

"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

# The New York Times.

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LATE CITY EDITION

Fair and warmer today and  
tomorrow.

Temperature Range Today—Max., 65; Min., 48  
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 53; Min., 46  
Full U. S. Weather Bureau Report, Page 31

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THREE CENTS IN  
NEW YORK CITY

## ZIONISTS PROCLAIM NEW STATE OF ISRAEL; TRUMAN RECOGNIZES IT AND HOPES FOR PEACE; TEL AVIV IS BOMBED, EGYPT ORDERS INVASION

### NAVY PUSHES PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MISSILE VESSELS

Sullivan Asks House Committee  
to Approve Halting Work on  
Battleship, Destroyer Types

### WANTS 65,000-TON CARRIER

Floating 'Submarine Killers'  
Are Also Stressed in Plea for  
Diverting \$300,000,000 Fund

By C. P. TRUSSELL  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Navy asked Congress today for authority to shift sharply its construction of fighting craft from battleship, cruiser and destroyer types to guided missile vessels, a 65,000-ton carrier able to base, far at sea, planes with an operating radius of 1,700 miles, better submarines and floating "enemy submarine killers."

Such new ships, John L. Sullivan, Secretary of the Navy, told the House Armed Services Committee, must have a higher priority "because of the more immediate need for them in the event of an emergency." The immediate reaction of the committee appeared to favor prompt action.

For such a shift in construction, Secretary Sullivan brought out, the Navy wanted to halt the building of thirteen naval vessels, including the battleship Kentucky, the large cruiser Hawaii, seven destroyers, two destroyer escorts and two submarines. To date about \$197,000,000 has been spent on them.

### Heaviest Trading in 8 Years Marks Stock Market Spurt

3,840,000 Shares Change Hands as Wave  
of Bullish Enthusiasm Increases  
Securities 1 to 7 Points

The hectic days of the Nineteen Twenties were re-enacted yesterday on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange when the most turbulent session in recent years produced increases of 1 to 7 points in the share list. Accompanied by a burst of bullish enthusiasm not witnessed in almost a decade, the deluge of buying orders so taxed the facilities of the Exchange that the reporting ticker tape lagged behind floor transactions by five minutes.

The cracking of the 1947 high level at the approach of mid-day served as the signal for a buying rush. Public participation suddenly enlarged and buying orders pressed floor traders to the utmost. This condition existed for forty-five minutes in the final hour when 1,350,000 shares were traded.

Accompanied by the broadest market on record with a total of

1,151 issues dealt in, volume on the Stock Exchange spiraled to 3,840,000 shares, the largest since May 21, 1940, in contrast to the Thursday turnover of 2,030,000 shares.

Brokers termed it the "wildest" bull market in twenty years on the premise that at no time in the interval had the industrials and rails advanced with such a unity of force.

While the ground had been well laid for a movement of such scope earlier this week, it was the piercing of the 1947 resistance point that confirmed the presence of a bull market to those who act by the charts, or averages. Early in the day, telegrams were sent by several advisory services to their clients urging the purchase of securities. The response to this advice showed primarily in the late

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### Truman Sees His Election; Calls GOP 'Obstructionist'

By ANTHONY LEVIERO  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 14—President Truman asserted tonight that there would be a Democrat in the White House during the next four years and that he would be the man. He made the statement to a cheering audience of 1,000 young Democrats at their meeting here.

MINNESOTA'S GUARD  
OUT IN MEAT STRIKE

The President's speech was a fighting one in the new Truman manner. He spoke extemporaneously.

### AIR ATTACK OPENS U. S. MOVES QUICKLY

Planes Cause Fires at Port—Defense Fliers  
Go Into Action President Acknowledges  
de Facto Authority of  
Israel Immediately

### BORDER IS BREACHED TRUCE AIM STRESSED

Cairo Vanguard Takes  
Colony—Trans-Jordan  
Reports a Movement Soviet Gesture to New  
Nation Anticipated—  
Others Due to Act

By The Associated Press.

TEL AVIV, Palestine, Saturday, May 15—Air raiders bombed this all-Jewish city at about dawn today.

First reports said there were "some casualties" near the power and light station.

[Cairo reported that Egyptian armed forces had been ordered to enter Palestine. Arab armies moved from Trans-Jordan at 12:01 A. M. Saturday to "liberate the Holy Land from Zionism," said a Trans-Jordan communiqué reported by The United Press from Amman.]

Tel Aviv was under complete blackout all night but no sirens were sounded during the raid. Civil guards were alerted and fifteen to twenty ships in the port area moved out to sea.

The planes swooped over Tel Aviv little more than twelve hours after Jewish leaders proclaimed the existence of a new Hebrew state of Israel.

Some bombs fell in the vicinity of the power station along the Yarkum River near Tel Aviv.

By BERTRAM D. HULEN  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 14—President Truman announced early tonight recognition by the United States of the new Jewish State of Israel. The President acted instantly upon being informed that the new nation had been proclaimed.

"This Government," he announced, "has been informed that a Jewish state has been proclaimed in Palestine and recognition has been requested by the provisional government thereof."

"The United States recognizes the provisional government as the de facto authority of the new State of Israel."

These two paragraphs constituted the text of the President's statement.

Coupled with the announcement was an expression of hope for peace in Palestine. This was made known through a separate White House statement issued by Charles G. Ross, Presidential press secretary.

"The desire of the United States to obtain a truce in Palestine," this

### AT HELM OF THE JEWISH STATE



David Ben-Gurion  
Premier



Moshe Shertok  
Foreign Minister

The New York Times

### U. N. Votes for a Mediator; Special Assembly Is Ended

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

After hearing both the Soviet Union and the Arab delegates denounce the United States for its sudden recognition of the new Jewish state in Palestine, the United Nations General Assembly decided last night to send a Mediator to the Holy Land to do what he could to arrange a truce and carry on public services.

The vote was 31 to 7, with sixteen abstentions and four delegates absent, and the General Assembly, which was called into special ses-

### THE JEWS REJOICE

Some Weep as Quest  
for Statehood Ends  
—White Paper Dies

### HELP OF U. N. ASKED

New Regime Holds Out  
Hand to Arabs—U. S.  
Gesture Acclaimed

Text of declaration setting up  
new Jewish state, Page 2.

By GENE CURRIVAN  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TEL AVIV, Palestine, Saturday, May 15—The Jewish state, the world's newest sovereignty, to be known as the State of Israel, came into being in Palestine at midnight upon termination of the British mandate.

Recognition of the state by the United States, which had opposed its establishment at this time, came as a complete surprise to the people, who were tense and ready for the threatened invasion by Arab forces and appealed for help by the United Nations.

In one of the most hopeful periods of their troubled history the Jewish people here gave a sigh of relief and took a new hold on life when they learned that the greatest national power had accepted them into the international fraternity.

Ceremony Simple and Solemn  
The declaration of the new state

CUNNINGHAM GOES  
AS MANDATE ENDS



van, Secretary of the Navy, said the House Armed Services Committee, must have a higher priority "because of the more immediate need for them in the event of an emergency." The immediate reaction of the committee appeared to favor prompt action.

For such a shift in construction, Secretary Sullivan brought out, the Navy wanted to halt the building of thirteen naval vessels, including the battleship Kentucky, the large cruiser Hawaii, seven destroyers, two destroyer escorts and two submarines. To date about \$197,000,000 has been spent on them.

However, this money was not to be abandoned, Mr. Sullivan emphasized. These craft could be converted now to the new program, he explained, or be put aside for a fitting-out later as new weapons were developed.

#### New Aims for \$300,000,000 Fund

What the Navy wanted, Secretary Sullivan asserted, was Congressional permission to divert some \$300,000,000 remaining in the present ship construction account to these purposes:

Starting the 65,000-ton aircraft carrier (the biggest ones now are the two of the Midway class, at 45,000 tons), which might cost around \$124,000,000.

Building, for reproduction later, of a "submarine killer." (Hearings on the defense program have indicated that Russia has made great progress in the submarine field.) A "killer" machine, it is indicated, is developing in new work on the cruiser type of sea-craft.

The construction of four submarines of types advanced beyond those now building.

In addition, there was under plan a conversion in an unidentified way of a carrier and two submarines.

Secretary Sullivan told the committee that the Kentucky and the Hawaii would not have to stand by for the development of new weapons. It is planned, he disclosed, that they be converted into guided missile ships. Apparently to allay fears in Congress that larger aircraft carriers make easier targets for enemy bombers, Mr. Sullivan drew upon experience in the second World War and the results of atom-bomb tests at Bikini.

#### Speed Held Bomb Defense

"The experiments at Bikini," Mr. Sullivan said, "have proved that a fast-moving fleet is an unprofitable target for an atomic bomb."

