

Three new arrivals in Israel admire the new outfits each were given.

Will Answer Israel's Call for Aid—Frisch

In Rosh Hashanah greetings to American Zionists, Daniel Frisch, ZOA president, voiced confidence that at this grave hour when Israel turns once again to American Jewry for political and financial aid, American Jewry will answer today's call promptly and faithfully even as it has answered yesterday's call.

The ZOA head, stressing the great challenges that loom ahead, declared that the ZOA, in realization of its historic mission, has adopted its own program for action. The purpose of this program is to increase the strength of both the Yishuv and the American Jewish community. For the first time in its 50 years of fruitful and varied activities,

Rabbis to Speak On ZOA Program During Holy Days

Responding to a call issued by Daniel Frisch, ZOA president, many rabbis in synagogues throughout the country, in the course of their sermons on Israel during the High Holy Days, will also speak on the ZOA program and the role which the ZOA plays as a major source of support to the Jewish State and Jewish survival everywhere.

the ZOA has dedicated itself to a great drive on the American scene—a drive intending to help and to uphold the middle class—the "forgotten" man in Israel and to uplift Jewish values and Jewish living in our midst.

In his New Year's greetings, Mr. Frisch said in part:

"The year 5710 holds, I believe, great things in store for humanity, for the Jewish people at large, Israel and the American Jewish community. The year 5708 was memorable for the realization of our age-old Messianic hopes and the creation of the Jewish State; 5709 was inscribed in our history as the year of the ingathering of the dispersed hosts of our people. With the help of God and by our own determination, energy and devotion, the year to come will mark equally, if not more, wonderful events.

"In the past 12 months, over 300,000 homeless and penniless Jews have poured into the haven-land of Israel. They came from every corner of the globe and speak every language on earth. They have nothing in common but their need of home and security and their heritage of pride and grandeur. It is for such as these that the State of Israel was primarily created. They are a great blessing for the land but

against the newest attempt to cut off Jerusalem from the state. Residents of Jerusalem are deeply angered but feel that their fate will not be changed by any international decisions. Whatever Lake Success might bring, it will take more than a UN decision to separate Jerusalem from Israel.

It is reported that the Israeli government learned of the newest plan for the establishment

they also have precipitated grave problems.

"These problems, during as they are, are faced with valor and determination by the people and the government of Israel.

"At this grave hour, Israel turns once again to American Jewry for moral and political aid in the battle against the sinister and powerful forces that would wreck the new state. The Jewish State also needs economic aid to help it absorb the tide of immigration that is still to come.

"American Jewry will answer today's call promptly and faithfully, even as it has answered yesterday's call. As the active conscience of American Jewish identification with Israel, the ZOA has its destined role and task. By now it must have become clear to all concerned that Israel and the American Jewish community need the ZOA more than ever before.

"For many years, American Jewry has traditionally played the role of big brother to Jewish communities the world over. This obligation is still incumbent upon us. In the years to come, we must be as a pillar of cloud by day and as a pillar of fire by night, to lead those Jews in need of a home into the Promised Land.

"May all of us be blessed with the goodness of peace."

The proposed action with support by several Cabinet members was to transfer the Government immediately to Jerusalem.

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Jerusalem but at the last moment, the plan was dropped not only for political but for technical reasons. For a long period, a special department and the Prime Minister's office dealt with the question of the transfer of government ministries and departments to Jerusalem. But whereas sometimes office accommodations were available, living quarters were absolutely unobtainable for officials concerned. Some political circles here feel that the matter of living quarters should have been completely overlooked.

While the matter has been postponed, diplomatic and foreign press circles here believe that the transfer of the Israeli government to Jerusalem in the near future is a possibility. Reported preparations in this connection, which slackened recently, have now been accelerated considerably. Foreign observers believe that the only party that could actually oppose or react seriously to such a development is the Jordan Government and the Arab

opposition to the present plan for Jerusalem and would be glad to seize upon any opportunity that would enable him to make a similar move in the Arab part of Jerusalem.

Jordan's Role

Unconfirmed reports state that Israel might contact Jordan, which is the only Arab State opposed to the newest Jerusalem plan, in an effort to reach a mutual solution of this problem. Yet while Abdullah certainly is personally opposed to this solution, it remains to be seen whether he would not be influenced by Britain and change his attitude.

Meanwhile, most members of the Knesset have gone on their annual vacation. However, steps have been taken to convene a special session to act upon the Jerusalem report. Forty signatures of Knesset members are required for the purpose of convening a special session. The opposition has started collecting such signatures. The intention is to produce a demonstrative decision against the newest Jerusalem plan. The collection of the required 40 signatures of Knesset members is likely because many coalition members supporting the Government are also willing to stage a demonstration in connection with the Jerusalem issue.

Jerusalem Architect Awarded Prize for Best ZOA House Plans

Fred Monosson, of Boston, chairman of the ZOA House Building Committee, has made public the receipt of a cable from Israel announcing that first prize in the contest instituted among Israeli architects for plans for the structure of the House was awarded to the well-known Jerusalem architect, Clarvin. The judges found Clarvin's blueprint the most appropriate in design for the ZOA House, which will be erected near the Hakirya in Tel Aviv, the capital of Israel.

...on the very heart of the new State of Israel and deprive the Jews the world over of their eternal spiritual capital. There is no feasibility in a plan which attempts to force the Jewish people of the new city, representing 95 per cent of the total population, to submit willingly to alien control. There is no force except the brutal force of the sword, that can make Jews at new Jerusalem surrender their city.

This is not the first time that our enemies have tried to deprive us of our national dignity, to deny us our historic land, our holy shrines and the very existence as a people. Jewry throughout its history has fought these enemies and we have now reached the last pangs of redemption, "Chevley Mashiah."

Let Jerusalem not lose heart. The victory is near. The sons of our people everywhere will not forsake it and will not lay down their "arms" till the city of David will again become the capital of Israel, the purified seat of the "Shechinah" of our universal people.

Vladimir Jabotinsky

Now that Herzl's remains have been united with the beloved soil of the Jewish State which he helped will into the dream of glorious reality, it is meet that we bethink ourselves of the other giant creators of our Movement who died, to them in foreign lands, and sleep the eternal sleep in alien dust.

The first name that comes to the mind as one reflects on the cup of Galut bitterness drained by our most dedicatedly loyal sons is that of Vladimir Jabotinsky. As so many of the great master-builders of our people in the tradition from Moses to Herzl, he came to us as a stranger who had to

Vladimir Jabotinsky has deserved better of his people and their land. He belongs with them and his dust belongs with the hallowed earth of Israel.

Let us take steps to join him for all eternity with the land of his longing and his belongingness.

Year of Action

The past year, 5709, was a momentous year in Jewish history. It created new realities both in Israel and outside its physical boundaries. The epoch-making ingathering of exiles, that has brought more than a quarter of a million of homeless Jews to the Jewish homeland in the space of a 12-month period, has introduced new elements of change into the State of Israel. It has also confronted the World Zionist Organization and its component parts with new problems and new responsibilities.

The general acclaim that greeted the ZOA program, both in Israel and America, provides ample support to our view that the \$2,000,000 which are required to launch the ZOA program in Israel as well as the \$1,000,000 needed for the ZOA program for American Jewry can and will be raised.

It is our firm determination to make the New Year a banner year for the ZOA and for a General Zionism deserving of the name. We are well out of the silly season when people were asking "Why a ZOA?" The ZOA has a program of action with which it is prepared to go to all Jewish communities—not only to Zionists but to all Jews of the United States. The period of doubt and division is over. Let us now close the ranks and together march forward toward a better day for both Israel and American Jewry.

It is in that spirit that we wish all our members a happy New Year.

...were keen psychologists, understood this well and so they strongly emphasized the delightful pleasure aspects of the Torah—the sum total of Jewish learning and living. They likened the Torah to a bride and the student to her ardent wooer and lover. They kissed the Torah's letters at the reading of the Weekly Portion and danced with it as they carried it about the Synagogue. The most coveted honor in the community was to be

and obligation. They emphasized the joy and delight of things Jewish.

And Love

Many years ago Solomon Schecter wrote that what Jews need most is "falling in love with everything Jewish." As the emphasis on "the duty and obligation of Jewish study" has failed, we should explore the possibilities of "falling in love with everything Jewish."



THE NEW PALESTINE

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Give Up Jerusalem? Never!

There is nothing new in the proposals of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for the internationalization of Jerusalem. The scheme was fathered by anti-Jewish forces as soon as it became universally recognized that a Jewish State in Palestine was inevitable.

The Jews of Jerusalem and of Israel have resisted and will continue to resist all attempts to deprive them of the most holy city in Jewish history. If internationalization means what its authors profess it to mean, no Arab Legion would have been permitted to enter the confines of the holy city and Jerusalem should not have been forsaken by the international community.

The Jewish population of Jerusalem was compelled to defend the city of David with its own blood. It has had its bitter taste of "internationalism" and it is fed up with it.

The Conciliation Commission was subsequently formed to "conciliate" and to prepare a new feasible plan for the status of Jerusalem. It has submitted no such thing, for it failed to bring the Jews and the

learn our language and our way in the world when he reached manhood. Perhaps this is why these "strangers" who made themselves over into soul of our soul and spirit of our spirit melted into an organic ecstatic oneness with the Jewish essence, denied to those at whose cradles Jewish songs were hymned.

Time has a way of vindicating those who are too far ahead of their contemporaries . . . Jabotinsky, the rock who for almost two decades was rejected by the builders of the Temple of Zionism, is now venerated as one of our most solid cornerstones even by those who opposed him while he was alive.

Jabotinsky was a logical realist. He recognized, a quarter of a century before most of us realized it, that "a state is not handed to a people on a silver platter." He sounded the call for "militant Zionism" and called on the Jewish youth to learn how to man the guns so as to be prepared for the great day of liberation which he knew was coming. Time and again—and indefatigably—he stressed that the Jewish State would have to be bought at the price of sacrifice and blood.

Jabotinsky was cast in the great mold of the creative genius. He wrote and spoke seven or eight languages with equal distinction. He commanded a sparkling style and dazzling eloquence which he disciplined to serve his carefully crystallized ideas. His was loyalty unbounded and so he inspired unbounded loyalty in his followers and respect in his opponents.

During the long night when "appeasement" held away in the Zionist high command, Jabotinsky kept alive and nurtured the spirit of fateful rebellion which turned the Galut night into the morning of Redemption. It was not given to Jabotinsky to see the fulfillment of the promise in which he so ardently believed. A stranger

Reflections

By DR. TRUDE WEISS-ROSMARIN

The new study-guide series of the American Zionist Youth Commission bears Hillel's motto, *le am ha-aretz basid*—the ignorant (in Jewish matters) cannot be pious. This statement epitomizes the Jewish philosophy of piety on its highest intellectual reasoning level. It anticipates the authoritative decision of the later Sages on the primacy of study, which, they held, leads to religious practice, for piety which does not grow from knowledge and reason is sterile.

Joy of Study

Although I am inspired by the intellectual orientation of Judaism, I still would have chosen another motto for the Youth Commission's study-guides, one that is less exacting while being tangibly infused with pleasurable undertones. I would have taken my text from Psalms 119:77, reading "Your Torah is my delight," because it seems to me that the zestful and vital joy of Jewish study is not sufficiently stressed in our ranks.

Reflecting along these lines it occurs to me that we are using poor psychology in accentuating "the duty" of Jewish study and "the obligation" to become an instructed Jew. Human nature is such that we strain on the leash of duty and chafe under the pressure of obligation. The inescapable duties to which all of us are chained are just about all "the obligations" most of us can cope with. When we have tackled our daily grind of work, worries, frustrations and heartaches, we want to relax and not take on additional duties and

chosen *Chathan Torah*, the groom of the Torah on *Sinaieth Torah*, the festival of the joy of the Torah.

