

More Palestine Arms Confiscated in Jersey

British Planes Fight Off Arab Frontier Attack

WAA Freezes New Orders For Explosives

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Six hundred to 1000 Arab troops invaded Northern Palestine from Lebanon, Syrian border today and attacked two Jewish towns. They were driven back only after the British had hit their siege lines with war planes, artillery and mortars.

The British said late today the Arabs had fallen back across the frontier, but that they had reason to believe they would return and "renew the attack." Reports from the mile-square battleground told of British Spitfires shooting up the Arabs with rocket projectiles, and of artillery, mortars and machine-guns firing squarely into Arab positions.

Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner for Palestine, protested to the Syrian government against the attack showing the British were convinced it was mounted from Syrian territory. A dispatch from Beirut said, however, the attackers came from Lebanon.

BRITONS ALERTED

Sir Henry Gurney, chief secretary of the Palestine government, notified all British officials to be prepared to leave on one month's notice. It was understood this did not mean British troops would be withdrawn from Palestine before its mandate expires about May 15, but that Gurney wanted all concerned to be ready to leave.

A British spokesman, referring to today's Arab attack from Lebanon, said that as long as Britain held the mandate her forces would repel any attack on Palestine from any quarter.

Arabs complained at the firmness with which British troops acted to day. They said all the attackers from across the border were actually Palestine Arabs who had been in Syria and Lebanon training.

Fighting around the two settlements under attack—Dan and Kefar Seld, the latter latterly inhabited by American Zionists—lasted seven hours. The settlements are at the headwaters of the Jordan river, in the narrow, northern extension of Palestine that juts between Southern Syria and Southern Lebanon.

British troops, with planes, artillery, mortars and heavy machine guns rushed to the area from nearby Metulla. The British and Jewish Haganah units, who fought beside the British, said the attack was no surprise.

CASUALTIES LISTED

The British, announcing their troops had "succeeded in bringing the situation under control," listed three Jews killed and eight wounded, with no British casualties. A fourth Jew died later of wounds. Arab casualties were unreported, presumably the Jews took the killed and wounded with them as usual when they retreated.

Tonight, eight settlements in the area were under protection of a British force. A group of British Lancers, dug into defensive positions ready to meet a possible Arab attack from the dominating hills.

Meanwhile the extremist Jewish underground Stern Gang warned all foreign correspondents carrying Arab higher committee press cards that they had "forfeited their privilege of immunity."

Arab press cards were issued to Christian foreign correspondents this week by Committee Secretary Dr. Hussein Khalidi who said they were for identification and "are no guarantees of safety and merely indicate that you are Christian and known to the committee."

Royce Brier

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force is now civilian, and these and some soldiers do the routine occupation work. The civilians will have to be taken over by State, which will also have to infiltrate the force with its own people. State has only 4000 employees, and one of the problems is where it will get personnel for the job, in addition to the personnel it absorbs.

There is also an administrative problem in relation to State's assumption of policy-making power, which is at present still held largely in the hands of General Gali and his staff. Under the new setup Army will be merely the agent of State. It is problematical how the Germans will take this. Germans have always bowed more readily to military than to civil power, and there is no reason to believe they have lost this tendency in the past two or three years.

But a much larger problem looms, and it is sited not in western Germany, but in America. How long are we going to stick this out? What do we conceive our responsibility to be over there? German occupation and the Marshall Plan are intimately related, but do we perceive the relation accurately, and if we do, have we the energy to cling to a hard-to-see, but nonetheless real, self-interest? Here we bump into an ominous trait of human nature.

Human zeal is mortal. It doesn't happen that the zeal which made the overcoming of a people in war is perpetual. So peoples who win wars often lose peace, and in this failure often lay the groundwork for new wars.

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Marine Guard In Palestine Considered

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The United States is considering the possibility of sending Marines to guard the recently bombed Consulate at Jerusalem, the State Department revealed tonight. It added that no decisions had been reached during "informal" discussions with the Palestine government.

Simultaneously the Arab Office in London issued a statement that "the arrival of American military personnel in Palestine, no matter in what guise or how few, will not intimidate the Arabs. On the contrary they will see in it a reckless, provocative challenge to which they will react with increased anger and determination."

First hints that the United States was considering ordering Marines to Palestine came from London today. Informants in Whitehall (where British government offices are located), told newsmen the United States had asked and received approval from the Palestine government for dispatch of Marines to embattle Jerusalem.

British government sources and the State Department announced agreed that the U. S. had made no formal request for permission to send Marines.

The British government sources said, however, that Britain would welcome any force the United States might want to send to guard the Consulate in Jerusalem.