Members of the committee interpreted this as a Navy Department conclusion that even though a potential enemy might acquire the atomic bomb, the revised construction program proposed today promised a maximum of safety. Mr. Sullivan recalled that the Navy lost three large and two light carriers in the Pacific, but none was sunk by aircraft land-based. He indicated that mobility of a fleet, equipped to latest model, would discourage the spending of atomic bombs, even if an enemy had some.

Today, the Senate Republican

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

## Truman Sees His Election, Calls GOP 'Obstructionist'

By ANTHONY LEVIERO  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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## MINNESOTA'S GUARD OUT IN MEAT STRIKE

Governor Acts After 200 Raid Cudahy Newport Plant, Attack 60 Workers and Abduct 25

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 14—National Guard troops were ordered to South St. Paul and Newport, towns on opposite banks of the Mississippi River near here, by Governor Luther Youngdahl today following violent disorders at strike-bound packing plants in the area and the statement of the local sheriffs that their forces could not maintain law and order.

The Governor did not proclaim martial law but said the troops would take their orders from the civil authorities.

The Governor's action followed a serious outbreak at the Cudahy packing plant in Newport shortly before last midnight in which a group of about 200 men raided the plant with clubs, knives and hammers. In South St. Paul on Thursday strikers forced back police who tried to open a way through picket lines at the Swift & Co. plant in

Continued on Page 16, Column 3

statement to a cheering audience of 1,000 young Democrats at their meeting here.

The President's speech was a fighting one in the new Truman manner. He spoke extemporaneously, resorting to whimsey and irony and using forceful gestures of his arms to underscore his points.

Mr. Truman accused the Republican party of stealing Democratic platform planks. "You know," he said, "it has been their habit since 1936 of taking a few planks out of the old Democratic platforms and building a platform and then saying, 'Me, too.'"

[The text of President Truman's speech is on Page 7.]

"What have the Republicans done in the last fifteen and a half years?" Mr. Truman asked, then said:

"They have been obstructionists. They spent most of their time while I was in the Senate—and I was there for ten years—in obstructing progressive legislation that was for the welfare of the common man, and throwing bricks and mud at the greatest President that ever sat in the White House."

Mr. Truman was interrupted by applause at this obvious allusion to President Roosevelt.

"That has been their record," he continued, "and they haven't changed a bit. They were against Social Security. They were against TVA. They were against wages

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

## Princess Elizabeth, in Paris Talk, Asks Common Effort of 2 Nations

By LANSING WARREN  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 14—Speaking in faultless French with just the touch of a British accent to delight French ears, Princess Elizabeth today asked France and Britain to make a common effort to lead Europe to moral and intellectual as well as economic reconstruction.

Her well-worded and discerning speech was cheered, but she went straight to the hearts of the Parisian throng when, with disarming frankness, she avowed her joy that her first foreign trip since her marriage had brought her here to Paris.

"For a long time," she said, "I have wanted to come to France. More fortunate than I, my husband already knew your admirable capital and he is all the happier to return. This trip is all the more important and agreeable for the warmth of your welcome which has touched us both."

From the time they stepped down from the train at the Gare du Nord early today, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, were the center of admiring attention from the throngs that lined the streets and from all the French officials who received them throughout the day.

President Vincent Auriol voiced the general feeling when in a statement issued tonight he said:

"I have been personally struck by her grace, her charm, her modesty and her nobility. I feel sure that the sentiments that she has expressed went straight to the hearts of all the French."

Elizabeth's address, broadcast to the French nation, was delivered from the top of the monumental entry to the Galliera Museum, where she came to open the British Government's exhibition of relics and souvenirs of famous Brit-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

reported by The United States Press from Amman.]

Tel Aviv was under complete blackout all night but no sirens were sounded during the raid. Civil guards were alerted and fifteen to twenty ships in the port area moved out to sea.

The planes swooped over Tel Aviv little more than twelve hours after Jewish leaders proclaimed the existence of a new Hebrew state of Israel.

Some bombs fell in the vicinity of the power station along the Yarkum River near Tel Aviv.

Persons at the scene said there was one hit on or near the power station, causing "some casualties."

TEL AVIV, Saturday, May 15 (UP) — Some ten bombs were dropped on Tel Aviv by two aircraft described as bombers and accompanied by two small fighters. One Jew was killed and three were hospitalized. Jewish Army aircraft took to the skies a few minutes after the enemy planes whizzed over rooftops at an estimated altitude of 300 feet.

Several fires could be seen north

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

government thereof. "The United States recognizes the provisional government as the de facto authority of the new State of Israel."

These two paragraphs constituted the text of the President's statement.

Coupled with the announcement was an expression of hope for peace in Palestine. This was made known through a separate White House statement issued by Charles G. Ross, Presidential press secretary.

"The desire of the United States to obtain a truce in Palestine," this said, "will in no way be lessened by the proclamation of a Jewish state."

"We hope that the new Jewish state will join with the Security Council Truce Commission in redoubled efforts to bring an end to the fighting—which has been throughout the United Nations' consideration of Palestine a principal objective of this Government."

[Pending stabilization of the Palestine situation and indications that the State of Israel

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

## World News Summarized

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1948

Several hours after the state of Israel, the first Hebrew nation in 2,000 years, had been proclaimed in a Zionist declaration of independence in Tel Aviv, [1:8.] President Truman announced that the United States recognized the "provisional government" of Israel as "the de facto authority of the new state." A second White House statement expressed the hope that the new regime would cooperate with United Nations efforts to bring about peace in Palestine. [1:5.] The British High Commissioner departed from Palestine and boarded a cruiser at Haifa as Britain's rule over the Holy Land formally ended. [1:7.]

The special session of the United Nations General Assembly ended last night after it had agreed to send a mediator to Palestine to try to arrange a truce. [1:6-7.] The trusteeship plan for Jerusalem sponsored by the United States was rejected by the Assembly, with the Arab states and the Soviet opposed to the measure. [1:6-7.]

Tel Aviv was bombed at dawn. Egypt ordered her troops to invade Palestine. Trans-Jordan reported her army on the move also. [1:4.] Haganah claimed

that its forces captured Acre in the north. [2:8.]

In Moscow the newspaper Pravda, in the first editorial comment on the recent exchange between Washington and Moscow, accused the United States of double-dealing. [4:8.]

Paris crowds gave an enthusiastic welcome to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh when they arrived for a visit. [1:2-3.]

Congress received a request from the Navy for authority to shift the emphasis in its construction of fighting craft to guided-missile vessels. [1:1.]

President Truman predicted that he would be re-elected next November. [1:2-3.]

Minnesota National Guard troops were rushed to South St. Paul and Newport after 200 persons had raided the Cudahy meat packing plant at Newport, where a strike is in progress, attacking about sixty workers and abducting twenty-five of them. [1:2.]

The New York Stock Exchange enjoyed one of its biggest days in recent years as an avalanche of buying orders sent stocks up from 1 to 7 points. Trading reached a total of 3,840,000 shares, the largest since May 21, 1940. [1:2-3.]

## Winston Churchill's War Memoirs

See Page 17 for today's installment, in which

Mr. Churchill describes the invasion of Norway

and the clash of the British and German fleets.

## Special Assembly Is Ended

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

After hearing both the Soviet Union and the Arab delegates denounce the United States for its sudden recognition of the new Jewish state in Palestine, the United Nations General Assembly decided last night to send a Mediator to the Holy Land to do what he could to arrange a truce and carry on public services.

The vote was 31 to 7, with sixteen abstentions and four delegates absent, and the General Assembly, which was called into special session at Flushing Meadow on April 16 at the request of the United States, adjourned for good at 8:32 P. M.

The failure of the General Assembly either to repeal the partition resolution of last November or to provide military force to keep the peace means that the fate of Palestine will be decided by the impending war between Jews and Arabs, not by any United Nations action.

The mediation resolution conforms substantially with a United States proposal announced last Wednesday, after it had become obvious that the General Assembly would not accept the original United States plan for a temporary trusteeship.

However, the General Assembly refused to accept a United States plan for a temporary trusteeship over Jerusalem, which was rejected earlier in the evening by a vote of 20 to 15, less than the necessary two-thirds majority.

Two other proposals regarding Jerusalem were rejected, but presumably the provisions of the partition resolution on Jerusalem, which was to have been established as an international enclave under the administration of the Trusteeship Council, still stand.

In addition, the Assembly de-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

## U. N. Bars Jerusalem Trusteeship; Vote Follows Mandate Deadline

By MALLORY BROWNE

The United Nations General Assembly rejected yesterday the United States plan for a temporary trusteeship regime in Jerusalem.

Solidly opposed by the Arab States and the Russian bloc, the plan to set up a United Nations Commissioner authorized to protect the Holy City and its holy places failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority at the closing session at Flushing Meadow.

The vote, which came just after the bombshell of the United States recognition of the new Jewish State had burst in the Assembly, was 20 in favor, 15 against and 19 abstentions. The balance was turned by the hostility of Britain and most of the Dominions.