By and large we have lost the joy in the Torah—the zest in its study. The Jews of yesterday had an eternal honeymoon tryst with the Torah. The duty of loyalty and the obligation of faithfulness were therefore no problem to them. In keeping with the pledge of the exiles by the waters of Babylon, they "put Jerusalem above their chiefest joy." Their chiefest joy, however, was the Torah—Jewish learning.

Seasoning

At all happy occasions, a discourse on the Bible and Talmud marked the climax of the celebration. Whenever Jews broke bread together, they seasoned it with Torah words. Every occasion stood under the banner of the delight in the Torah. The very Yiddish folk language testifies to this. Take such an expression as *d'rekhe geschenek*, which is the Yiddish equivalent of "wedding present." But *d'rekhe geschenek* is something altogether different than a "wedding present." To be sure, it is a gift to the young couple—but it is being presented not in honor of their wedding but as a mark of recognition for the *d'rekhe*, the Torah discourse which the groom delivers at the wedding banquet.

Going to and fro in the land addressing audiences of all shades and ideologies, I have found that our people dread "Jewish culture," which they associate with "dull and boring"

drab tradition-jaded school—where they have been tomes murmuring fogless lore. Here their eyes had new light. These heavy-bearded Jews were happy at a new task—manual labor. More securely than any Faust, they had purchased youth, they were ravivified, as they tell me. One needs only to gaze into their eyes to know that they speak the truth.

Drama in the Knesset

The Knesset in Tel Aviv was a unique experience. I listened to the debate on the state's first budget. It was on a high level. In the Speaker's chair was Joseph Sprinzak, sometimes rasping, sometimes witty, crouch-

ing, dominating the scene. Here, indeed, is a reward to all these purchasers of trees on Mother's Day and other occasions. These trees have created a new landscape and even changed nature, for in the branches of the dark and light pines many birds gather, where two decades ago they were never seen.

At Affula, where American Jews long ago acquired 2,000 dunams and do nothing about it, there is progress both in the city and in the orchards. Affula has not reached its maximum development. Further along the road is Nesher Cement Factory, so indispensable today and yet most criticized of all industries, and then the

On the eve of the Jewish New Year, the President of the State, Yitzhak Ben-Zur, was inaugurated as the first President of the Jewish State. He was inaugurated in a ceremony that was both a triumph and a tragedy. The state, differently put, has filled the presidency appropriately with dignity and grace. No one else could have succeeded to that position at this time. To put it in the words of a Jerusalem friend of mine, I thought as I left the diplomatic reception given by the President of a "Jewish State," it seemed as if mankind had been suddenly lifted by its scruff out of the dark abyss of blood and brutality to stand up and bear witness to its own fund of moral force. Because the birth of Israel constitutes an unprecedented supreme effort on the part of mankind in the direction of international justice and equality.

Israel Looks to Incoming Year With Confidence

By ELIAS EPSTEIN

JERUSALEM.—The second Rosh Hashanah under the State of Israel is expected to manifest the rejoicing and thanksgiving of the nation at the program recorded by a free people toward the great goal of Kibbutz Goluyot in its independent homeland.

Jerusalem will feature prominently in the high holy day celebrations. In view of the anticipated large number of worshippers from other parts of the country and abroad, special reservations have been made for synagogue seats in hotels. A grand communal Kiddush is being planned in the Jeshurun Synagogue, at which Chief Rabbi Herzog will officiate, in lieu of the Hurva shul in the Old City, where it was the traditional custom to hold such a celebration in the past. The Chief Rabbi will greet the notables and guests following the services.

Pilgrimage to Jerusalem

The Sukkot holidays will be made the occasion of a great pilgrimage to Jerusalem under

the auspices of the government and the city, when Rabbi Malmon, Minister for Religious Affairs, and the Chief Rabbi and the Mayor will welcome the heads of delegations from all parts of the country at the entrance to the city, close to the site of its surrender to General Allenby in 1918 and where a memorial is now being planned for the Israeli liberators of Jerusalem.

Special cultural and dramatic events are being planned during the festival week. Many thousands are visiting the Herod's Hill, where the remains of the immortal leader have been interred, as well as the future Civic Center, where the Zionist Congress edifice is to be erected shortly. The new city of Jerusalem is now gradually resuming normality as the Ben Jehuda street

ZOA Publishes Hebrew Supplement

The publication of a Hebrew language supplement to *Dos Yiddische Folk*, official Yiddish organ of the ZOA, was initiated this week. The supplement, entitled *Hed Haaretz* (Echo of the Land), made its appearance with the Rosh Hashanah issue of that publication under the editorship of Dr. Simon Bernstein, renowned publicist and Hebrew scholar.

According to an announcement by Daniel Frisch, ZOA president, the supplement will appear regularly with each issue and will contain literary contributions and essays principally from the pen of Israeli writers and scholars.

The introduction of the Hebrew supplement was hailed by large numbers of readers of *Dos Yiddische Folk*, whose ties with the Hebrew language originated with their early youth. This supplement will also serve to strengthen the spiritual link between Yiddish and Hebrew among the Jewish masses.

One of the oldest Yiddish journals in America, *Dos Yiddische Folk* is widely quoted in Zionist circles throughout the world. The current Hebrew supplement contains articles by Dr. Nahum Slousch, Dr. Bernstein, Mr. Frisch, Dr. Ephraim Shmueli, Jacob Rabinowitz and L. A. Seidman.

ruins have been rebuilt and Bevingrad stores are reopening. The program of activities envisages group visits to historic sites and monuments.

Gifts for Troops

A special feature of the holidays are Rosh Hashanah greetings which the Yishuv is extending to all units of the Israeli Army from Dan to Eilat. Gifts for recreation, such as radios and games, are being sent out to the seven furthest outposts under the auspices of the Soldiers Welfare Committees. A Tel Aviv municipal delegation is flying to Eilat, in the deepest south, on the Gulf of Aqaba, with presents. The garrison there is now being

supplied with refrigeration facilities. On the eve of Rosh Hashanah, children are visiting patients in military hospitals, bearing gifts such as wine, cakes and confections donated by the manufacturers and collected by women's organizations, thus assuring all soldiers that they will enjoy the Rosh Hashanah cheer, wherever and however situated.

Israeli newspapers are publishing reviews of the year marked by rich and exciting events which are leading to the consolidation of the young fighting state. Thus Israel is facing the New Year with all confidence and determination to preserve the hard-won independence of the new state.

Cash Now
To UJA
Means Life
For Israel

Knesset Adjourns After First Session Devoted To Pressing Questions

By H. SHARON

TEL AVIV.—Members of the Knesset, Israel's Parliament, have left for their annual leave, which will be very short, work having piled up and many urgent problems being on the autumn's agenda. Members of Parliament, political parties and the general public now have a chance to survey the results and impressions of the first session's work.

A hundred and twenty men and women sit semi-circularly for three days a week in a converted cinema in Tel Aviv and carve a State system for the people of Israel.

The Parliament which they constitute form laws which are making history but the members, while deeply conscious of the responsibilities attaching to their tasks, sit together unrestrained and uninhibited. They are old friends—and old enemies. The first Knesset knows that at times it stumbles, that some of its conclusions are rapid improvisations but it is conscious also that this is the hour in Israel for quick decisions, because there are times when an approximate decision is of greater value than extended, pedantic and perhaps fruitless discussions.

Convened in Jerusalem

The members of this Parliament were elected on January 26, 1949 and took their seats for the first time in the Jewish Agency building in Jerusalem on February 14. On that historic

Attached to the Knesset building and remodelled to form part of it, is the former San Remo Hotel. It contains the committee rooms reserved for the different parliamentary groups and a ground floor, self-service cafe, where members and officials mingle with the press and do their off-the-record talking. Blue uniformed, gold-buttoned ushers, circulate among them. It is all extraordinarily normal, no more dull and no more dramatic than law-making in any state the world over.

Seating by Numbers

The members are not seated European-fashion on the left or right, according to their affiliations to government or opposition parties. The existence of 12 different parties would complicate this procedure and there is also the reluctance of any major party to call itself right-wing. Consequently there is a left-to-right seating plan according to party strengths, which places Mapai, the strongest party numerically, on the extreme left, Herut beside the Religious Bloc around the center and the Communists, the WIZO members and Nathan Friedmann-Yellin, of the erstwhile Stern Group, all bunched together on the far right.

Speakers in the Knesset go to the rostrum in the French manner to make their speeches. The amount of time allotted to debate on any one bill is decided in advance, and each party receives



Israel's parliament, the Knesset, photographed before the opening of one of its recent sessions.

Reading the Israeli Press

By MARK M. KRUG

The Histadrut Split Grows Deeper

After the general elections to the Knesset, it was generally expected that the new government of Israel would be a coalition of the Mapai and the leftist Mapam, the two Israel labor parties which together form the Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor. But after a few weeks of negotiations with the Mapam,

the Mapai and the Mapam were best summarized in a speech by Moshe Sharett to the convention of Mapai youth and printed in the *Devar* on July 1, 1949. Mr. Sharett said, "If there is a quarrel today between us (the Mapai) and another labor party (the Mapam) then the basic cause of it lies in this question: shall the Israeli labor movement be free to decide its own course and make its own decisions or must it follow patterns and methods

course, supported by the communists.

The press comment on the Histadrut convention was very instructive. The General Zionist *Heboker* wrote, "It is now manifest that there is not and cannot be any common language for Mapam and Mapai, the two main labor parties. All advances made by Mapai were rejected by the United Workers (Mapam). It is to be hoped that, now that Mapai has been released from its ob-

ward the Knesset came to the Aviv, where it is now the grapple (not only with the immense problems inherited from the Arab war, but also with the larger constitutional issues that are common to all democracies).

The business for which it was primarily convened, the framing of a constitution for the new republic, has yet to be brought on the floor of the House. With an immensity of laws to be investigated and revised, with the introduction of new ordinances in education, finance and rationing, this Knesset has not been able yet to apply itself to the formulation of a written charter upon which the rights and responsibilities of the citizen, the powers of the President and of the judiciary must be based. It is no secret that there is little intention of hurrying this task, for the emphasis in the first instance must be on the urgent matters pressing upon the present generation, rather than the principles that are to guide its descendants.

Decorous Proceedings

The Yishuv is rightly proud to have its own Parliament at long last—the first assembly of the Jewish people in nearly 2,000 years. Visitors are impressed with the decorum of the proceedings and watch from the galleries the skill with which Joseph Sprinzak wields his gavel—observed by a great portrait of Theodor Herzl. On the raised tribune is the Great Seal of Israel, a Menorah flanked by olive branches. Overhead, a procession of 12 stately shields, representing the months of the Hebrew year, march across the cream-colored ceiling. This chamber is as dignified as any that has arisen out of centuries of constitutional history. It is, in fact, ready to learn from anyone and has borrowed freely from the great democracies, the U. S., Britain and elsewhere.

It has been a successful first year, in which many laws have been enacted. Nevertheless, it is still not uncommon for a member to ignore the electric light time-limit indicator, when the entire Knesset rings with calls to order.

Bills are given three readings and are reviewed in commission, when the important processes of drafting, revisions and amendment are made. So far, it has been the government alone which introduces legislation. The system of Private Members' Bills, that valuable procedural practice which has just returned to the British Parliament, does not yet operate in the Knesset. It is provided for legally, but, like so much else that the Israelis hope for in their new democracy, it must yield to the exigencies of the times.

