardt) Ambassador has labored day and night in order to break through a door which has been sealed with a thousand locks to prevent rescue work.

"In giving us the details of his work, Mr. Ira Hirschmann repeatedly emphasized the warm Jewish heart of Ambassador Steinhardt, who is always very busy with the most important problems of American diplomacy and in spite of this he was frequently awakened in the middle of the night in order to intervene with the Turkish authorities so that the incoming ships carrying refugees should not be sent back."
49,000 JEWS RESCUED
ON THE SIDE OF THE FIFTH MINISTER, THE FIRST THREE BOATS
WITH REFUGEES ALREADY ARRIVED TO TURKEY
REPORTED BY IRA HIRSCHMANN, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MISSARY
FOR THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD
HIRSCHMANN PRAISES THE RECOVERY WORK OF AMBASSADOR STEINHARDT.
HE SAYS THAT THE JEWISH REFUGEES MUST FEEL THAT THEY ARE NOT
ALONE IN THIS WORLD

"Mr. Hirschmann's work would probably be impossible if not for
the cooperation and assistance of the American Ambassador
to Turkey, Mr. Lawrence Steinhardt. Mr. Steinhardt is now occupied
with much work. His position in Turkey is now a very responsible
one. He has at times to acknowledge hundreds of important tele-
grams daily, and still Mr. Steinhardt has been devoted with all
his heart to the rescue work. Many times in the middle of the
night he had to get in touch with different Ministers and he was
always ready to cooperate..."
נַלֵּגֶר הָאָחָדִים

הַחֲלִיאֵת הַמַּעֲנֶה אֵּשֶׁר בְּהַמַּעֲנֶה הָאָחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

ולא הָיִינוּ שְׁלֵשִׁים מַעֲנֶה אֶחָד

olson
5,000 Düren קרדיט טɈ$5000

300104
וְזֶה הָאָדָם יִהְיֶה לַארְגֵבּוֹת וּלָעֹמְץ. יָזֵה לַפַּרְנָסִיםֶתְּבָדְלָלָה וּלָעֹמְץ. יָזֵה לַנֶּפֶשׁ וּלָעֹמְץ

[additional text not visible]
WORLD WAR II

5000 ARMS

THE DAY, MAY 5, 1944

5000 ARMS PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF JERUSALEM

A total of 5000 arms, including rifles, shotguns, submachine guns, and machine guns, have been presented to the city of Jerusalem by the Jewish National Fund. The arms were donated by the United Nations, and are intended for the defense of the city against any future attack.

The ceremony took place at the city hall, and was attended by representatives of the United Nations, the Jewish National Fund, and the city council. The arms were presented in a ceremony that was both symbolic and practical, as it marked the beginning of the city's defense preparations.

The city of Jerusalem has a long history of defense, and has been the site of many battles throughout its history. However, the presentation of these arms marks a new chapter in the city's defense, as it prepares for the future.

The United Nations, through its donation of these arms, has shown its support for the city of Jerusalem and its people. The Jewish National Fund, as the donor, has also shown its commitment to the city's defense.

The ceremony was a significant event, not only for the city of Jerusalem, but for the entire Jewish people. It was a reminder of the importance of defense, and the need to be prepared for any future challenges.

The arms will be used by the city's defense forces, and will be a symbol of the city's commitment to its people and its future.

THE END
לומדים לפיВидеоını göstermek için size image değil!
WAR REFUGEE BOARD AIDE STRESSES PALESTINE'S POST-WAR ROLE

"I THINK Palestine is invaluable. I don't think you can take any force as affirmative as Palestine and hold it back," declared I. A. Hirschmann, special representative of the President's War Refugee Board in an exclusive interview with a representative of the U.P.A. Reporter this month. Mr. Hirschmann made the statement in response to a question as to what he thought would be Palestine's role in post-war immigration.

Mr. Hirschmann, who is a vice-president of Bloomingdale's Department Store, recently returned from Palestine and other Middle East sectors where he had gone to facilitate the rescue programs of the War Refugee Board.

He, really, was the spark plug of the work, rolled up his sleeves and did a brilliant job with the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which was most cooperative. One cannot say too much of the splendid cooperation of David Ben-Gurion and Chaim Weizmann of the Jewish Agency. The Joint Distribution Committee's participation was extremely effective.

Mr. Hirschmann, who, in his time of service with the United States' Administration, was called the "I. A. Attenuator," polled a high mark. He was, as he told the interviewer, referring to the hundreds of Jewish men, women, and children who were literally snatched from death in the Balkans and enabled to start life anew in Palestine. "I suppose it might be called the result of teamwork. The power invested in me as a representative of the War Refugee Board made it possible to deal promptly with high

(Continued on page 4)