"This government has never asked permission from either the Palestine government or the British government to send Marines to Palestine."

"Reports from London probably arise from the fact that the Consul General in Jerusalem has discussed informally with the Palestine government the necessity for taking measures to increase the security of the Consulate General personnel and property."

"During the informal discussions with the Palestine government the question of the necessity for sending American guards arose. No decision has been reached."

"It will be recalled in this connection that the Consulate General in Jerusalem was recently bombed."

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, said the "guards" referred to in the statement included Marines, but added that Marines would not necessarily be required since some diplomatic establishments abroad employ civilian guards.

New School Post

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 9 (AP)—Dr. George W. Ladd, professor of Jewish education, Chico State College, Chico, Calif., will become an assistant Portland School Superintendent February 1.

U. N. Efforts for Partition Promised by Trygve Lie

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 9 (UPI)—The United Nations Palestine Commission, meeting for the first time, heard an official prediction today that U. N. will use every means in its power to enforce the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish States.

U. N. Secretary General Trygve Lie, in opening the first session, told the commission that the Security Council will do all that is necessary to see that the Holy Land is partitioned.

The Security Council has authority to order economic sanctions, or mobilize an international army.

The five-nation Palestine Commission is charged with administering Palestine's partition. It will assume responsibility in the Holy Land when the British end their mandate there on May 15, or earlier.

The commission then must set up Arab and Jewish governments in

the new States, form militia to keep local law and order, and establish courts. There is a general feeling that this can not be done by the United Nations unless it is backed by force.

The Palestine Commission, after electing Karel Lisicky of Czechoslovakia, invited Great Britain, the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee to attach representatives to the commission.

But Isa Nahkheil, American representative of the Arab Higher Committee, promptly told a reporter that Arabs would boycott the commission, as well as all other negotiations regarding partition.

The Arab spokesman also issued a press release asking a U. S. investigation of all organizations collecting money for "Communist, criminal and terrorist groups in Palestine."

He thanked the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local police officers for seizing large caches of explosives in New Jersey.

50,000 Now Working on Atom Energy

Carroll L. Wilson, manager of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, revealed yesterday that approximately 50,000 persons are now engaged in various atomic energy developments.

Speaking before a meeting of University of California students on the Berkeley campus, Wilson indicated that the number of workers would increase steadily.

"It is evident," he said, "that for some years to come we will have the huge and complex problem of an expanding atomic energy project."

Of those engaged in atomic energy work, only 5000 are directly employed by AEC. The others are employed by 300 firms with whom the commission has entered into private agreements covering various phases of its work.

He said those firms range from mining concerns producing strategic materials to manufacturing plants turning out necessary equipment.

He deplored the fact that the American public does not have an adequate understanding of the problems posed by atomic energy.

"There is today, I fear, a tendency to shrug it all off in a helpless assumption that whatever it signifies it is beyond the ordinary citizen," he said.

This is far from the truth, he maintained.

"Our taxation policy is far more difficult for the layman to deal with than atomic energy policy is likely to be," he said.

U. N. Postpones Debate on Veto in 'Little Assembly'

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 9 (UPI)—The United States won its first test in the Soviet-boycotted "Little Assembly" of the United Nations tonight when the Assembly decided to shelve for more than two months debate of the Big Five veto power.

The organization adopted a plan for delayed veto debate after an angry verbal exchange between American and Soviet delegates. Dr. Alberto Ulloa of Peru, who questioned the motives of the American maneuver.

The "Little Assembly," conceived by the United States and boycotted by the six nations of the Soviet bloc, voted 39 to 1 to set a March 15 deadline for proposals by U. N. members for altering the great power veto in the Security Council.

The adopted procedure provided for a two-months debate of various veto proposals after the March 15 deadline.

Before the veto Ulloa of Peru aroused Austin fire with a charge that the United States was delaying work of the Assembly by proposing a delay in veto debate because of poorly concealed political expediency.

Austin snapped back angrily that the charge was "startling . . . unworthy."

Truman Is Cautioned on U. N. Policies

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The American Association for the United Nations cautioned the Administration tonight against the selfish use of U. N. machinery. It said a basic understanding with Russia should be the principal American goal in the world organization in 1948.

On the eve of U. N.'s second anniversary, the association laid down a 16-point program it said the country should adhere to for the sake of U. N. and world peace.

The association, representing the American individuals and organizations which back the principles of the U. N. Charter, urged the United States to make the "four big" of foreign policy: "the foundation of foreign policy" and warned against using its machinery "when convenient" and by-passing it "when short-sighted shorts cuts present themselves."