11 Women Members

An outstanding feature of the Knesset is the presence of its women members, of whom there are 11, seven belonging to the Mapai group, two to Mapam, one to WIZO and one to the General Zionist Party. Their number compares very well with the Parliaments of other countries. England herself, which has a long tradition of feminine emancipation, has only 21 women MPs out of a total of 640 members. Almost all the Israeli women MPs are mothers and their quality in debate, to which is added the salt of rich human experience, is outstanding.

Salaries to Knesset members are at a scale of 75 pounds per month, plus allowances of 15 pounds for the first dependant and five pounds for each additional dependant. There is also a monthly tax-free grant of ten pounds in lieu of pension. In addition, the members have just voted themselves a decrease in salary, as part of the general economy measures in Israel.

The Malignant Mice, the Foreign Office, and the Department of Defense, were left out because Ben Gurion refused to give it either the defense or foreign portfolios and rejected Mapam's demand for a guarantee that Israel would not join the Marshall Plan or pursue a pro-Western policy.

During the seven months that have elapsed since the formation of the present Israeli government, the relations between the Mapam and the Mapai have deteriorated to such a degree that there is now increasing talk in Israel of a possible split of the Histadrut into two rival labor organizations. The reasons for the split are manifold and surprisingly similar to those which have caused the unbridgeable chasm between the socialists of Great Britain, France and Italy and the communists. Because Ben Gurion cannot remain in power without the votes of the orthodox elements in the Knesset, he was forced on several occasions to make important concessions to the Mizrahi and to the Agudat Israel and thus made it possible for the leaders of Mapam to accuse him of selling out to "black clericalism." The government's austerity program, which calls for keeping prices and wages down, was bitterly attacked by Mapam as "a sell-out of the working classes." Again, in an unhappy parallel to the tactics of the French and the Italian communist parties, the Mapam, together with the communists, fomented wildcat anti-government strikes in many industries.

Flays Foreign Policy

But the Mapam reserves its bitterest assaults against the government's foreign policy. It accuses Ben Gurion and the Foreign Minister, Sharett, of servility towards America and unfriendliness towards the Soviet Union. The differences between

accept and follow decisions made by the American government. This is the debate between the two sides, a compromise is impossible. (Italics mine). We are convinced that the great majority of our people and our youth are on our side in this debate. . . . Our labor movement, if it is to remain faithful to itself and to the tasks that the nation entrusted to it, is not now and will not be in the future in a position to forget that without the great and growing help of American Jewry, both moral and financial, it will not succeed to build the Jewish State. (Italics mine). And our labor movement must continue to improve and strengthen these relations. And this necessity to strengthen our relations with American Jewry puts on us an obligation of retaining good relations with the American government."

Should the rift between the Mapam and the Mapai continue to develop at its present pace, an eventual split in the Histadrut seems inevitable.

WFTU Affiliation

It is significant that the two sessions of the Histadrut convention which were most turbulent and bitter concerned not an economic or a labor problem but had to do with the question of Histadrut's attitude to the World Federation of Trade Unions and whether the Histadrut should send a telegram of congratulations to the Chinese communists on the capture of Shanghai. The Mapam introduced a resolution calling on the Histadrut to remain in the communist-dominated WFTU and condemning the American CIO and the AFL for withdrawing from the WFTU and for attempting to organize a democratic labor world federation. After a long and bitter debate, the Mapai delegates succeeded in beating down the Mapam resolution, which was, of

longer be any democracy for the people. (Italics mine). This is the debate between the two sides, a compromise is impossible. (Italics mine). We are convinced that the great majority of our people and our youth are on our side in this debate. . . . Our labor movement, if it is to remain faithful to itself and to the tasks that the nation entrusted to it, is not now and will not be in the future in a position to forget that without the great and growing help of American Jewry, both moral and financial, it will not succeed to build the Jewish State. (Italics mine). And our labor movement must continue to improve and strengthen these relations. And this necessity to strengthen our relations with American Jewry puts on us an obligation of retaining good relations with the American government."

"At the Crossroads"

The Mapam's *Al Hamishmor* wrote ominously, "The opposition has fought hard but with restraint, but will it be able to restrain itself much longer? . . . The true interest of the land, of the working masses as the socialist worker sees it, identifies itself with the International (The World Federation of Trade Unions). In conflict with the international stand only the capitalist interests, perhaps clothed in the garb of patriotism. The convention has placed the Histadrut at the crossroads." The pro-government *Palestine Post* applauded Mapai's stand and said, "The Histadrut has still much to do inside Israel, without deliberately casting itself into the maelstrom of world politics."

But the most pessimistic but probably the most accurate appraisal of the conflict between the Mapai and the Mapam was carried in an editorial in the *Haaretz* which said, "Between these two fundamental approaches, there is no bridging the gap and in the end the reformist group (the Mapai) usually combines with the center parties while the minority (the Mapam) turns to communism."

The Mapai, while still proclaiming its adherence to the policy of strict neutrality between the East and the West, is being forced by the realities of Israel's economic and political difficulties to draw closer to its natural ally, the United States. And, as usual, the stupid communist attacks on Zionism are accelerating this inevitable process.

Absorption Problems

Cultural, Economic Integration Of Immigrants Poses Serious Questions in State Development

By L. AVIGDOR

TEL AVIV.—Some 225,000 immigrants have arrived in the State of Israel since the declaration of independence on May 15, 1949. Of these 215,000 have already found permanent accommodation in abandoned Arab towns and villages which have been specially repaired and sometimes even rebuilt by the Jewish Agency's Absorption Department, as well as in newly built houses, constructed under the auspices of Amidar and other Jewish Agency sponsored building institutions. About 71,000 immigrants still remain in the absorption camps.

It should be borne in mind that while 27,000 houses would solve the accommodation problem of the immigrants now in the camps and some 20,000 more would provide housing for all those who would arrive until May, 1950, there will be more immigrants coming after that date and also the natural increase of the population causes an ever increasing pressure upon housing space available. The density of the population in Israel is very considerable and as soon as the new immigrants have been accommodated, the housing industry will have to switch over to providing new houses for long-established residents. This accommodation problem may considerably influence Israel's future.

Qualifications. It was an entirely uncontrollable development that refugee immigrants had to be settled rapidly in abandoned Arab towns and villages without examination of the economic conditions. Thus, populated areas have been created without employment possibilities in the immediate vicinity. The situation is being remedied by the transfer of industries into these new places and the introduction of agriculture as a supporting means of income for the urban population of small towns, such as Ramleh, Lydda, etc.

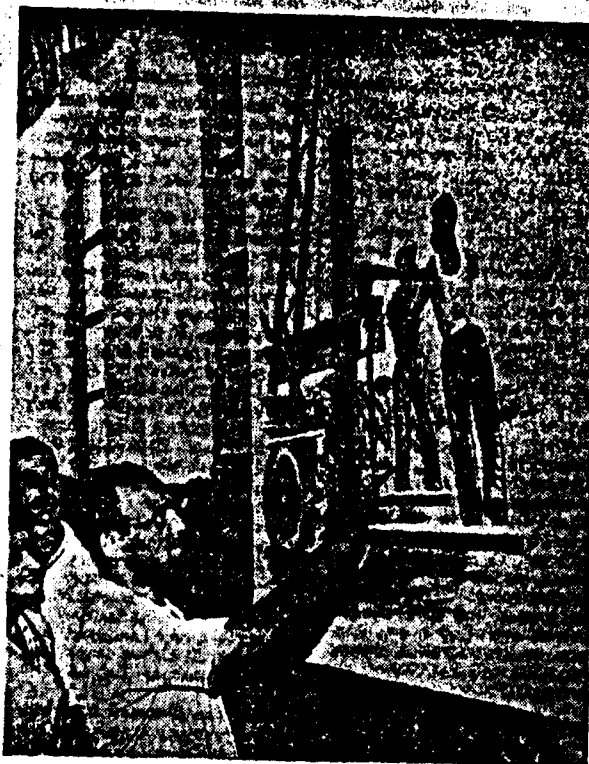
Now, however, unemployment will be tackled by large scale agricultural schemes, particularly in the citrus industry. A considerable sum out of the American loan will be spent on agriculture expansion and particularly on orange-growing per se. This type of agriculture provides maximum employment. There will also be a large-scale afforestation scheme carried out, mainly in the Galilee and Jerusalem areas but also in other places. Public works will include road construction and the laying of water pipe lines in various areas.

Lack of Training

The main difficulty in connection with immigration absorption, if one considers long range

view, is the lack of training. It was not trained out in those countries. The result is that these immigrants do not wish to do agricultural work and are in fact not trained for work in industry. The immigrants who had gone through the Nazi persecution in Europe are in a similar state, although for different reasons. They had gone through terrible sufferings and later on spent several years in comparatively reasonable conditions in the UNRRA camps of Europe, where they had been receiving allocations from the Joint Distribution Committee and other institutions. Thus, they got used to not working, receiving a certain allowance, etc.

There are, of course, very many immigrants who are perfectly fit and willing to work under strenuous conditions. There are a number of immigrants who are willing to try agriculture although they have had no such experience but a considerable percentage will have to be trained to reach the stage where they could earn a good living. Mass training and monitoring for new immigrants, guidance by experienced citizens in new immigrant centers and the "planting" of old established citizens in towns and villages populated by the immigrants are the main task in connection with employment and production absorption.



Samuel Kushmerski, Polish artist formerly of Warsaw, shows one of six murals which he painted in one week in the recreation hall of an immigrant reception camp in Israel. The murals depict Israeli life. Kushmerski, now an Israeli citizen, painted the murals in the Polish National Opera House in Warsaw.

At the moment, towns like Ramleh, Lydda, Acre, etc. and the various villages populated by new immigrants, have practically no "Yishuv" population. In the larger places, some officials reside on the spot, others travel every day from Tel Aviv, Haifa or a settlement in the vicinity.

This could only be achieved if Tel Aviv or Haifa or Jerusalem citizens could be persuaded to settle among the new arrivals. This will be very difficult to achieve but it is hoped that when new installations and urban development comes, the new settlements will be more attractive.

An Eyewitness Account

By ELIAS NEWMAN

MARSEILLES, France.—To go to Israel without seeing the embarkation of the mass of immigrants on their way there is to miss the vital link in the huge chain of details that make up a mass migration. The impact on the observer is both horrifying and shocking. One stands on deck glued to the spot, hypnotized by the passing mass of humanity spewed from the never-ending line of packed trucks carrying the world's unwanted. It was an endless stream. Hour after hour there trudged up the gangplank old and young, laden with small infants, cases of their only remaining worldly goods—the ever-present milk can, the battered tea kettle and always the loaf of bread, symbol of fear of hunger, an occasional box of matzo, remnant of the Passover distribution. These were the men, women and children who survived, only God knows how, years in concentration camps, persecution and hostility in the "democratic" countries of the Arab, evidence of a world sick with hatred and bias. Witnesses to this tragic exodus were to a man unashamedly moved to tears. Onlookers suffered intensely yet remained, unable to tear themselves away from the soul-lacerating sight.

Smoothly Run

The organization was tremendous. Truck after truck was emptied of its human contents. Each truck had its own color, told its own story, its own tragedy, witness to the horrors of Oswego or Oswiecim. It was almost impossible to recognize the origin of the people by their

for the comfort of the unfortunate are put at their disposal. They have the run of the ship and mingle freely with the small group of tourists carried by the Negbah.