The United States fought hard all day, first in the Political and Security Committee of the Assembly, sitting at Lake Success, and then in the evening session of the Assembly, to get the trusteeship plan adopted before the end of the

## CUNNINGHAM GOES AS MANDATE ENDS

British Commissioner Boards Cruiser Off Haifa—Jews Take Down Union Jack

By The Associated Press.

HAIFA, Palestine, Saturday, May 15—Britain ended her mandate over the Holy Land last midnight. Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, the last British High Commissioner, sailed from Haifa port, finishing British mandate guidance.

Sir Alan's departure from Palestine's richest port caused little excitement among the Jews, who control most of the city.

The British fired a few rockets and searchlights spotlighted the cruiser as it steamed from the harbor.

Wearing the uniform of a British Army general, Sir Alan walked down a few steps of dock into a launch that took him to the cruiser Euryalus.

Upon getting into the launch, he turned and looked soberly up across the docks. There stood an honor guard of the King's Company of Grenadier Guards and Royal Marine commandos.

The launch pulled away amid the

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

its establishment since the people, who were tense and ready for the threatened invasion by Arab forces and appealed for help by the United Nations.

In one of the most hopeful periods of their troubled history the Jewish people here gave a sigh of relief and took a new hold on life when they learned that the greatest national power had accepted them into the international fraternity.

Ceremony Simple and Solemn

The declaration of the new state by David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the National Council and the first Premier of reborn Israel, was delivered during a simple and solemn ceremony at 4 P. M., and new life was instilled into his people, but from without there was the rumbling of guns, a flashback to other declarations of independence that had not been easily achieved.

The first action of the new Government was to revoke the Palestine White Paper of 1939, which restricted Jewish immigration and land purchase.

In the proclamation of the new state the Government appealed to the United Nations "to assist the Jewish people in the building of its state and to admit Israel into the family of nations."

The proclamation added:

"We offer peace and amity to all neighboring states and their peoples, and invite them to cooperate with the independent Jewish nation for the common good of all. The State of Israel is ready to contribute its full share to the peaceful progress and reconstitution of the Middle East."

World Jews Asked to Aid

The statement appealed to Jews throughout the world to assist in the task of immigration and development and in the "struggle for the fulfillment of the dream of generations—the redemption of Israel."

Plans for the ceremony had been laid with great secrecy. None but the hundred or more invited guests and journalists was aware of the meeting until it started, and even the guests learned of the site only ten minutes before. It was held in the Tel Aviv Museum of Art, a white, modern-design two-story building. Above it flew the Star of David, which is the state's flag, and below, on the sidewalk, was a guard of honor of the Haganah, the army of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

As photographers' bulbs flashed and movie cameras ground out reels of the scene, great crowds gathered and cheered the Ministers, and other members of the Government as they entered the building. The security arrangements were perfect. Sten guns were brandished in every direction and even the roofs bristled with them.

The setting for the reading of the proclamation was a dropped gallery whose hall held paintings by prominent Jewish artists. Many of them depicted the sufferings and joys of the people of the Diaspora, the dispersal of the Jews.

The thirteen Ministers of the

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

Continued on Page 2, Column 6



# President Acknowledges de Facto Authority of Israel Immediately

## TRUCE AIM STRESSED

### Soviet Gesture to New Nation Anticipated— Others Due to Act

By **BERTRAM D. HULEN**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 14—President Truman announced early tonight recognition by the United States of the new Jewish State of Israel. The President acted instantly upon being informed that the new nation had been proclaimed.

"This Government," he announced, "has been informed that a Jewish state has been proclaimed in Palestine and recognition has been requested by the provisional government thereof.

"The United States recognizes the provisional government as the de facto authority of the new State of Israel."

These two paragraphs constituted the text of the President's statement.

Coupled with the announcement was an expression of hope for peace in Palestine. This was made known through a separate White House statement issued by Charles G. Ross, Presidential press secretary.

"The desire of the United States to obtain a truce in Palestine," this said, "will in no way be lessened by the proclamation of a Jewish state.

"We hope that the new Jewish state will join with the Security Council Truce Commission in redoubled efforts to bring an end to the fighting—which has been throughout the United Nations' consideration of Palestine a principal objective of this Government."

[Pending stabilization of the Palestine situation and indications that the State of Israel

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

# NEW JEWISH STATE RECOGNIZED BY U. S.

Continued From Page 1

was in control of its borders, Britain, it was reported, plans to withhold recognition of the Jewish sovereignty. At Flushing Meadow, Andrei A. Gromyko indicated that the Soviet Government would recognize the new state.]

By acting promptly, President Truman anticipated recognition by other countries, including Russia.

The importance of this was pointed up during the day by Representative Sol Bloom of New York in a telegram to Mr. Truman urging prompt recognition. He understood, Mr. Bloom said, that Russia and many other countries will accord recognition and the United States should take the lead and "help keep Palestine and the Near East from Soviet influence and domination."

The White House statement was made shortly after 6 o'clock at the end of a day during which official quarters here had maintained rigid silence on the developments in Palestine. Mr. Ross summoned the few reporters who were on duty at the White House to his office, not long before the President left to attend a dinner of the Young Democrats.

"As you know," Mr. Ross said, "the Jewish state has been proclaimed in Palestine, effective at one minute past six, our time."

He read the President's statement, which he said had been approved at 6:11, E.D.T., and followed it with his own statement on our continuing desire to obtain a truce between the Arabs and the Jews.

There was no reference to a lifting of the embargo on arms shipments to Palestine, nor to any other steps by this Government that might follow the act of recognition, nor any indication of when further steps might be taken.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon marked the end of the British mandate by a flag-raising ceremony at its headquarters here.

Alfred M. Lilienthal, counsel of the American Council for Judaism, and Joseph D. Kaufman, chairman of the Washington chapter of the Council, in a joint statement, prior to the recognition step, urged support for "the present United States position of trying to bring peace to the Holy Land through truce and international control."

"At this time," they said in part, "we Americans of Jewish faith wish to declare our complete independence and separation from any state that is, or may be, established."

"Before the United Nations decision of Nov. 29, the American Council for Judaism opposed the partition of Palestine into Arab and Zionist states. When our country voted for partition, as good Americans we accepted that decision. The United States has retreated from that policy for reasons which are obvious to all, save those who will not see."

"Lest our silence be construed as supporting demands for recognition of the proposed Jewish state, we speak out and declare once more our unalterable opposition to the establishment anywhere of any Jewish nationalist political entity. The overwhelming

concern of American Jewry for the plight of European and Palestinian Jewry has been manipulated and maneuvered to suggest support of political Zionism. Humanitarianism, not political ideology, is the one and only issue on which Jewry is united.

"We reaffirm our belief that, in the modern world, a people cannot be both a universal religion and a nation. We repeat our credo: 'Our nationalism is American—our religion is Judaism—our loyalty is indivisible—and our homeland is only in the United States of America.'"

Representative J. K. Javits of New York announced that he would introduce a bill next week to provide for a \$500,000,000 Middle Eastern recovery program on Marshall Plan lines for the Middle Eastern countries, "including the newly formed state of Israel."

"The detailed plans which have already been drawn for a Jordan Valley authority," he said, "will act as a blueprint for a similar development in the other river valleys.

"The new state of Israel will serve as a bridgehead of democracy in the Middle East. As in the past, the enormous resources, energy and ability and faith in democracy that the Jewish people have will be used, not only for the development of their own country, but for the benefit of all of the peoples of the Middle East."

#### **Vandenberg Rises Step**

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, tonight called President Truman's recognition of the new Jewish state "a logical and proper step." Mr. Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, issued the following statement:

"The prompt recognition of the provisional government as the de facto authority in the new state of Israel is the logical and proper step following the termination of the British mandate.

"It takes account of the reality that no other authority can fill what otherwise would be a cruel and dangerous vacuum in this area of Palestine.

"It responds to a basic decision of the United Nations taken at our instance. It is positive action after many months of critical and unhappy indecision.

"If the present course of the United States is followed by other Governments, I am unable to believe that the parties in controversy cannot be successfully summoned to the bar of the United Nations in behalf of an urgent truce.

"The restoration of law and order and an environment of peace is indispensable to the best evolution for all concerned."

#### **Canadian Recognition Seen**

OTTAWA, May 14 (Canadian Press)—Canada will probably recognize the new Jewish state in Palestine after consultation with the British Government, a Cabinet source indicated tonight.

He said he hoped and believed that President Truman's announcement of recognition for the "new state of Israel" was preceded by consultations with Britain.

#### **For Recognition by All in U. N.**

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—The new Jewish state of Israel will ask immediate recognition by all member states of the United Nations. Berl Locker of the Jewish Agency said tonight.



# ALL ZIONISTS HERE HAIL JEWISH STATE

## Formal Song and Prayer Rise While Plain Folk Meet and Congratulate One Another

Leaders and the rank and file of various Zionist groups hailed yesterday the proclamation of a new Jewish state in Palestine.