One marvels at the organization and facility with which the 6,000 ton ship handles close to 2,000 passengers and crew, a number that approximates the usual passenger list of the giant Queen Mary. It is true that the people are crowded into all the corners and pockets of the ship but there are no social halls, no recreation hall and the deck space is therefore fully occupied at all times. However, spirits are high even when the seas are rough and many are ill. The ship's doctor must be prepared for all emergencies and the nurses are constantly on the job. The first night out a boy was born to a Moroccan woman and he was promptly named Negbi to honor the ship bearing its parents to a new home and thus a new Israeli citizen was added to the passenger list of the Negbah.

With the thousand and one

little details that must be taken care of on a boat caring for numbers way beyond its capacity, with members of the crew on the job from early morning until far into the night, alert stewards take time out to check the ship's records for vital statistics and then gladden the heart of a tourist whose birthday falls during the course of the voyage and who is presented with a beautifully decorated birthday cake baked especially for the event.

A babel of tongues is heard aboard. The Negbah is temporary home to Jews from Galicia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and North Africa and a few English-speaking tourists. Especially obvious are a group of Polish chassidim, among whom could be seen several young men with curly sidelocks and beards, wearing fur *shtreimle* and black satin *kapotas*, chanting, singing and forever praying, while the Moroccan group cling together, squatting on deck Arab fashion, singing in staccato rhythm oriental tunes to the accompaniment of clapping of hands. They

Human Cargo to Israel



Children in the Grand Camp d'Arenas in Marseilles soon to end their long wandering by going to a country they can call their own, Israel.

are a colorful lot imbued with an indescribable fervor and spirit. Particularly attractive are the children and one marvels at their beauty and seeming health knowing their background of squalor, poverty and suffering.

The voyage is an inspiration and a privilege to those who travel as tourists and can witness

the first chapter in the complicated problem of assembling and transporting a conglomerate mass of immigrants from all corners of the earth, speaking many languages, to a new home where the greater problem of amalgamating them into one people, speaking one language, will begin.

Fertilizer, Chemical Plant Established Near Haifa

Israel will reduce its imports of fertilizers and basic chemicals by millions of dollars annually through a new company recently established near Haifa, the only one of its kind in the country, according to a report issued by Robert Szold, Board chairman of the Palestine Economic Corporation, American development company operating in Israel.

Israel Issues Import Permits For U. S. Goods

The Israeli Government has recently issued import permits for the sum of \$3,000,000 from the United States, according to information released by The Israel Corporation of America. The total includes the amount of \$200,000 for various goods.



readmittance of these immigrants is certainly first and foremost a security problem but one should not overlook the accommodation angle.

Transfer of Industry

Employment is one of the main problems of immigration absorption. For the time being, the problem is being dealt with by providing partial work for those immigrants who have no profes-

sion, the immigrants' capability and willingness to work. Nearly 60 per cent of the new immigrants now come from various eastern countries of the Middle East and North Africa, where local Jews were mainly engaged in petty trade and had no professional training whatsoever. The younger people received no pioneer training and no Zionist preparatory work had been car-

ried out. But there is also a cultural aspect to the absorption problem: if left to themselves, new immigrants do not learn the language and habits of the country and form "ghettos" in the new State of Israel. There must come a cultural penetration of immigrants dwelling areas, if they are to be absorbed fully in the life of the Israeli community. And this is not very simple.

For older established towns and villages, care must be taken to prevent themselves from the cultural point of view. All too often "Yishuv" contacts are based on political propaganda approach and are therefore of a doubtful cultural value. What is needed badly is some thorough mixing of the new arrivals and older residents into unified communi-

ties. In the meantime, Israel will have to take some serious emergency measures to provide a percentage of Yishuv citizens to new dwelling areas, by making officials, teachers and other office bearers efficient in the centers of new immigrants, actually live where they are working.

Zipori—An American Youth Venture

By JEKUTHIEL

JERUSALEM.—Some 300 persons milled excitedly around on the hilltop, miles from any other settlement, in the Nazareth area. A dozen Israeli flags waved and fluttered in the brisk breeze atop their temporary poles. Two tents and three unfinished wooden huts provided the only shade. There was not a tree, not a building, not a sign of civilization except these 300 people who had come to participate in the ceremonies at the founding of Zipori.

Zipori is not found in any of the lists of settlements—yet. It is brand new. In many respects it is like the dozens of other new colonies which have been established in recent months by young Israelis; yet it has a character all its own and to American Jews it has a special significance, for in Zipori is the first contingent of American General Zionists—boys and girls from Masada and Junior Hadassah.

Even in Israel the colony is being watched with careful eye, for allied with the Americans is a group of sabras, native-born, city-bred young folks who have forsaken the comforts of Tel Aviv and Haifa for life on this bleak hill. They are the first group of settlers from the Young Maccabee Movement and their parents and relatives from the cities inspected the hill and the tents with all the solicitude which American parents would have shown were they present.

From the Beginning

We decided to be in on this settlement from the beginning, which meant that we joined the young folks at Raanana, their point of departure. Four A.M. on the great day found everyone up and ready.

After a quick breakfast, the truck was loaded with food, equipment and all the personnel who could clamber aboard. As we trembled with the early morning cold and were jolted around on the swaying truck which hurtled forward on the still dark roads, one of the young sabras spoke up:

"When you see it in the movies, it isn't like this!"

The sun rose and with it the group's spirits and all soon broke into song.

Arrival at the site provoked some cheers but meant only joining the advance party which had already left its mark on the land.

Work to Be Done

I was restrained from taking pictures of the new settlers as they leaped excitedly from the truck ("It won't look good for the American visitors to take pictures while the others work"), only to note that the sabras pranced around with their cameras before pitching in.

There was work to be done. There were rocks to be hauled away, thorny weeds to be cleared, potatoes to be peeled . . . and the job was done.

After lunch, the visitors began streaming in by taxi, bus and private car. Fond parents, American tourists, Zionist officials and curious Arab neighbors mingled in the crowd. Vying in popularity were the soda tent, where "cold" drinks were dispensed, and the head table, where the officials delivered their speeches. The latter ran a good second.

Most of the speeches were addressed to the new chalutzim. They were told of their responsibilities and duties, of the

faith which the Movement had placed in them, of the great hope for the future. The visitors and the tourists applauded each address, but ironically, few of the chalutzim, the guests of honor, were in the audience. Several dozen of them were on the other side of the hill, clambering over the skeletons of their new buildings and affixing the interlocking tiles on the roofs. The curious seeker would have found most of the remainder in the other tent, drinking gazes, resting, swapping stories and waiting until the clamor was over so that they could go on with their work. Celebration was for others.

The supply of bottled soda and the cattery gave out at about the same time and the visitors, properly photographed from every angle, began to clear out.

The ceremonies incidental to the establishment of Zipori were over but all the hard work remained. There was no electricity in the new settlement. All the water had to be carried by hand from the spring far down in the valley. Now the true pioneering was to begin.

The Example

The 30 young Americans doubtless fell asleep late that night. They must have realized that hundreds of their colleagues back in the States were waiting to learn of their experience and were prepared to direct their own lives accordingly.

But the young Americans on this hilltop near Nazareth must have wondered, too, if they would be left to carry on this struggle all alone. They knew that in Israel, if you belong to the right party, or have the right political support, you find things are done for you. This group

treasured its independence. Would they, as a result, be neglected and ignored?

A week later, visiting the General Zionist colony of Nitzanim, down in the South, I found out what they meant. Nitzanim had been overrun by the Egyptians and the surviving members had been carried off to Egyptian prison camps. Released after the war, they had returned and were trying to pick up the strands of their broken lives. The widows among them faced the future bravely.

Support for Others

There were other colonies which had been destroyed too and it hurt, deep down, to see how powerful organizations sprang to the support of their neighbors with funds, with machinery, with support of all kinds—support which the General Zionists are not organized to give in Israel.

They told their story to the American tourists who came, for, after all, was not America the great center of General Zionism? The response was negligible and so the broken survivors of Nitzanim drove their one tractor to the limit of its power, but one tractor cannot cover an area where five tractors are needed.

This is doubtless what the 30 Americans in Zipori meant when they said:

"After the ceremony is forgotten and all the pictures have been printed, we hope they won't forget us."

I heard from Zipori again just the other day. They still have no electricity. And they still have to cart their water up to the top of the hill where they established their colony, in obedience to the dictates of the strategy of Israeli over-all defense.

...all these people with their baggage (and the hundreds of baby carriages) swinging up into the hold in huge nets, to say nothing of the vast quantities of food and water being loaded on board.

Particularly effective were the activities of a committee of DPs who were emptying four huge baggage cars which had just arrived from the assembly point in the U. S.-British sector of Germany. They worked feverishly, as if imbued with a religious fervor that they had been chosen to be the guides and the directors of the unloading activity, as if it were a *mitzvah* to have been chosen for their labor, as labor it was indeed. They worked from morning till night, until all were safely aboard.

The immigrants found sympathetic hands awaiting them on deck though many feared and refused assistance, so fearful were they to part with their "precious" belongings. They had to be assured their possessions would be returned. In all of this activity, there was evidence of experienced planning, direction and organization. It followed a precise tempo and movement and at the moment of the announced sailing time, the dock was cleared of all baggage and humanity, all safely aboard, without incident or accident.

Mediterranean Taxi

The *Negbah*, a small ship, Jewish-owned and manned almost exclusively by Jews, has had an exciting career. It is called the "taxi of the Mediterranean," bringing its cargo of humanity to Haifa and hurrying back to Marseilles for new cargo. Its master, Captain Edmond Sagi, a Hungarian Jew, is an experienced naval officer with tremendous responsibility and sympathy, who appreciates the importance of his task, that of being virtually savior to unfortunate thousands. Whatever facilities the ship has



Refugees on the dock at Marseilles waiting to board the *Negbah* which took them to Israel.

Chemicals, Ltd., in which the Corporation is a leading advisor and investor, represents an investment to date of \$1,500,000. Mr. Szold said. Expansion plans calling for the addition of a mixed fertilizer plant will require about \$3,000,000 more for buildings and equipment. This plant will be able to supply all of Israel's fertilizer needs, Mr. Szold said.

hile spare parts and tires, and \$400,000 for miscellaneous goods. Another dispatch to the ICA states that David Remez, Israel Minister of Communications, recently disclosed that three-fifths of travelers by sea to and from Israel sailed under the Israeli flag. Mr. Remez estimated that some 250,000 passengers had spent a total of \$5,000,000 (\$15,000,000) on fares.

Ancient Israeli City Discovered Within Boundaries of Tel Aviv

By H. WEISKOPF

TEL AVIV.—A year ago, when the Egyptian army was still only 30 miles south of Tel Aviv, a Jewish archeologist happened to spend some hours of auxiliary military duty on a green hill in the northern outskirts of the temporary capital. There was a beautiful view there, on Tel Aviv and on its little harbor. The Yarkon river flowed at the bottom of the hillock. Suddenly the trained eye of the archeologist caught a piece of clay with ancient Hebrew lettering on it. He started decoding the script and found this to be something like an old Import License dating back to the days of King Solomon of Israel, which read as follows: "Gold from Ophir destined to Beth Heron"—"One hundred pieces of gold for Beth Heron" signed: "Ahiyahu, Servant of the King." "Servant of the King" in the days of David and Solomon was the official designation of senior government officials.

Ancient Price List

The soldier-archeologist started looking for more evidence of ancient life in the vicinity and found another piece of clay on which was written: "One hundred units of wine equal one thousand units of oil," a sort of price list of the days of King Solomon. When the war subsided, the archeologist returned to the site of Tel Kassala with numerous assistants to start large-scale excavations. A large city was seen revealed. It was an outpost fortress, founded in the days of the

Judges, destroyed by the Assyrians, rebuilt at the time of the Second Temple and destroyed again by the Romans. The fortress reached its most prosperous period in the days of King Solomon, when it served as a trading station. Here gold was imported from Ophir, wherever this may have been, and cedar wood from the friendly kingdom of Tyre.

Cypriot, Persian, Assyrian and Roman vases and other articles imported from abroad bear evidence of the fact that Tel Kassala was an internationally important Israeli trading post for many centuries. But what is most important from a historical point of view is the fact that the revelation of Tel Kassala is definite proof of the fact that Tel Aviv stands on ancient Israeli territory, a fact which was contested by many historians. It was believed that during the days of the First Temple, the coastal plain of Israel, right up to Nathania and possibly beyond, belonged to the Philistines, whose capital was at Gat or Gaza. The excavations of Tel Kassala prove beyond any doubt that Israeli rule extended up to the river Yarkon, i.e. up to the present municipal area of Tel Aviv at the period of maximum Philistine expansion, in the days of the Judges, when the Israeli kingdom was only under construction.

There is no doubt that the population of Tel Kassala lived under permanent front-line conditions, and in spite of expanded trade,

had to be ready for Philistine attacks, or even attacks from other powers, coming by boat through the Mediterranean. Excavations revealed a serious and extremely well-developed local arms industry. Copper arrows and lances were found in perfect condition and so were the foundries where they were made. There were also weapons made of bronze and the relevant industrial equipment. One room, which must have been a government office, probably also the office of Ahiyahu, Servant of the King, contained several dozen official government seals of various kinds: there were seals for parchment, for clay and for metal. They were of amazing workmanship and the size of a normal shilling or half dollar coin of our days. Other seals were much larger and were used as trade marks on local produce.

Ancient Jaffa?

Some people believe that the new city found—whose name nobody has yet been able to discover—Tel Kassala being the name of the local Arab village already flooded by the expansion of Tel Aviv—is nothing else but ancient biblical Jaffa, but this is highly uncertain. What is obvious is the fact that the temporary capital of the State of Israel in our time, stands on territory which belonged to the Kingdom of Israel from its very beginning and is as much a part of Israeli history as any other part of the Holy Land.

Tremendous Role of Private Industry in Israel Stressed

The tremendously important role played by private industry and private capital in the Israeli economy has been pointed up in a new bulletin issued by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Entitled "Investing in Israel—What You Should Know About the Economy of the Jewish State," the brochure was written by P. Bernard Nortman, of the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency in New York.

Wide Range

Most industries in Israel are completely run by private companies, the bulletin points out. About 80 to 90 per cent of the industries in the country are so operated. "Private industry," it states, "dominates the metal working, chemical, paper and printing, diamond, textile and clothing, dye, woodworking, leather and certain segments of the building materials and construction industries. The citrus industry and other food processing businesses are mainly under private control."

40 Branches Represented

"Private industry penetrates every pore of the Israeli economy. Representing the interests of private industry and trade in all matters are the Manufacturers Association and the

Chamber of Commerce. The Manufacturers Association represents 40 branches of industry, each branch having a department concerned with such problems as raw material supply, marketing and distribution, export trade and labor-management relations. The activities of these branches are coordinated by the Council of the Association.

"Special agencies have been set up by the Association to handle industry-wide activities. Financing of raw material imports is carried out by the Palestine Industrial Bank of the Association and development of export markets by the Foreign Trade Institute.

International Participation

"The Chambers of Commerce in Tel Aviv and Haifa function like those of other countries and participate in conferences of the International Chamber of Commerce."

The great need of Israel for investment of capital is explicitly stated in the brochure which declares that "Israel's urgent requirement at the present time is private capital. If private enterprise displays the boldness necessary in a young, pioneering country and invests capital in the quantities needed, there is no doubt that individual enterprise will continue to prosper and will be a vital force in shaping the future of the Jewish State."



The plant of the Palestine Electric Company at Haifa.

Guitars in the Negev

By PRISCILLA B. FISHMAN

TEL AVIV.—From A to Z, from Argentina to Zion, is a long and difficult road, but the end was reached this month when 66 young people from Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay established the first Latin American kibbutz in Israel.

On a commanding hill, overlooking the plains of the coastal Negev, which stretch from horizon to horizon without a vestige of human habitation other than the serpentine white road twisting along the grey-green of the gulleys, stands Me-falsim (pavers of the way), with its unfinished prefabricated barracks, two oil stoves which serve as kitchen and piles of luggage pasted with labels from Montevideo, Santiago, Sao Paulo and Buenos Aires.

Much of the luggage was of excellent quality, mute witness to the fact that these were no refugees from want and hardship, but young people of background and means who were seeking new

to pursue a peaceful agricultural life, these sons and daughters of South America are prepared for the ever-present danger of a sudden Arab attack on their lonely outpost.

The first calf belonging to the kibbutz was brought in, trussed and bleating in its infant fright. Instantly, the girls of the kibbutz were clustered around the soft warm animal, uttering small cries of delight and wonder. The on-looker could not help but look to the future when such things as calves and cows, horses and chickens, would be an accepted part of everyday kibbutz life, and these youngsters (their average age is 23) would be experienced workers of the soil, matured pioneers. And looking at the lone calf, one thought involuntarily of the stack of armaments and prayed that the calves would increase and the arms decrease in number.



The high skill of Israeli workers is made good use of in the diamond industry in the country.

EVER SINCE THE ISRAELI government launched its so-called "austerity program," the topic of "austerity" has been one of the favorite sources of humor in the new state. Some of these jokes seek to give the impression that austerity will last forever, as note: Two little girls, on their way home from school, stopped in front of a smart dress shop to admire one of the latest creations. "Isn't it lovely?" exclaimed one. "Sure is," agreed her wide-eyed companion. "When I grow up, I'm going to have one just like it." "Oh no you're not," retorted the other. "Haven't you heard of austerity?"

Here's another example: A man in a Tel Aviv coffee house was asked to pay 63 mills for one cup of coffee. Outraged, he turned to the waiter: "Is this an austerity charge?" he demanded. "No, sir," replied the waiter, "the austerity is in the coffee, not in the price."

Top That

One of the busiest men in Israel today is Brigadier Yeheskel Sacher, the Chief of Police. His

job is twofold: first, to build up an effective police force and then, to get the public to like it. And while the Brigadier is busy with executive duties, his assistants are occupied interviewing likely candidates for the force. One such candidate was a young Scotman, an RAF veteran, who had left his native hearth to take part in the fight for Israel's freedom. Having been discharged from the air force, he decided to stay in the new country and try a police career. He passed the written examination and now faced an interviewer. "What would you do," he was asked, "if you had to disperse a crowd?"

The Scotsman smiled. "I don't know what I'd do here in Tel Aviv," he drawled, "but if I were home in Edinburgh, I'd pass around the hat."

A young soldier who had been decorated for gallantry returned home on leave. "Why didn't you

Perhaps the most significant difference between this day and the countless other first days of other kibbutzim was the black snake of a pipe stretching down the hillside, carrying water to this new settlement in the heart of the Negev. The inhabitants of other Negev settlements understand the significance: Mefalsim will not have to wait for its water.

Mefalsim is only two and a half kilometers from the "no man's land" between the Israeli and Egyptian front lines. The gate leading into the settlement was decorated with flowers and bore the legend *Bruchim Habeim*, but the armed guards on either side of the welcoming sign were on the alert for unwelcome intruders and a pile of Sten guns, rifles and ammunition, filling one of the few rooms which have a roof, is the most important possession of the kibbutz. Though they hope

Israel Laughs

By PAUL STEINER

write when you won the medal?" asked his mother.

The soldier shrugged: "It wasn't my turn to write," he replied.

An American newspaperman visiting in Israel went on a tour of places that not long ago had been battle areas. Near the City of Jerusalem, a fortress was pointed out to him where 50 Israeli fighters had forced an Arab garrison of nearly 500 men to surrender. "Amazing," exclaimed the American, "ordinarily the ratio is about 8 to 1 in favor of the attacker."

"Well," replied his host, "this was kind of an odd war and we didn't have much time for statistics."

For the Messiah

Here are three anecdotes about Chaim Weizmann which are making the rounds in Israel these days: When President

Weizmann arrived in Israel after having been elected to the highest office by the Knesset, he held a press conference during the course of which he was asked to make a statement regarding the incorporation of all of Jerusalem and various other areas into the new Jewish State. Weizmann smiled his kind, wise smile. "Gentlemen," he said, "let us not rush things too much—let's leave a few things for the Messiah to take care of."

It is said that Dr. Weizmann, now 75 years old, has a sense of age and its drawbacks not given to most other mortals. Returning from a trip abroad, he recently confided to a friend: "You, know, I've learned that there are certain things you can do at 70 that you can't do so easily at 75."

The third anecdote concerns a conversation piece between the President and his cook. As he

Among the many friends of the new settlers who joined Mefalsim for the opening ceremony, marking the first day on the land were the president of the Israeli Knesset, Mr. Sprinzak, the president of the Zionist Organization of Argentina and representatives of the Keren Kayemet, the Army, national institutions and kibbutzim. Mefalsim was presented with a small sack of earth from Mosesville, that unhappy effort of Baron de Hirsch who confused the Z with the A and tried to make of Argentina a Zion for his people. The new settlers, many of them children and grandchildren of the early Jewish farmers of Mosesville, sent back to Argentina some earth from their kibbutz, urging those left behind to follow them to Zion.

After the ceremony the guests returned to their homes, leaving Mefalsim alone on its hilltop for the first night of its existence. The afternoon had marked a milestone in the life of Latin American Jewry.

was resting at his home in Rehovoth the day after his election, he was approached by the girl looking a bit perturbed. It was evident she had something on her mind. "What is it?" asked Weizmann.

"I really don't know how to address you from now on. Shall I call you Professor as I have always done, or shall I call you Mr. President?"

Weizmann replied: "Well, I really don't care how you call me, as long as the borscht is good."

Issue New Book On Life of Herzl

A new book dealing with the life story of Theodor Herzl, entitled "Theodor Herzl, the Jew and the Man," will appear in November, according to an announcement by the publishers, Storm Publishers, of New York City. The author of this latest volume on the founder of political Zionism is Dr. Oscar Frank, organizer and formerly president of the Urania Institute for Adult Education in Prague and secretary to Dr. Herzl.



All beginnings are hard but Beersheba, in the Negev, is a place with vast opportunities. This Bulgarian shoemaker has set up his workshop under a shady tree in one of the city's streets.

A Last Pilgrimage To Herzl's Grave

By DR. JAKOB ROSENTHAL

On that unforgettable day in July, 1904, when the remains of Dr. Theodor Herzl were lowered into the family grave, the cemetery at Doehling was too small to admit the tens of thousands of mourners who had come from all corners of Europe to pay their last tribute to the deceased leader.

The shock of the sad and sudden news still written on their faces—so contemporary reports

Neue Freie Presse and his contributions were admired as the most accomplished in contemporary journalism. In point of fact, he created a new style in Viennese journalism. His plays were successfully staged at the Burgtheater. He was a very popular character among the intellectuals and artists. The same Vienna, however, deserted Herzl and mocked him when she learned that he was the author of *Das Judenland*. The Jewish State, a

Advice to Industrial Investors

By DR. BEN ZION STERNBERG

Investment Center, Israeli Ministry of Trade and Industry

TEL AVIV.—The experience accumulated by the government's Investment Center may be of some benefit to persons who wish to set up a factory either alone or with other partners, or who contemplate extending an existing enterprise. While these notes are of a general character, only, they will nevertheless give prospective investors abroad a general survey of the situation before the first practical measures can be taken for the foundation or expansion of an industrial undertaking in Israel.

Let us assume that market research has already proved that there is a local demand for the articles to be manufactured. Let us further assume that careful preliminary calculations have shown that these goods can be produced in Israel at a price bearing a reasonable relation to the world market price.