Throughout the day there were spontaneous and joyous demonstrations, not only in various Zionist offices but in a majority of Jewish neighborhoods in the five boroughs.

Late in the afternoon Mayor O'Dwyer, in a cablegram to David Ben-Gurion, addressed as "Premier Designate of Israel, Tel Aviv, Israel," said: "I congratulate the new free Government of Israel. May a bright future reward you for the long fight of the past."

Fourteen-year-old Chaim Shertok, son of Moshe Shertok, the newly designated Foreign Minister of the Jewish state, standing beside his mother, Mrs. Zipporah Shertok, unfurled the American and the Zionist flags from the window of the fourth-floor offices of his father, who recently returned to Tel Aviv.

### Sons of Their Fathers

The youngster, wearing a white sweater and an emblem signifying his membership in a youth movement in Palestine, grinned broadly. "Every Jewish boy," he said, "is anxious to build the Jewish state and defend it." And as both flags flapped in the gentle winds, Hayim Greenberg, a member of the American section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, recited a short prayer.

"Blessed art Thou, O Lord, King of the Universe, that Thou hast maintained and preserved us to witness this day," was the English translation.

A moment later, a group of young men and women linked arms in the street, formed a ring, and then danced the hora, a Palestinian folk dance, singing as they whirled. Indoors and outdoors, the "Hatikvah," the Zionist anthem, was sung. The five floors of the Agency's offices swarmed with leading Zionists and employes who joyously greeted each other.

Mrs. Shertok said her daughter, Yael, 17, recently left for Palestine to undergo training in the Haganah. Her son, Yakob, 21, is also a member of the Haganah.

At the offices of the Zionist Organization of America, 41 East Forty-second Street, cups of wine were lifted in a toast to the new state, and Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Z. O. A., expressed the hope that "the heavy burdens assumed by the provisional government of the Republic of Israel will be lightened by its prompt recognition by the Government of the United States."

### Looks to Colonization

While the staff of the Z. O. A. danced and sung in the offices, impromptu speeches were delivered by Jacques Torczyner, a member of the organization's administrative council, and Daniel Frisch, vice president of the Z. O. A.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, with offices in the same building, said the new government in Palestine "presents American Jews with an unprecedented opportunity to further Jewish immigration and colonization in Palestine."

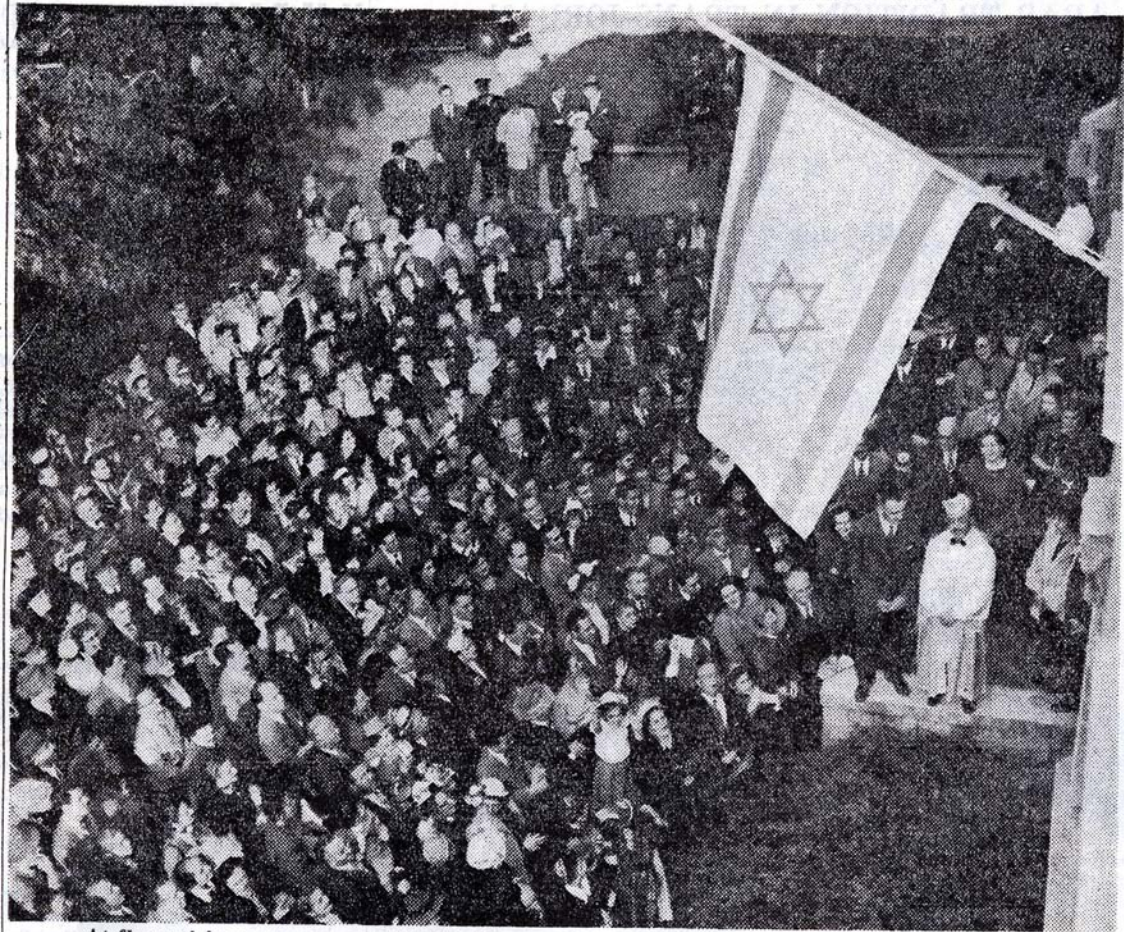
Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Zionist leader, in a message to Mr. Ben-Gurion, expressed confidence "that all who have and will become citizens of the Jewish state will strive their utmost to live up to the new opportunity which history has bestowed upon them."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, asserted that "the call for a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine came from a united American Jewry speaking through the American Jewish Congress at its first session in 1918; thirty years later that hope has been fulfilled, and the Jewish state is now in being."

While other leaders such as Henry Morgenthau Jr., general chairman of the \$250,000,000 United Jewish Appeal, and officers of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, Meir Gross, chairman of the World Executive of the Zionist-Revisionist Organization, greeted the new state, the City Council vice chairman, Joseph T. Sharkey, announced that he will introduce a resolution at the Council meeting Tuesday embodying the city's official greeting to the new nation.



# HAILING FORMATION OF THE NEW JEWISH STATE



At flag-raising ceremony outside Washington office of Jewish Agency for Palestine yesterday





Celebrants dancing in the street after the flag was unfurled



# *Word for 'Chosen People' Is the Name of New State*

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Israel, the name chosen for the new Jewish state in Palestine, is a Hebrew term for the "chosen people," or "children of God."

The literal meaning is "contender with God," and was applied as a surname to Jacob, the grandson of the patriarch Abraham, after Jacob had wrestled with the angel. Thereafter the twelve tribes of northern Palestine, headed by Jacob's twelve sons, were referred to collectively in the usage of the Hebrew prophets as Israelites.

The name gained wider connotation as a synonym for all Jacob's descendants — that is, the Jews.



# CUNNINGHAM GOES AS MANDATE ENDS

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## British Commissioner Boards Cruiser Off Haifa—Jews Take Down Union Jack

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By The Associated Press.

HAIFA, Palestine, Saturday, May 15—Britain ended her mandate over the Holy Land last midnight. Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, the last British High Commissioner, sailed from Haifa port, finishing British mandate guidance.

Sir Alan's departure from Palestine's richest port caused little excitement among the Jews, who control most of the city.

The British fired a few rockets and searchlights spotlighted the cruiser as it steamed from the harbor.

Wearing the uniform of a British Army general, Sir Alan walked down a few steps of dock into a launch that took him to the cruiser Euryalus.

Upon getting into the launch, he turned and looked soberly up across the docks. There stood an honor guard of the King's Company of Grenadier Guards and Royal Marine commandos.

The launch pulled away amid the

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Continued on Page 2, Column 7



# BRITISH CHIEFTAIN LEAVES PALESTINE

Continued From Page 1

slap of hands on rifle butts. Puffs of smoke and the small, hollow explosions of a 17-gun salute drifted in to shore from the cruiser outside a breakwater.

Preceding Sir Alan into Haifa was Lieut. Gen. G. H. A. Macmillan, British commander.

As he arrived earlier at Haifa airport, Sir Alan took the salute of a picked fifty-man company of the Palestine police. Then he walked over toward his car, stopping to chat quietly and shake hands with Jewish Mayor Shabatai Levi and Arab Vice-Mayor Haj Ta Er Haraman of Haifa.

His route to the dock was guarded carefully. No crowds were along the way. It lay mainly through Arab quarters, most of whose population had fled a few weeks ago after the Jews had seized control of the majority of Haifa.