National Interest Decisive

However, to ensure the support of the prospective enterprise by the Israel authorities, it is not enough that, from the point of view of private enterprises, it is a feasible undertaking. For in view of the shortage of stocks of raw materials and of foreign currency, the government must give priority to enterprises which are important from the point of view of the national economy. Israel's demand for chocolate and sweets, for example, is not only met by the manufacturing capacity of the existing enterprises but there is even a production potential for large-scale exports. It would thus not be in the general interest if, to the existing enter-

prises, petition might perhaps lower the price of chocolate be accepted, as the cost calculation of the present factories are strictly controlled by the Ministry of Supply and Rationing which, after consultation with the factories concerned, has fixed uniform prices for chocolate. These prices, after taking into consideration the cost of production and amortization in respect of investments, provides for a fair profit to the enterprise.

If production is intended for the local market, the prospective manufacturer who needs foreign currency for the import of his raw materials will have to prove that the commodity in question is not yet produced in sufficient quantities (or not at all) by local industry and that it is an essential commodity for our national economic life. Foreign currency for the importation of raw materials may also be released if proof is submitted that a certain commodity is not yet produced by modern production methods or in satisfactory quality or at reasonable prices. Israel has, for example, at present no factory producing fine paper and newsprint. Foreign currency for the importation of wood pulp for the production of paper would therefore readily be made available if the local product could be sold at a reasonable price. On the other hand, in view of the shortage of foreign currency, the State of Israel cannot make available this currency for a new enterprise, e.g., in the cosmetic industry producing for the local market only, even if the article is an exceptional one, offering no competition and which may have been produced very success-

can be produced in Israel at prices which are competitive internationally, foreign currency will be released for the importation of raw materials if such allocation can at least be compensated by the export earnings. Authority for the transfer of the producer's profits and, if necessary, credit amortization rates to the foreign investor, would not offer difficulties and would therefore be granted by the Israel authorities. For if foreign capital enters Israel, resulting in employment of local workers and in the earning of foreign currency through exports, it is obvious that an enterprise of this kind deserves every assistance possible from Israel's authorities. Therefore it will also be possible to comply with the justified demands of foreign investors that a fair interest of their invested capital may be paid to them in the same currency as that of its country of origin when the enterprise was founded.

A very important asset in the foundation of export industries will be their established connection with foreign countries from which Israel will benefit. There have been cases of manufacturers intending to emigrate to Israel who sold their enterprise abroad, including its export connections, because they had neglected to investigate fully the export possibilities from Israel. As a result, these businessmen had to create new connections with foreign countries. If the parent enterprise continues to operate abroad, it can make available to the subsidiary enterprise in Israel machinery, raw materials at favorable prices,

Jews, and they viewed the most absurd 55 years ago, particularly by Vienna's assimilationist Jewish intellectuals.

The epicurean city, capital of the Dual Monarchy, with its love of good food, good wine, good music, dancing and theatre, the gay Kaiserstadt made Herzl the darling of its drawing rooms. It refused to follow him when the successful writer of yesterday suddenly became the messianically inspired leader of his people, determined to break his fetters and to lead it into the Promised Land.

"It was a singular day, a day in July, unforgettable to those who participated in the experience . . . The procession was endless . . . A tumult ensued at the cemetery; too many had suddenly stormed to his coffin, crying, sobbing, screaming in wild explosion of despair. It was almost a riot, a fury. All order was upset through a sort of elementary and ecstatic mourning such as I had never seen before nor since at a funeral."

This is how Stefan Zweig, the famous Austrian novelist and biographer, described the funeral in his autobiography, *The World of Yesterday*, his last work, completed before his suicide in Brazil in 1942.

Special Reason

Stefan Zweig, the brilliant biographer of Marie Antoinette, Joseph Fouché and the Three Masters, the author of *Amok* and *Jerusalem*, had special reason for mourning the great Zionist leader. It was Dr. Herzl, then the celebrated author and recognized leading feuilletonist in Vienna's journalism, who had opened the sacred pages of the *Neue Freie Presse*, Austria's famous newspaper, to the 19-year-old student Stefan Zweig.

One had to be a Viennese to understand that beautiful Vienna, where Herzl had been a much liked person for so many years, was a changeable and light-minded city. Herzl's journalistic career was a meteoric one. He was the feuilleton editor of the

Jews, and they viewed the most absurd 55 years ago, particularly by Vienna's assimilationist Jewish intellectuals.

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Herzl Mocked

Moritz Benedikt, the publisher of the *Neue Freie Presse*, forbade the very mention of the word Zionism in his newspaper. Herzl's journalistic colleagues turned their backs at him. They had nothing but sarcasm for the author of *The Jewish State*, nothing but irony for the man who was about to revolutionize Jewish history.

Herzl became a subject for caricatures and satirical articles. When he would enter a theatre or an art exhibit, the people whispered jeeringly: "His Majesty has arrived."

However, his death startled the city. Even the cynics realized the meaning of the Herzl saga.

On that unforgettable day in July, 1904, even Vienna realized it—perhaps for the first time—how much hope and passion this man had brought into the minds and souls of his dispersed people through the power of his idea, his kingly messianic dream.

Theodor Herzl died at 44. And only during the last eight years of his life he recognized and fulfilled his mission, turning that short span of life into a heroic saga and winning the imperishable and ever growing love of generations and generations of his people.

The Zionists of Vienna, who had the privilege of working with

would also elicit considerable amounts of hard currency for the importation of cocoa beans and sugar from abroad. Nor can the argument that more com-

Herzl in his lifetime, became the guardians of his grave. They did their utmost to be worthy of this historic privilege of watching over the sacred shrine of the Jewish people. This situation led to a sort of an ambivalence. As Zionists, the Viennese delegates to World Zionist Congresses were among the strongest supporters of the proposals for transferring Herzl's remains to the Land of Israel. But as Viennese, they felt that the removal of this shrine would create a great spiritual vacuum in their lives. Herzl's grave served Vienna's Zionists for four and a half decades as a spiritual refuge and a place for holy pilgrimages.

Viennese Pay Homage

It was part of the tradition of Vienna's Zionists to pay their homage to the memory of their great leader by staging impressive pilgrimages to his grave on the 20th of Tammuz (the Hebrew date corresponding to the 3rd of July, the day of his death in 1904). But there were also processions to the grave on other occasions. A leading member of the Zionist World Executive or Actions Committee who arrived in Vienna never failed to pay his respects to Herzl's grave. And Vienna's Jews went to this grave in days of distress and despair as well as in days of joy. This tradition was not interrupted, even in the darkest days when Hitler's Gestapo ruled over Vienna. The few who remained kept the tradition alive.

The first Sunday in July was always set aside for the pilgrimage. The "Herzl-Grabgang," as the procession was called in German, attracted tens of thousands of people from all walks of Jew-

However, the situation is very different when we come to goods for export. In the case of goods which can be shown to be in good demand abroad and which

life. It was both a devoted tribute of love to the leader's immortal soul and a powerful demonstration of the growth of the Movement that he created.

I remember these pilgrimages to Herzl's grave from my early youth. I hardly missed one. I still remember the first time I took part in the procession. It was during the First World War, when I was a child. Later, I viewed it as my privilege to cover the story of the "Herzl-Grabgang" for my papers *Der Wiener Tag* and *Die Stimme*.

And I remember the last time I visited Herzl's grave. I stood there with nine other Jews, forming the *minyan* required for the utterance of the Kaddish—the Prayer for the Dead. This was the tragic year of 1938. The Gestapo Chief, Eichmann, who was in charge of Jewish affairs in Vienna, finally permitted a delegation of ten men, each of whom had to represent an organization or institution, to observe Herzl's anniversary at his grave. I was there in my capacity as editor of the *Zionistische Rundschau*, the only newspaper permitted the 180,000 Jews in Vienna by the grace of the Nazis.

The peaceful landscape, the summer green of the vineyards, parks and gardens of the beautiful cottage district was as attractive as ever. An atmosphere of peace lay over the cemetery, the most beautiful of the city. But the ten of us stood in silence before the grave of our greatest leader. We wept bitterly. Outside these peaceful walls, brutal force awaited us.

Standing on that unforgettable day before Herzl's grave, I was thinking of the men who used to head our processions in the better days. Some were dead.

the parent corporations are, a geographical proximity to Israel may be interested in the export business of the Israel branch as well.

Others were prisoners of the Nazis. I still think of them now, when Herzl's final wish has been fulfilled and his remains have, finally, been laid to rest in the holy earth of Jerusalem covered and protected by the hundreds of blue and white bags containing the soil of Israel's settlements and villages from Dan to Beer-sheba.

I Remember

I remember the noble face of Chief Rabbi Prof. Zvi Perets Chajes, who revolutionized the spiritual life of his community, and the scholarly head of Chief Rabbi Dr. David Feuchtwang, Chajes' successor in office and the first Viennese rabbi to join Herzl. I remember Robert Stricker, the valiant and uncompromising leader, and Dr. Desider Friedmann, the first Zionist to be elected to the presidency of Vienna's old Jewish Community Council, both of whom perished in Auschwitz. I remember with grief the modest Adolph Boehm, the historian of the Zionist Movement and one of the foremost spiritual leaders in Austrian Zionism. I remember many others.

It is good to know that at least one person of the old guard is still with us: 77-year-old Dr. Isidor Schalit, Herzl's first secretary, the first to hoist the Zionist flag over the roof of the Basle Municipal Casino at the first Zionist Congress in 1897; the man who was one of the pallbearers at Herzl's funeral in Vienna 45 years ago, was also the chief pall-bearer during the ceremonies of the removal of Herzl's remains from the almost Judenrein Vienna and their interment in Jerusalem in the re-constituted State of Israel.

Hidden Jokers Seen in Reported New British Conciliatory Plan on Israel Territory, Arab Refugees

By J. L. TELLER

LAKE SUCCESS.—Efforts to obtain confirmation in official circles of the recent spate of reports that Britain has adopted a more favorable attitude towards Israel have brought up "impressions"—but no concrete evidence—from persons in contact with Brit-

ain's Middle East experts that London has begun to view the Israeli situation more realistically. These "impressions" are based on negative evidence — Britain has of late not been pressing Israel with regard to the repatriation of Arab refugees and the ceding of territory acquired beyond the UN partition frontiers and the magazines and newspapers that reflect Foreign Office opinion have made no comment, as indeed the Foreign Office has not, on Washington's demand that Israel repatriate 250,000 Arabs, notwithstanding Israel's "voluntary" offer to take in 100,000.

British Plan

This is all the evidence available to date with regard to an alleged change in British policy. Dispatches from Lausanne, based on unattributed statements in "British circles," but containing not a single quote from an official communique or by an official person, claim that:

(a) The British agree that Israel cannot maintain her territorial integrity in a lesser area than under her rule but

of 100,000 Arabs by Israel, Iraq release 100,000 Jews for settlement in Israel, Britain may appear to be suggesting a transfer of populations, a plan favored by Israel. However, it is a unilateral transfer — Israel is to take in both the Jews and the Arabs, thus the Arab states are to be unburdened of 200,000, not 100,000, persons. Iraq's Jews, of course, will be welcome in Israel, whatever the conditions under which they will have been released.

(d) However, here is the real catch: Israel is to compensate the Arab refugees not repatriated, but no mention is contained — in these reports — of Arab states' compensation to Israel for the damage their forces wrought nor is there any mention that the released Iraqi Jews would be permitted to remove or convert their assets. It looks very much like Israel would be paying the piper — compensation to the non-repatriated Arab refugees — as well as footing the bill for repatriating 100,000 Arabs and resettling 100,000 Iraqi Jews, while the Iraqi government gets rid of the latter and retains their assets.