The dock area was lined by Comet tanks. Near the dock gates, 200 or 300 curious watched Sir Alan pass. Work stopped inside the harbor and in near-by offices and warehouses so that employees might witness the brief ceremony of his embarkation. About 100 yards away dockers loaded and unloaded ships.

Britain has ruled Palestine since she took it from the Turks in 1917. She has held the mandate, granted by the League of Nations, since 1923.

The first fruits of the Jews' blood struggle—200 Jewish women and children refugees—arrived in Haifa from the Lebanese border about the time the mandate ended.

They huddled on the dark sidewalk outside the dock waiting for Jewish Welfare Committee buses to take them to shelter. They came from Chaneta, Mazuoa and Hilom. They were brought overland from those frontier settlements to Nahariya, a German-Jewish settlement on the coast, and then by tug and lighter into Haifa port.

They said the border was quiet now, but they had been under attack previously.

The end of the mandate also halted the British sea patrol against ships carrying unauthorized Jewish immigrants to Palestine. Jewish sources said it was expected immigration ships would begin to arrive soon. The Jewish Agency also is negotiating for the transfer of about 30,000 Jews, held in Cyprus detention camps since they were captured while trying to enter the Holy Land without visas.



# Some Weep as Quest for Statehood Ends —White Paper Dies

## HELP OF U. N. ASKED

### New Regime Holds Out Hand to Arabs—U. S. Gesture Acclaimed

*Text of declaration setting up  
new Jewish state, Page 2.*

**By GENE CURRIVAN**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TEL AVIV, Palestine, Saturday, May 15—The Jewish state, the world's newest sovereignty, to be known as the State of Israel, came into being in Palestine at midnight upon termination of the British mandate.

Recognition of the state by the United States, which had opposed its establishment at this time, came as a complete surprise to the people, who were tense and ready for the threatened invasion by Arab forces and appealed for help by the United Nations.

In one of the most hopeful periods of their troubled history the Jewish people here gave a sigh of relief and took a new hold on life when they learned that the greatest national power had accepted them into the international fraternity.

#### Ceremony Simple and Solemn

The declaration of the new state by David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the National Council and the first Premier of reborn Israel, was delivered during a simple and solemn ceremony at 4 P. M., and new life was instilled into his people, but from without there was the rumbling of guns, a flashback to other declarations of independence that had not been easily achieved.

The first action of the new Government was to revoke the Palestine White Paper of 1939, which restricted Jewish immigration and land purchase.

In the proclamation of the new state the Government appealed to the United Nations "to assist the Jewish people in the building of its state and to admit Israel into the family of nations."

The proclamation added:

"We offer peace and amity to all neighboring states and their peoples, and invite them to cooperate with the independent Jewish nation for the common good of all. The State of Israel is ready to contribute its full share to the peaceful progress and reconstitution of the Middle East."

#### World Jews Asked to Aid

The statement appealed to Jews throughout the world to assist in the task of immigration and development and in the "struggle for the fulfillment of the dream of generations—the redemption of Israel."

Plans for the ceremony had been laid with great secrecy. None but the hundred or more invited guests and journalists was aware of the meeting until it started, and even the guests learned of the site only ten minutes before. It was held in the Tel Aviv Museum of Art, a white, modern-design two-story building. Above it flew the Star of David, which is the state's flag, and below, on the sidewalk, was a guard of honor of the Haganah, the army of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

As photographers' bulbs flashed and movie cameras ground out reels of the scene, great crowds gathered and cheered the Ministers and other members of the Government as they entered the building. The security arrangements were perfect. Sten guns were brandished in every direction and even the roofs bristled with them.

The setting for the reading of the proclamation was a dropped gallery whose hall held paintings by prominent Jewish artists. Many of them depicted the sufferings and joys of the people of the Diaspora, the dispersal of the Jews.

The thirteen Ministers of the



# ZIONISTS PROCLAIM A SOVEREIGN STATE

Continued From Page 1

Government Council sat at a long dais beneath the photograph of Theodor Herzl, who in 1897 envisaged a Jewish state. Vertical pale blue and white flags of the state hung on both sides. To the left of the ministers and below them sat other members of the national administration. There are thirty-seven in all, but some were unable to get here from Jerusalem.

At 4 P. M. sharp the assemblage rose and sang the Hatikvah, the national anthem. The participants seemed to sing with unusual gusto and inspiration. The voices had hardly subsided when the squat, white-haired chairman, Mr. Ben-Gurion, started to read the proclamation, which in a few hours was to transform most of those present from persons without a country to proud nationals. When he pronounced the words "We hereby proclaim the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine, to be called Israel," there was thunderous applause and not a few damp eyes.

After the proclamation had been read and the end of the White Paper and of its land laws pronounced, Mr. Ben-Gurion signed the document and was followed by all the other members of the administration, some by proxy. The last to sign was Moshe Shertok, the new Foreign Minister and the Jewish Agency's delegate to the United Nations. He was roundly applauded and almost mobbed by photographers.

The ceremony ended with everyone standing silently while the orchestral strains of the Hatikvah filled the room. Outside, the fever of nationalism was spreading with fond embraces, warm handshakes and kisses. Street vendors were selling flags, crowds gathered to read posted bulletins, and newspapers were being sold everywhere.

As the sabbath had started, there was not the degree of public rejoicing that there would have been any other day.

The proclamation was to have been read at 11 P. M. but was advanced to 4 because of the sabbath. Mr. Shertok explained that the proclamation had to be made yesterday because the mandate was to end at midnight and the Zionists did not want a split second to intervene between that time and the formal establishment of the state.

In the preamble to the declaration of independence the history of the Jewish people was traced briefly from its birth in the Land of Israel to this day. The preamble touched on the more modern highlights, including Herzl's vision of a state, acknowledgment of the Jewish national homeland by the Balfour Declaration in 1917 and its reaffirmation by the League of Nations mandate and by the United Nations General Assembly resolution of Nov. 29, 1947.

It asserted that this recognition by the United Nations of the right of the Jewish people to establish an independent state could not be revoked and added that it was the "self-evident right of the Jewish people to be a nation, as all other nations, in its own sovereign state."

The proclamation stated that as of midnight the National Council would act as a Provisional State Council and that its executive organ, the National Administration, would constitute a provisional government until elected bodies could be set up before Oct. 1.

Israel, the proclamation went on, will be open to immigration by Jews from all countries "of their dispersion." She will develop the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants, it added, and will be based on precepts of liberty, justice and peace taught by the Hebrew prophets.

The new state, according to the proclamation, will uphold the "social and political equality of all its citizens without distinction of race, creed or sex" and "will guarantee full freedom of conscience, worship, education and culture."

The statement pledged safeguarding of the sanctity and inviolability of shrines and holy places of all religions. It also contained a promise to uphold the principles of the United Nations.

There was great cheering and drinking of toasts in this blacked-out city when word was received that the United States had recognized the provincial Government. The effect on the people, especially those drinking late in Tel Aviv's coffee houses, was electric. They even ran into the blackness of the streets shouting, cheering and toasting the United States.



## AT HELM OF THE JEWISH STATE



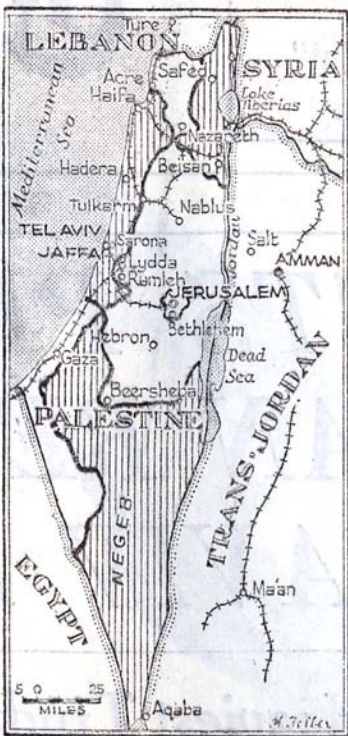
**David Ben-Gurion**  
*Premier*



**Moshe Shertok**  
*Foreign Minister*



# THE STATE OF ISRAEL



The New York Times

May 15, 1948

Although no boundaries were set by the Zionist leaders in their proclamation of independence, they recently declared that they controlled all the towns and villages in the area assigned to them by the partition resolution of the United Nations General Assembly (shown by shading).



# NEWS FROM TEL AVIV

## CENSORED FOR A DAY

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TEL AVIV, Palestine, May 14 (AP)—A secret censorship was imposed for twenty-four hours, ending at noon today, on dispatches of foreign correspondents in Tel Aviv.

Correspondents were not notified in advance that officials of the Jewish state, which then was not officially in existence, had imposed security restrictions. They were not told that changes had been made in their copy or what the changes were.

After the censorship had been lifted, correspondents who investigated learned that all sentences in their dispatches referring to the date, time or place of declaration of Jewish independence had been deleted.

This was done on "orders of the National Council," the new Jewish Cabinet, by a censor in the Tel Aviv postoffice, who inked out the sentences.

At midnight last night, when censorship had been in effect for several hours, public relations officials told newsmen that they had no knowledge of it.

Public relations officers and the chief Jewish censor said today that their failure to notify correspondents of the censorship was an unintentional error and that they had no intention of censoring dispatches in the future.

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# Proclamation of the New Jewish State

**TEL AVIV, Palestine, May 14 (AP)**—Following is the text of the Declaration of Independence of the Jewish state:

The land of Israel was the birthplace of the Jewish People.

Here their spiritual, religious and national identity was formed. Here they achieved independence and created a culture of national and universal significance. Here they wrote and gave the Bible to the world.

Exiled from Palestine, the Jewish people remained faithful to it in all the countries of their dispersion, never ceasing to pray and hope for their return and restoration of their national freedom.

Impelled by this historic association, Jews strove throughout the centuries to go back to the land of their fathers and regain statehood. In recent decades they returned in their masses. They reclaimed a wilderness, revived their language, built cities and villages and established a vigorous and ever growing community, with its own economic and cultural life. They sought peace, yet were ever prepared to defend themselves. They brought blessings of progress to all inhabitants of the country.

In the year 1897 the First Zionist Congress, inspired by Theodor Herzl's vision of a Jewish state, proclaimed the right of the Jewish people to a national revival in their own country.

## Balfour Declaration Cited

This right was acknowledged by the Balfour Declaration of Nov. 2, 1917, and reaffirmed by the Mandate of the League of Nations, which gave explicit international recognition to the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and their right to reconstitute their national home.

The Nazi holocaust which engulfed millions of Jews in Europe proved anew the urgency of the re-establishment of the Jewish state, which would solve the problem of Jewish homelessness by opening the gates to all Jews and lifting the Jewish people to

equality in the family of nations.

Survivors of the European catastrophe, as well as Jews from other lands, claiming their right to a life of dignity, freedom and labor, and undeterred by hazards, hardships and obstacles, have tried unceasingly to enter Palestine.

In the second World War, the Jewish people in Palestine made a full contribution in the struggle of freedom-loving nations against the Nazi evil. The sacrifices of their soldiers and efforts of their workers gained them title to rank with the people who founded the United Nations. On Nov. 29, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution for re-establishment of an independent Jewish state in Palestine and called upon inhabitants of the country to take such steps as may be necessary on their part to put the plan into effect.

This recognition by the United Nations of the right of the Jewish people to establish their independent state may not be revoked. It is, moreover, the self-evident right of the Jewish people to be a nation, as all other nations, in its own sovereign state.

Accordingly we, the members of the National Council, representing the Jewish people in Palestine and the Zionist movement of the world, met together in solemn assembly by virtue of the natural and historic right of Jewish people and of resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, hereby proclaim the establishment of the Jewish state in Palestine, to be called Israel.

We hereby declare that as from the termination of the mandate at midnight this night of the 14th to 15th of May, 1948, and until the setting up of duly elected bodies of the state in accordance with a Constitution to be drawn up by a Constituent Assembly not later than the first day of October, 1948, the present National Council shall act as the Provisional State Council and its ex-

ecutive organ, the National Administration, shall constitute the Provisional Government of the State of Israel.

## Equality to All Promised

The State of Israel will promote the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants; will be based on precepts of liberty, justice and peace taught by the Hebrew prophets; will uphold the full social and political equality of all its citizens without distinction of race, creed or sex; will guarantee full freedom of conscience, worship, education and culture; will safeguard the sanctity and inviolability of shrines and holy places of all religions; and will dedicate itself to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The State of Israel will be ready to cooperate with the organs and representatives of the United Nations in the implementations of the resolution of Nov. 29, 1947, and will take steps to bring about an economic union over the whole of Palestine.

We appeal to the United Nations to assist the Jewish people in the building of its state and to admit Israel into the family of nations.

In the midst of wanton aggression we call upon the Arab inhabitants of the State of Israel to return to the ways of peace and play their part in the development of the state, with full and equal citizenship and due representation in all its bodies and institutions, provisional or permanent.

We offer peace and amity to all neighboring states and their peoples, and invite them to cooperate with the independent Jewish nation for the common good of all. The State of Israel is ready to contribute its full share to the peaceful progress and reconstitution of the Middle East.

Our call goes out to the Jewish people all over the world to rally to our side in the task of immigration and development and to stand by us in the great struggle for the fulfillment of the dream of generations—the redemption of Israel.



# Union Jack Is Taken Down

## By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JERUSALEM, May 14—As Britain's last high commissioner in Palestine left Jerusalem today the Union Jack over Government House was hauled down and a Red Cross hoisted. A solitary bag-piper skirled the Highland lament as Sir Alan walked out of the official residence on Mount Zion for the last time.

Seventy-five minutes earlier the flag of the International Red Cross had replaced the Union Jack over the British Government's offices in King David Hotel, thereby making the building part of "neutral security area for refugees."

Sir Alan left behind "no successor authority" but an independent Jewish state whose army the Haganah had occupied Haifa, Jaffa, Tiberias, Safad, Beisan and countless villages. The Arab parts of Palestine are in chaos. Two hundred thousand Arabs have fled from their homes.

Sir Alan addressed the people of Palestine over the radio last night. "I have never believed that a seed of agreement between Jew and Arab does not exist," he said. "I am convinced that a solution to this problem is not to be reached through bullets or bombs \* \* \* If unhappily conflict must come, there is yet time to insulate the Holy City from it. \* \* \* Let peace for the Holy Land, which certainly must come, have its source in the Holy City to flow therefrom over the whole country."

Both Jews and Arabs agreed that Sir Alan was a man of good intent. But they also agreed that the British had failed in the function to which they devoted their greatest energy for twenty-eight years—that of police power. During the last five and one-half months of Sir Alan's administration about 3,000 Jews, Arabs and Britons have been killed and about 5,000 injured.



# HAGANAH REPORTS

## CAPTURE OF ACRE

**Takes Vital City Near Haifa—  
Wins Heart of Jerusalem,  
Battles for Bab el Wad**

TEL AVIV, Palestine, May 14 (UP)—The Haganah said tonight that its forces had captured the strategic North Palestine port city of Acre.

A city of 8,000 inhabitants and one of the oldest in Palestine, Acre is the chief link between Haifa and the Lebanese border. It was earmarked for the Arabs under the United Nations partition plan.

Haganah said the port was taken almost without resistance. Jewish forces were said to have occupied a height east of the city, but a security blackout blanked details of the operation.

A United Press dispatch from Haifa and Arab sources in Beirut, Lebanon, reported the Jewish capture of Ez Zib and El Bassa, two small towns between Acre and the Lebanese border.

[Sumaria, in the same region, was also reported captured.]

The Irgun Zvai Leumi organization asserted today that it had taken five Arab villages in the northern triangle that the United Nations partition plan had earmarked for the Arabs.

### Jews Gain in Jerusalem

Dispatch of The Times, London.

JERUSALEM, Saturday, May 15 —As soon as the British Army and police left North Jerusalem firing started and increased steadily. The Jews began to take the central zone of the city, including police headquarters, as far as Barclay's Bank in Allenby Square. They also hoisted the Zionist flag on the tower of the old Italian hospital and the city is now cut in two along the road from Damascus Gate to Princess Mary Avenue.

Heavy firing also broke out between the Damascus gate and the Sheikh Jarrah quarter.

### Bab el Wad Battle Rages

TEL AVIV, Palestine, May 14 (P)—The Haganah, Zionist Army, was locked in a bitter battle today with the major strength of the Arab volunteer army at the Bab el Wad gorge, ten miles west of Jerusalem. Control of the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv Highway was at stake.

Other Haganah units were rushing to reinforce positions defending the Jewish state on the north, west and south. These Jewish troops, freed from siege duty by the surrender of the Arab port of Jaffa, were being transported to their new posts by buses withdrawn from normal runs.

The Arabs scored their first real victory in the Palestine fighting in the last hours preceding Jewish nationhood. Arab, Jewish and neutral sources said troops of Trans-Jordan's Arab Legion, supported by 2,000 tribesmen from the Hebron hills, had wiped out four Jewish colonies in the Kfar Etzion bloc, twenty miles south of Jerusalem. The colonies were athwart the Arab invasion route from the south.

According to the informants, 200 Jews died in the two-day battle that ended Thursday night. A number of prisoners were taken, including four physicians who were parachuted to aid the wounded. The Jewish Agency for Palestine declared the Arabs had killed prisoners of war despite promises of adherence to international law.



# UNITED SYNAGOGUE HAILS NEW STATE

Dr. Davis Says It Will Enable  
Judaism 'to Flourish in  
Its Native Bed'

By **GEORGE ECKEL**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, May 14—Establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine gave dramatic significance today to discussion of Jewish education at the biennial convention of the United Synagogue of America here.