Rumors With a Motive?

This analysis is based on the premise that there is some truth to the reports of a British compromise plan. It may be, of course, that there is no truth at

all brutally from the sterling moorings.

(f) Israel, in Britain's view, is a potential pro-American, hence non-or-anti-British base from a commercial viewpoint. Efforts to wean her away from America cannot be regarded as waste. The State Department, ironically, by following the pattern of British Foreign Office policy, has caused some chilling off of pro-American enthusiasm in Israel. Why not further the alienation? Britain's foreign policy makers have always felt happiest as intermediaries.

It may also be that on seeing



These tiny tots in a reception camp in Israel find shelter in the arms of a nurse.

Britain's efforts to woo Israel, Washington will about-face and stop pressuring Israel. A Washington about-face would backfire against Britain but would also further the interests of both Israel and the U.S. and contribute to stability in the Middle East.

Some of my statements above pertaining to the rivalry between Britain and the United States may seem in conflict with a recent statement issued in Washington, following talks between Secretary of State Acheson and Foreign Secretary Bevin, that they have reached "a community of views" with regard to problems facing the Middle East. It is generally assumed that this statement in no way indicates an actual agreement, since it would

beginning of explorations by all three powers of an over-all Middle East settlement. One should not view the prospect for such agreement with undue optimism.

This evaluation is based on unconfirmed reports which have caused premature elation in Jewish circles.

The Jerusalem Report

The report on Jerusalem issued by the UN Conciliation Commission goes beyond the original UN decision on the internationalization of Jerusalem by banning any increase of Jewish or Arab population in the city and also by deliberately omitting all mention of the nationality of the residents of Jerusalem. Under the original UN resolution for Jerusalem, the

minor territorial adjustment may be required, (which is in sharp contrast to America's demands that Israel cede the Negev if she is to retain Western Galilee); (b) they concede that a substantial Arab minority in Israel would not contribute to that country's peace and to the stability of the Middle East; hence, they propose that Israel's offer to repatriate 100,000 Arabs be accepted, and in addition, that 100,000 Jews be released by Iraq and resettled in Israel; (c) that the State of Israel compensate those Arab refugees that will not be repatriated; (d) that the Arabs not repatriated to Israel be resettled in Syria and Trans-Jordan (no mention is made of the Fertile Crescent region in Iraq as a possible resettlement area); (e) Abdullah annex Central Palestine and the Jerusalem issue be solved by agreement between Israel and Abdullah.

On the assumption that this report, as yet unconfirmed from any official source, is substantially correct, let us examine it point for point:

(a) Territorial adjustments, the terms reportedly used by Britain, can involve the greatest latitude, one way or another; it might involve Elath, for example, although British experts claim privately that a peacetime possession of this area is really not important to them, since their Navy would have no difficulty seizing it in event of emergency.

(b) By conceding that Israel cannot afford to repatriate more than another 100,000 Arabs, the British are grabbing at the best bargain for fear that Israel might withdraw her offer. The additional 100,000 plus the 170,000 Arabs already in Israel would constitute a substantial minority and a security risk, so that the sincerity of Britain's reluctance to create a minority problem in Israel is subject to speculation.

(c) By proposing that simultaneously with the repatriation

have been circulated to create favorable American public opinion in the U.S. at a time when American-British monetary readjustments agreed upon at the tripartite Washington talks may require the consent of Congress.

Others reasons are:

(a) The Clapp Commission is touring the Middle East and Britain wants to steal the lightning from America by having herself unofficially committed to a settlement acceptable to Israel, before the American chairman of that Commission proposes a similar American plan; she may be seeking even to forestall a more favorable American plan. Having reneged on Palestine pledges in the past, she can certainly, if required, deny these unofficial reports.

(b) With the assassination of Zayim, Britain has once again packaged Syria, Iraq and Trans-Jordan and weakened both French and American influence in this area. By winning over Israel, she hopes to create an unadulterated British sphere of influence and reduce refractory Egypt to her real small size.

(c) America is committed to assist in the resettlement and repatriation of the Arab refugees, and by quickly obtaining Israeli-Arab agreement to her plan, Britain would assure the inflow of American capital into the area for the building up of Trans-Jordanese bases.

(d) By proposing the resettlement of Arab refugees in Syria and Trans-Jordan and not in Iraq, Britain seeks to make certain that Israel's borders are densely populated by an enemy population.

Useful as Ally

(e) In the event of a real break with the dollar, which would require the isolationist drawing together of the sterling countries and all states dealing with Britain, even Israel might be useful as an ally although not so long ago Britain had cut her



A. K. HELM
British Ambassador to Israel

UJA Calls on U.S. Jewry For Immediate Aid in Crisis

Following are the resolutions that were adopted at the Emergency National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal held in Washington last week:

Resolution on Cash Crisis

Today the economic foundations of Israel are endangered because the resources required for the absorption of the vast immigration have not been made available. We American Jews must shoulder our full share of responsibility in this common enterprise.

Having heard a detailed description of the financial plight of the agencies concerned with immigration into Israel and of the other agencies of the United Jewish Appeal at the Emergency National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal, we, the delegates assembled, call upon the Jewish community of America to take extraordinary action to meet an extraordinary emergency.

Because the life and death of individuals is at stake, we call upon every contributor to translate his pledge into cash immediately. We call upon the communities of America to mobilize all contributors for an extraordinary cash collection in order to meet the critical financial position arising from this immigration into Israel. We urge every community to provide for the UJA within the coming weeks the total amount that would be intended for the United Jewish Appeal as a result of the 1949 campaigns and to achieve that objective not only through cash collections but through borrowings from banks, individuals and every other source possible.

Because of the inadequacy of funds available to the United Jewish Appeal to meet critical needs,

and U.S. representatives to achieve a real agreement. The statement is viewed as "pop talk" to help create a more optimistic public opinion following the tripartite monetary talks, particularly U. S. pledges to invest in sterling area countries.

French Foreign Minister Schumann's joining these conversations, however, may indicate the

either the state of Israel or the independent Arab state which was to have been set up in the non-Israeli portion of Palestine.

The Israelis look forward to the development of Jerusalem as an absorptive base for several hundred thousand additional Jewish immigrants. The new plan by the UN Conciliation Commission would exclude this possibility.

we urge all Jewish communities to conduct supplementary campaigns for the United Jewish Appeal, wherever feasible.

Wherever allotments to the United Jewish Appeal have already been made, we urge that they be reviewed and reconsidered in consultation with representatives of the United Jewish Appeal so that full consideration may be given to the critical emergency needs of the United Jewish Appeal. We urge upon all communities which have not yet made allotments for 1949 to defer such decision until representatives of the United Jewish Appeal have had an opportunity of presenting its needs to the end that a mutually satisfactory understanding may be reached with regard to the United Jewish Appeal.

We urge upon all communities which are planning with respect to 1949 or 1950 campaigns that any campaign which includes the United Jewish Appeal shall not be launched without first reaching an understanding with the United Jewish Appeal regarding goal, allocation and the ultimate distribution of funds raised.

Resolution on 1950 Campaign

In view of the urgent nature of the problems facing the American Jewish community in relation to its tasks in Israel, Europe and the United States, we strongly urge upon all American Jewish communities that as regards any planning for 1950, they refrain from making any commitments, including those relating to capital funds, until after the National Conference of the United Jewish Appeal on November 25, 1949 shall have been held.

which, conference, shall, deal, with, this problem free from any po- ish cultural renaissance, the age of 13 years. This pro- of Jewish values, in Syracuse, to the praise of

Learning Hebrew Through Song

By PHILIP RUBIN

Pedagogues long ago discovered that songs can be of great help in teaching a language to children. They have found that the addition of melody is an enormous aid in remembering the words of a poem and thereby in expanding the vocabulary, once the words are translated, explained and understood.

In the case of the Hebrew language, learning through song would be helpful to adults as well as children. Hebrew is a difficult tongue for moderns, because its grammatical construction and vocabulary are ancient, related to no modern spoken language except Arabic, and not even allied to such ancient languages as Greek and Latin, which form the basis of several important modern tongues. Grammatical principles, of Hebrew or any other language, once mastered, are not apt to be forgotten. But vocabulary—not a few principles, but hundreds of words have to impress themselves on the mind and remain there. And more often than not it is very difficult to relate Hebrew words to words in some familiar language, in order to retain them in one's memory.

Poetic Language

Hebrew is a language of poetry, since it is the Bible that shaped it. A song is, of course, a poem that has been put to music. If the music appeals to us, if the melody, rhythm and harmony strike a responsive chord within us, we are much more apt to remember the words of the poem than if we were to

read it or hear it recited, even assuming that we understood the words perfectly in the first place. The acquisition of a Hebrew vocabulary is thus made easier for us, and since poetry, as I have said, is so important a part of Hebrew literature, modern as well as ancient, our knowledge of the language expands greatly as we learn to understand and remember its songs.

The Hebrew language, however, consists of far more than poetry. At this time, not only its literary prose but the prose of the everyday spoken language is becoming ever more important as the population of Israel, where Hebrew is the everyday language of the people, continues to grow. I readily admit that Hebrew prose, like any other prose, has words of its own and rules of its own which one cannot acquire by learning the words and the rules of Hebrew poetry accentuated by song alone. I admit, furthermore, that the same word, which we may understand when used in a song, we may be unable to grasp when used in a prose sentence.

Yet, granted all this, the Hebrew song does serve to enhance our knowledge of Hebrew words. The number of readers of Hebrew periodicals and books is very small in this country. Yet millions of American Jews, who would not dream of making an effort to read and understand a Hebrew journal or book—even if they had some Hebrew education—enjoy a Hebrew song and can readily be taught the meaning

of its words. A considerable number of the poems of the late great Hebrew bard, Chaim Nachman Bialik, to cite one instance, have been put to music by various Jewish composers. If through this means we can get people to understand and appreciate some of Bialik's poetry, I think we may have achieved something.

Sole Contact

American Zionist youth, so far as I have observed, sings a good deal of Hebrew. This is virtually its only contact with the language. Leaders of this Zionist youth could avail themselves of this opportunity to broaden and deepen the knowledge of the language among our younger folks. Those whose knowledge of Hebrew is great could, if they wished to take this trouble, sit down with those whose knowledge of Hebrew is scant and explain to the latter the meaning of each song which they enjoy singing. By learning to understand the words, the enjoyment would be increased.

Perhaps, too, this could in time lead to a greater desire to learn to read Hebrew prose than is now evident. Since Hebrew prose and poetry are more closely related than are the prose and poetry of the present-day Western languages, a thorough grounding in Hebrew poetry, employing music as an aid in this connection, may make the path to the acquisition of Hebrew prose far less difficult. Of course, the Hebrew prose that

we, in the Diaspora, will want to read may even then have to be made more relevant to our own lives here, more significant to our own experiences, than it is today. But that, too, is not impossible of achievement.

Meaningful Prayer

Our Hebrew prayer-book, which is part poetry and part prose, some of which is sung and some of which is recited, could easily be made understandable to the masses of our people here in this country and in other lands outside of Israel—even those prayers that are not sung outright. For prayer, even when it is only recited, is something that is as deeply felt by the individual reciting it as a melody that he may sing. If we assume that the average Jew who prays takes his prayers more or less seriously and is interested in them since they have some relevance and significance in his personal life, then we can also assume that he would be more than willing, that he would actually enjoy, learning the meaning of every single word of a prayer that his lips utter.