The creation of the new state was hailed as enabling Judaism "to flourish at its maximum in its own native bed of life." It also was viewed as a challenge to American Jewry to produce "devoted, learned and pious Jews," so that American Jews should not become "spiritual pariahs" or beggars for "cultural charity" in relation to the Palestine community.

This opinion was given by Dr. Moshe L. Davis, dean of the Teacher's Institute and College of Jewish Studies at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York. He was the first of three speakers in a seminar on "Whither Jewish Education?"

The United Synagogue is the national organization of the conservative congregations of the United States and Canada. Nearly 1,000 representatives are attending the five-day convention which opened yesterday.

## Jewish Anthem Sung

After the news from Palestine had been announced, and the several hundred persons present had risen to sing "Hatikvah," the Jewish anthem, Dr. Davis declared that "as the political situation stabilizes, the influence of Eretz Israel (the Jewish homeland) upon the spiritual and cultural life of American Israel will increase beyond our powers of anticipation."

Dr. Davis advocated "a ladder program" of Jewish education, proceeding in stages from nursery school age, 3 to 7 years, through adult education. He called for establishment of a chain of ten to twelve camps serving the country's major regions as means of intensive familiarization with the heritage of Judaism. He appealed for an expanded teacher training system.

The parochial school is not a solution, Dr. Davis said, since it does not reach enough people. In any event, the Jewish school, running five or six days a week on time not used for secular education, should be "complementary to, not competitive with, the public school system, which is the keystone of our democratic arch," he declared.

## "Fraud" in Jewish Education

Dr. Abraham E. Millgram of New York, educational director of the United Synagogue, declared that "one-day-a-week" education, including programs confined to Sunday School, was "a fraud and a delusion," since it was inadequate and at the same time competed with more intensive programs.

Rabbi Albert I. Gordon, executive director of the United Synagogue, reported that 317 congregations now were affiliated with the organization.



# U. N. PALESTINE VOTE HELD 'SORDID STORY'

L. J. Rosenwald Says Behind  
It Was High-Handed Pressure,  
but U. N. Can End Strife

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEXINGTON, Va., May 14—Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council for Judaism, said here tonight that behind the United Nations Assembly's vote recommending the partitioning of Palestine last November was "a sordid story of pressuring and high-handed methods of lining up votes." But he held out hope that unity could be brought in Palestine if the U. N. insisted upon it.

"So long as a prospect is held out to the two factions in Palestine that the world will in any way tolerate their going their separate and conflicting ways, their naturally chauvinistic leadership will persist in those directions," he said.

"They will abandon their course only when they are made to realize that world opinion has resolved to keep them together and to deny them independence until they have found ways of living together."

Mr. Rosenwald addressed the annual public spring meeting of the International Relations Club at Washington and Lee University on "International Aspects of the Jewish Problem."

He pointed out that his position with the American Council for Judaism, an organization which he said was opposed to Zionism and the establishment of a Jewish state, made his a partisan viewpoint, but that under prevailing conditions in Palestine, he added,

"it is fruitless to discuss learnedly, and argumentatively and for partisan purpose."

The Philadelphia philanthropist, who directs the Rosenwald fund created by his father, the late Julius Rosenwald, declared that "what is needed at once is a truce, to be followed by a review of the problem leading to a continuing trusteeship aimed at independence of all Palestine, the moment the different elements of the population of Palestine exhibit the statesmanship of moderation and conciliation."

"By universal agreement," Mr. Rosenwald said, "Palestine presents one of the most complicated problems the world ever had to face. Its very complexity makes it possible to approach the subjects from scores of directions, historical, legal, racial, religious, political, and so on."

He then called for subordinating all these approaches to what he termed "the critical reality of today when we see a little country exploding with violence, civil war, terror and destruction."

"A firm and unmistakable indication that the choice (in Palestine) is between continuing tutelage under U. N. trusteeship administration and independence arrived at by mutual agreement, will set new moderate forces into vital action," he said.

"The inescapable fact is that the problem of the Jews who live in many nations of the world must be solved throughout the world. In the last analysis there is only one solution: the reality of democratic living for all men of all faiths and races and origins. No shortcuts are possible."

Mr. Rosenwald named Hitler as the great contributor to the stimulation of recent Zionism.

"Zionism owes its strength to recent tragic events that cultivated a philosophy of despair among Jews," he said. "They have been aware of an unbelievable tragedy—the extermination of six million Jews. They have seen the world's indifference to the surviving remnants."



## THE STATE OF ISRAEL

"Accordingly we, the members of the National Council, representing the Jewish people in Palestine and the Zionist movement, met together in solemn assembly, by virtue of the natural and historic rights of the Jewish people and of the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, hereby proclaim the establishment of the Jewish State in Palestine, to be called Israel."

In these words, addressed to the nations of the world from the seaport city of Tel Aviv, itself a living testimonial of the industry and deep faith and burning zeal with which much that was barren land has been transformed into a thriving modern civilization, do the pioneers who have long sought "a national home" in Palestine announce their intention to fill the vacuum created by the surrender of the British Mandate with the creation of an independent state, "based on precepts of liberty, justice and peace taught by the Hebrew prophets."

Their proclamation comes in an hour of confusion in the councils of the nations still struggling to find a peaceful solution of this problem. It comes in a time of peril for themselves. Hostile armies, unreconciled to a solution which involves creation of an independent Jewish State, and mobilized for the maintenance of what they believe to be the integrity of Arab soil, are poised upon three frontiers. The prospect of a hard and possibly a long-continued struggle lies ahead. The degree of aid that may be forthcoming from the United Nations is unknown. But no one can question the courage or the high purpose of this act of self-assertion, or doubt that Partition, long discussed, long challenged, long postponed, is now a living fact. Confirmation of this is implicit in the prompt recognition of the new state by the Government of the United States.

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# U. N. Votes for a Mediator; Special Assembly Is Ended

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

After hearing both the Soviet Union and the Arab delegates denounce the United States for its sudden recognition of the new Jewish state in Palestine, the United Nations General Assembly decided last night to send a Mediator to the Holy Land to do what he could to arrange a truce and carry on public services.

The vote was 31 to 7, with sixteen abstentions and four delegates absent, and the General Assembly, which was called into special session at Flushing Meadow on April 16 at the request of the United States, adjourned for good at 8:32 P. M.

The failure of the General Assembly either to repeal the partition resolution of last November or to provide military force to keep the peace means that the fate of Palestine will be decided by the impending war between Jews and Arabs, not by any United Nations action.

The mediation resolution conforms substantially with a United States proposal announced last Wednesday, after it had become obvious that the General Assembly would not accept the original United States plan for a temporary trusteeship.

However, the General Assembly refused to accept a United States plan for a temporary trusteeship over Jerusalem, which was rejected earlier in the evening by a vote of 20 to 15, less than the necessary two-thirds majority.

Two other proposals regarding Jerusalem were rejected, but presumably the provisions of the partition resolution on Jerusalem, which was to have been established as an international enclave under the administration of the Trusteeship Council, still stand.

In addition, the Assembly de-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

## CUNNINGHAM GOES AS MANDATE ENDS

### British Commissioner Boards Cruiser Off Haifa—Jews Take Down Union Jack

By The Associated Press.

HAIFA, Palestine, Saturday, May 15—Britain ended her mandate over the Holy Land last midnight. Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, the last British High Commissioner, sailed from Haifa port, finishing British mandate guidance.

Sir Alan's departure from Palestine's richest port caused little excitement among the Jews, who control most of the city.

The British fired a few rockets and searchlights spotlighted the cruiser as it steamed from the harbor.

Wearing the uniform of a British Army general, Sir Alan walked down a few steps of dock into a launch that took him to the cruiser Euryalus.

Upon getting into the launch, he turned and looked soberly up across the docks. There stood an honor guard of the King's Company of Grenadier Guards and Royal Marine commandos.

The launch pulled away amid the

Continued on Page 2, Column 7



# U. N. FOR MEDIATOR, ASSEMBLY IS ENDED

Continued From Page 1

cided two weeks ago to create a Special Commissioner, or Mayor, for the Holy City, and Harold Evans, a Philadelphia attorney and official of the Quaker organization, has already accepted the appointment from the British High Commissioner for Palestine, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan G. Cunningham.

Until President Truman's announcement the proceedings, which began with a meeting of the Assembly's Political and Security Committee at Lake Success earlier in the day, were merely a losing race against the clock. The British mandate over Palestine was to be terminated at 6:01 P. M., New York daylight time, and the question was whether the Assembly could take action before then on either the Jerusalem trusteeship or the Mediator for all of Palestine.

## Russians and Arabs Seek Delay

Both the Soviet bloc and the Arab bloc sought to delay a decision by the committee, the Soviet bloc, because it wanted to make sure that the British mandate would end without any resolution that could possibly impair the validity of the partition resolution, the Arabs, because they wanted to prevent the United Nations from taking any additional action to place Jerusalem—which presumably is a prime objective of the Trans-Jordan troops—under the protection of the United Nations.