Thus song and prayer, melodies and words which stir us emotionally and spiritually, words whose full meaning we may not momentarily grasp, can and should, I believe, become invaluable aids in the acquisition of at least an elementary knowledge of Hebrew by Jews the world over who will continue to live outside the boundaries of the Jewish State.

school, will be eligible; that the congregations will perform the Bar Mitzvah ceremony on the Sabbath only, upon presentation by the candidate of a certificate from the Bar Mitzvah committee, which was set up by the Syracuse Jewish community."

Ideal Approach

The communities of Dallas and Syracuse deserve a *Yeshar Koach* and *ma'asot tov*. Their ideal approach to this phase of our Jewish problem should set a wonderful example for other Jewish communities to follow. It serves as a typical illustration of what a Jewish community can do when it is blessed with earnest, intelligent and spirited leaders. The communities, therefore, must be captured in the manner and effectiveness exemplified by the aforementioned communities and by the aroused and loyal supporters of Jewish survival within the community, before the ground is prepared for an invasion by forces from without. The ZOA should foster and encourage such undertakings by constant appeal to the enlightened Zionist leaders in their respective localities and exert every effort towards the attainment of this goal.

By the earnest, patient and intelligent planning and practical implementation of a clear, concise and definite program as heretofore indicated, *am Aharuth* and Jewish ignorance will gradually be weakened under the blows of public enlightenment and will at the end be liquidated and pushed out from the American Jewish scene. Only through the implementation of a program heretofore suggested, or any other similar thereto, may we hope to combat the Jewish ignorance and *am Aharuth* in this country and embark upon a new era of renaissance and cultural enlightenment of the American Jewish community.

Capture the Communities

By PAUL J. GAISER

The writer is a noted communal leader of Dayton (O.)

—Ed.

The barrage of letters and editorial comments on my article in the pre-convention issue of *The New Palestine* dealing with the question of Jewish education as a ZOA responsibility is very encouraging. It indicates the genuine interest of the Jewish public in this all-important problem.

Although many writers and some editorials strongly resented the reference in my article that the ZOA take the initiative in a crusade to rejuvenate and rehabilitate Jewish culture in America, nevertheless, the fact that the prevailing condition of Jewish culture and education in this country is annoying and disturbing our spirited leaders, is indeed an encouraging sign of awakening and of *chesedon hanefesh*. If, therefore, my article has accomplished nothing more than sounding the echo of *panu derech* in this tragic void, I am amply rewarded for my efforts.

It matters not who is delegated to this great task, or what Jewish organization assumes the leadership in this "holy war." This problem cannot be approached by any one organization, however strong and influential it may be. The present condition of Jewish culture and education in this country is the result of 25 years of neglect and abuse. It requires an operation of major proportion and therefore must be conducted and pursued by the joint effort of all organized groups in American Jewish life.

Preparations

I have suggested, in my previous article, a "paramount"



PAUL J. GAISER

litical party or influences and be subject to the control of no group or organization so that it has the freedom, poise and calmness required in the consideration and deliberation of this huge problem.

Until such conference is organized and comes into being, or until a joint effort is initiated by any organized group in this country, the spirited leaders in their respective communities can prepare the ground for this huge undertaking. The intelligent community leaders, in conjunction with qualified laymen and in co-operation with the rabbis, should inaugurate the move of Jewish cultural awakening in their respective communities. They must review in earnest the cultural and educational condition of their community and implement a practical and workable plan to

direction was made recently in several Jewish communities in this country, particularly in Dallas (Tex.) and Syracuse (N. Y.). The undertaking in these communities is encouraging indeed and their noble effort is a good example to follow, to the end that the rebellion against the ignorance which has taken hold of the Jewish masses in this country and the darkness which enveloped their spiritual life, be combatted at the source and provide a valuable ally from within to any qualified national group that may be delegated to lead in this battle.

While the Dallas and the Syracuse attempts are directed for the time being to only one phase of the general spiritual *heskeruth* in American Jewish life, namely, *Bar Mitzvah*, yet it indicates the healthy thinking of some of our spirited leaders and their practical approach toward Jewish enlightenment in their respective communities.

In August 1948, to the credit of Dr. Israel H. Weisfeld, chairman of the Board of Education, and other leaders of Dallas, the united Hebrew schools of Dallas, representing the consolidated educational organizations for all congregations in that community, adopted a resolution which reads, "Henceforth, the policy, in respect to *Bar Mitzvah* preparation, will be that of a minimum of three years Hebrew school training, or the equivalent thereof, be required before starting *Bar Mitzvah* preparation." Under this system, according to Dr. Weisfeld, a comprehensive Jewish knowledge will be expected of all *Bar Mitzvah* candidates.

Raises Standards

This rule negates the established precedent that a *Bar*

Margoshes to Head ZOA Israel Information Service

The appointment of Dr. Samuel Margoshes, noted publicist and Zionist authority and editor of ZINS (Zionist Information News Service), as chairman of the ZOA Israel Information Service in the United States, was announced this week by Daniel Frisch, ZOA president. The ZOA Information Service is being established as a complement to the ZOA House in Israel for the purpose of bringing full information on every phase of life in the Jewish State to American Jews.

Under the Frisch plan adopted by the National Administrative Council, it is intended to place the ZOA Israel Information Service within reach of all Jewish communities through ZOA districts.

It is expected that the ZOA Israel Information Service will begin functioning in the latter part of October.

The names of the co-chairmen and members of the committee will be announced in the forth-

coming issue of *The New Palestine*.



DR. SAMUEL MARGOSHES

institution of *Bar Mitzvah* to a degrading and humiliating state of mockery. The Dallas rule places the institution of *Bar Mitzvah* in its proper category in Jewish life. It prescribes a valid and valuable prerequisite, which aims to benefit not only the *Bar Mitzvah* candidate, but also to develop the individual spiritually and intellectually and afford him the reservoir from which to nourish himself in future years. The false standards and humiliating prerequisites of a short speech and memorized passages of the prophet as heretofore practiced, will, by such

Rabbi Irwin J. Hyman, president of the Rabbinical Council of Syracuse, Dr. Isaac Levitas, director of the Bureau of Jewish Education, and other leaders, a meeting of all rabbis of the community was called. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted to the effect that for every candidate who desires a *Bar Mitzvah* ceremony in the synagogue, proof of four years of satisfactory attendance in a required week-day Hebrew school be produced. According to Rabbi Hyman, "a transition period of four years will be allowed when all children

cal reports to the ZOA. In that opening shot of the campaign, Dr. Silver attacked official quarters in Washington, not sparing the highest levels, for their hush-hush and do-nothing policies which were keeping the doors of Palestine closed and entrapping in horrible doom millions of Europe's Jews. With justifiable sarcasm, he uttered the now famous sentence, "The tragic problems of the Jewish people in the world



The housing shortage in Israel makes it necessary to accommodate numbers of immigrants in temporary shelters such as this tent camp. Some 70,000 are still living in barracks and tents although a large housing program is under way.

and audiences in the foreground. They are not even in quality. On the other hand, one will have to look far to find addresses which after the event are so fascinating and instructive to read. Most of them follow a basic, recognizable pattern, the historical background carefully sketched, a ruthlessly logical and realistic analysis of the issues and then the conclusion. (Continued on Page 14)

Churchill's Defeat on the Palestine Issue

By HERBERT FREEDEN

The writer, noted English Zionist and author, is a frequent contributor to Zionist and general publications both at home and abroad.—Ed.

LONDON.—As the events of the war gather speed, so Winston Churchill's narration swells to a dramatic and powerful crescendo. The second volume of his story of the late World War ("Their Finest Hour") begins with the fateful days of the Battle of France in May, 1940, and ends at the new year of 1941, when England stood alone, the German invasion plans were still in the balance, U-boat packs were trying to cut the Atlantic lifeline and Mussolini attempted to get his spoil by attacking Greece and Egypt.

It is against this momentous background, which needs a Churchillian diction to be conveyed to the readers, that we find not a few references to Palestine and the position of the Jews there.

Slashes at Lloyd

Churchill's main concern in June, 1940, after the fall of France, was to set the British garrison in Palestine free and transfer the six battalions of infantry, nine regiments of yeomanry and eight battalions of Australian infantry stationed there, amounting to over 20,000 men, to the fighting fronts. On June 23, Churchill wrote to Lord Lloyd, then Secretary of State for the Colonies and renowned for his anti-Zionist bias: "The failure of the policy which you favor is proved by the very large numbers of sorely needed troops we have to keep in

Palestine. . . . This is the price we have to pay for the anti-Jewish policy which has been persisted in for some years. Should the war go heavily into Egypt, all these troops will have to be withdrawn and the position of the Jewish colonists will be one of the greatest danger. Indeed I am sure that we shall be told we cannot withdraw these troops, though they include some of our best and are vitally needed elsewhere. If the Jews were properly armed, our forces would become available and there would be no danger of the Jews attacking the Arabs, because they are entirely dependent upon us and upon our command of the seas. I think it is little less than a scandal that at a time when we are fighting for our lives, these very large forces should be immobilized in support of a policy which commends itself only to a section of the Conservative Party."

Wanted Jews Armed

Some days before this note, on May 23, at the height of the Battle for France, shortly after he had been appointed Prime Minister Churchill wrote to Lord Lloyd: "I do not want Jewish forces raised to serve outside Palestine. The main and almost the sole aim in Palestine at the present time is to liberate the 11 battalions of excellent regular troops who are now tethered there. For this purpose, the Jews should be armed for their own defense and properly organized as speedily as possible. We can always prevent them from attacking the Arabs by our seapower, which cuts them off from the

outer world and by other friendly influences. On the other hand, we cannot leave them unarmed when our troops leave, as leave they must at a very early date."

And persisting in the attempts to sway the prejudice of Lord Lloyd, he wrote exactly a month later, "The cruel penalties imposed by your predecessor upon the Jews in Palestine for arming have made it necessary to tie up needless forces for their protection. Pray let me know exactly what weapons and organization the Jews have for self-defense."

Strongly Opposed

In June, 1940, it was proposed by the Middle East Command, under General Wavell, to await the shock of the Italian onslaught near the fortified position of Mersa Matruh. The task was to man this position with as many troops as possible and it was intended to bring some from as far as Singapore. "We had a mass of fine troops sprawled over Palestine," Churchill comments on this respect. "I wished to arm the Jews at Tel Aviv, who, with the proper weapons, would have made a good fight against all comers. Here I encountered every kind of resistance."

It is interesting to note how the immense driving power and force of Churchill got entangled in the mesh of the Middle East intrigues as soon as he entered the Palestine problem and that he could not carry out his intentions in view of the seemingly impenetrable wall of anti-Jewish prejudice. At the same

time, it is worth remembering how highly Churchill rated the Jewish fighting power, an opinion which has been vindicated by later events.

But even in December, 1940, the garrisoning of Palestine had not changed and in a letter to General Wavell, Churchill says: "The essence of the situation depends on arming the Jewish colonists sufficiently to enable them to undertake their own defense, so that if necessary, the whole of Palestine can be left to very small British forces."

Deportations Instituted

In November of the same year, the first deportation of so-called illegal immigrants to Palestine took place, no doubt with Lord Lloyd as the driving force. In a note to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Churchill wrote, "As the action has been announced, it must proceed, but the conditions in Mauritius must not involve these people being caged up for the duration of the war. The Cabinet will require to be satisfied about this. Pray make me your proposals."

The proposals which Lord Lloyd may have made to the Cabinet are not contained in Churchill's book. Whatever they may have been, the Jewish refugees who escaped from Hitler's Europe had to spend years of internment on the tropical island of Mauritius. Again, Churchill, who could stem the German flood and make the British people rise like one man, was defeated by his colleagues and subordinates on the Palestine issue.