## The Vote on Mediator

The United Nations General Assembly's vote on the appointment of a mediator for Palestine follows:

For (31)—Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Against (7)—Byelorussia (White Russia), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

Abstentions (16)—Australia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen.

Absent (4)—Burma, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Paraguay.

The fateful hour when the British mandate was at an end came just as the General Assembly was about to start voting on a series of amendments to the United States Jerusalem plan.

Precisely at 6:01 the representative of Iraq, Awni Khalidi, mounted the rostrum and said that since it was no longer possible to complete action on the plan before the end of the mandate, it might as well be dropped. His statement provided a dramatic moment, but this was as nothing compared with the astonishment and bewilderment created half an hour later by President Truman's announcement that the United States had given de facto recognition to the new Jewish State.

The State of Israel was proclaimed in Tel Aviv earlier in the day, before the end of the mandate, and the Soviet Union, Poland and Guatemala, had already indicated that they would recognize it. The President's announcement took the United States delegation completely by surprise.

News agency messages about the White House announcement were immediately passed around from delegate to delegate, and the Colombian representative, Dr. Alberto Gonzalez Fernandez, asked the United States delegation to give the Assembly an official announcement.

Warren R. Austin, chief United States representative, had returned to New York, but Francis B. Sayre, United States member of the Trusteeship Council, could reply only that he had seen the reports "on the ticker" but had no official information.

## U. S. Delegation Surprised

The United States delegation immediately telephoned to the State Department for confirmation of the report, which obviously took it as a complete surprise. More than half an hour later Dr. Philip C. Jessup, who has represented the United States at virtually all meetings of the Political and Security Committee over the past three weeks, was recognized and he read the text of the President's statement. Dr. Jessup read also a com-

panion statement from the State Department declaring that this action would not alter in the slightest the determination of the United States to press for a truce in Palestine.

Before Dr. Jessup spoke, the Soviet representative, Andrei A. Gromyko, who had been informed of Mr. Truman's statement, charged that the United States had put the United Nations in a "ludicrous situation" and called it "unprincipled conduct." He added somberly that the Soviet Union had conducted itself in a "principled manner" in support of the interests of the people of Palestine and had no reason to blush.

This reference to the reversals in the United States opinion was taken up immediately by the Arab delegates. As they pointed out, the United States, after supporting partition at the General Assembly last year, proposed the special session to consider further the future government of Palestine.

Some delegates attributed Mr. Gromyko's bitterness to the fact that the United States, which had been expected to steer clear of recognition of the state of Israel to avoid difficulties with the Arab rulers, in effect had beaten the Soviet Union to the punch. The Arab delegates, who had assumed that the United States proposal of last March to suspend the partition resolution meant that it had shifted to their side, were correspondingly bitter.

Mr. Gromyko indicated that his Government would recognize the new state, but he said that so far he had no official word from Moscow. In his speech to the Assembly, Mr. Gromyko argued against the resolution for a United Nations mediator because he said it would amount to the imposition of some "kind of temporary regime" in Palestine, but already, he declared, there was a Government in the country.

"The Jewish State is, in fact, in existence," he said. This declaration was enough to start reports that Russia had recognized Israel, but later Mr. Gromyko denied it.

## Egypt Charges "Fake"

Mahmoud Bey Fawzi, Egyptian representative, charged that the whole procedure of the General Assembly had been a "fake," that the hopes that humanity had longed for were being "shamelessly betrayed" and that "politics" were more "insidious" than high ideals.

Faris el-Khouri of Syria recalled that Mr. Austin had emphasized to the Security Council that its Truce Commission should operate on the basis of a political standstill. He asked how Mr. Sayre could say that the recognition of the Jewish state did not affect a truce.

Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon said the Arab states had "trusted our friends" in the United States delegation last fall, but the United States had ended by supporting partition. Again at this session, he said, the Arab states had done so, and he pointed out that only twenty-two hours before Mr. Sayre had said that the solution of the Palestine question depended on reconciliation, not on force.

"If this is politics, I will have nothing to do with it," said Dr. Malik. "For four weeks we were dupes and the whole thing was a show and a game."

Both Dr. Jorge Garcia Granados of Guatemala, one of the strongest supporters of partition, and Dr. Guillermo Belt of Cuba, a long-standing opponent, both attacked the President's announcement as another reversal of the United States position.

Dr. Belt brought laughter from the delegates when he said: "Now it develops that the representatives of the Soviet Union and Poland are better informed in Washington than the United States delegation." He added that he had intended earlier to vote for the appointment of a mediator in Palestine, but had decided to oppose it "because the United States recognized the Jewish state at 11 minutes past 6."

## Backs Move for Mediator

Despite bitter protests from Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy, Polish representative, the Political and Security Committee approved the resolution to appoint a mediator for Palestine at 1:30 P. M. by a vote of 35 to 6, with 10 abstentions.

The six members of the Soviet bloc stood alone in voting against the resolution. Both Arab delegates and a handful of supporters of partition were among the abstainers.

The committee made only three changes in the resolution as approved by the subcommittee Thursday and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. One, a drafting change proposed by France, directed the mediator to promote "a peaceful adjustment of the future situation in Palestine," inserting the words "a" and "future."

Another change, proposed by

New Zealand, would direct the mediator to accept instructions from the General Assembly as well as from the Security Council.

The hardest fight, however, developed over a Greek amendment to abolish the Palestine Commission immediately, instead of merely suspending it on June 1, as proposed by the subcommittee. The Greek amendment, which had the effect of restoring the original United States proposal concerning the "five lonely pilgrims," was approved by a vote of 24 to 15, with eleven abstentions. Although some delegates insisted that the point was of no practical importance, others thought that the abolition of the Palestine Commission would weaken the effect of the partition resolution, since it was established to carry it out.

In any event, the Arab states and other long-standing opponents of partition, together with the United States, Brazil and Canada, and several other countries that voted for partition, supported the Greek amendment. Most of the Soviet bloc, France and New Zealand voted against it. Venezuela, Czechoslovakia and Chile were among those abstaining.

The committee then rejected, 26 to 14, with eleven abstentions, a New Zealand amendment that would have thanked the commission for its work, and merely suspended its functions.

## Twenty Separate Votes Taken

A total of twenty separate votes was required to complete action on the resolution, since the committee voted paragraph by paragraph on the subcommittee's draft, in addition to voting on numerous amendments.

This time-consuming procedure was demanded by Dr. Katz-Suchy, who resubmitted most of the amendments that had been rejected by the subcommittee Thursday. The Polish representative attacked the Greek amendment and many provisions of the resolution as an indirect attempt by the United States to defeat partition.

Previous Soviet attacks on the United States policy also were revived by Vassily A. Tarasenko, Ukrainian representative, who charged that the United States wanted only "a half solution," which would pave the way for its penetration into Palestine "if not today, then tomorrow; if not tomorrow, then the day after tomorrow."

By this time the prospect of getting an Assembly resolution for an interim settlement for either Jerusalem or Palestine was already in doubt, but Dr. Guillermo Belt, Cuban representative, introduced a motion to close the debate.

As soon as this was adopted, by a vote of 23 to 15, the Yugoslav representative, Dr. Joza Vilfan, made a final attempt to delay action by invoking an Assembly rule on resolutions requiring expenditures of United Nations funds. He pointed out that Secretary General Trygve Lie had not submitted an estimate of the amount needed for the maintenance of the United Nations Mediator and that the Assembly rules provided that this estimate must be considered by the Assembly's Administrative Committee before the Assembly took action.

## Lie Cites Authority

Mr. Lie replied that he estimated the total cost at \$100,000, but pointed out that, under a resolution adopted by the General Assembly last year, the Secretary General had the right to allocate funds up to \$2,000,000 for activities that "have anything to do with the maintenance of peace."

Under this authority, Mr. Lie said, he had already appropriated funds for United Nations activities concerning the Palestine and Kashmir questions. Dr. T. F. Tsiang, committee chairman, then oversaw Dr. Vilfan and the voting began.

To save time, the United States and other supporters of the resolution had little to say. However, Dr. Jessup, replying to taunts by the Soviet bloc that there was no requirement for the General Assembly to take action by 6:01, said that "no negative attitude of a mechanical minority can block the decision of this great Assembly."

Dr. Jessup said that a consciousness of the necessity of action was written "in a place strange and alien to the Soviet Union, written in the hearts of men and women who want to know the truth" and were believers in peace and the Charter of the United Nations.

## Bahamas Guards Currency

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NASSAU, Bahamas, May 14—Acting on reports that Bahamian bank notes were being smuggled into Miami and New York and sold at a discount to tourists, the Government has limited an individual's export of currency to \$5 [\$20]. The maximum penalty in Magistrate's Court is a fine of \$100 and three months' imprisonment. In Supreme Court the penalty is two years and \$500.