The association expressed regret the Administration had completely by-passed the U. N. in proposing tonight against the selfish use of U. N. machinery. It said a basic understanding with Russia should be the principal American goal in the world organization in 1948.

1—The U. N. as the foundation of American foreign policy.

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3—Continued military strength but with the understanding that American strength is aimed at backing up the U. N. Charter, not for "isolated military defense in an anarchic world."

4—Formation of U. N. security forces to maintain world peace.

5—An alternative plan for sanctions against aggression in the event U. N. forces are not formed.

6—An international volunteer constabulary to enforce the impending partition of Palestine.

7—Development of a system of international control of atomic energy.

8—Cuts in world armaments and reduction of the total world budget of \$30,000,000,000 for arms.

9—Avoidance of economic imperialism, through America's mammoth economic advantage over the rest of the world, by taking the lead in U. N. economic programs.

10—Integration of the Marshall Plan, or parts of it, with U. N. machinery.

11—Supplementation of the Marshall Plan with positive American participation in the International Trade Organization, International Labor Organization and others.

12—Immediate joining of the World Health Organization.

13—Steady support for self-government and economic betterment of dependent peoples.

14—Leadership in promotion of human rights by putting into practice the recommendations of President Truman's Civil Rights Commission.

15—Admission of displaced persons.

16—Quick approval by Congress of the \$65,000,000 American loan to U. N. for construction of the permanent New York headquarters.

Uprising in Northern Italy Is Predicted

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—The right-wing newspaper L'Intransigeant said today Communist leaders meeting in Milan have decided upon a Communist uprising April 15 to set up an "independent popular republic" in Northern Italy—unless Moscow gives a counter-order.

The newspaper carried a copy-printed story from Milan, where top Communist leaders from all parts of Europe have been attending a party. It said the Communists expected the uprising to spread immediately to Southern France.

The dispatch said Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist chief, told a small circle of top Communists a new regime could be set up at Milan within six days and that Russia would give it "unlimited support."

Fisherman Dies

FAIRFIELD, Jan. 9 — Samuel Wharton, 75, of Napa, dropped dead today while fishing in Donnerdon slough, east of Fairfield. He apparently suffered a heart attack, according to Coroner Cyril McDon-

Marshall Declares He Won't Quit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Secretary of State Marshall today declared as wholly incorrect speculation that he would resign if the European recovery program is substantially modified by Congress.

Marshall told a news conference that such action would be inconsistent with everything he has learned during his years in the Army and Government. But, he added with a smile, of course in such a case he might be invited to return to Virginia, his home.

He said his statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that Congress should meet all the requirements of the program or not undertake the job at all was made in an advisory capacity and that he did not wish to add or detract from it. Other high lights of his press conference:

1—The June 30 date now set for the State Department to take over administration of Germany from the Army is a target date which it is hoped can be met. Marshall said the State Department does not have the same kind of an organization as the Army to do such a job and that therefore it is a very difficult problem.

2—Marshall personally will head the delegation to the Inter-American Conference scheduled for Bogota, Colombia, on March 30.

3—The latest Russian proposal for drafting a Japanese peace treaty—submitted to the Chinese by the Russians—is not acceptable to the United States.

4—Marshall said the recent dispatch of 1000 additional U. S. Marines to the Mediterranean had no direct effect upon American foreign policy in that area.

Greece Granted U. S. Credit for Surplus Goods

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The United States has granted Greece a \$25,000,000 credit to acquire surplus goods, and the Communist-besieged nation is asking for an additional \$15,000,000 credit.

The fund is in addition to the \$300,000,000 provided by Congress to aid Greece's economic recovery up to next June 1, and will be used to meet the needs of refugees from frontier zones where Greek Government troops are fighting Communist-backed insurgents.

Secretary of State Marshall announced the \$25,000,000 credit at a news conference today. He said most of the surplus to be provided consists of clothing and construction materials.

The \$25,000,000 covers surplus goods stored in Europe. Officials said the Athens government wants an additional \$15,000,000 to acquire materials stored in the United States.

Nearly 500,000 refugees, according to the best information available here, have been forced to leave battle areas.

Greece also is reported negotiating with the Export-Import Bank for a \$11,000,000 loan. This was described as part of a \$25,000,000 loan originally authorized in 1945 but actually extended only in part.

Marine Reserve Week

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Goodwin J. Knight, acting Governor while Governor Warren is in Washington, D. C., proclaimed next week as "Marine Corps Reserve Week" today.

More About Vandenberg On Aid Plan

Continued from Page 1

turn itself into an isolated "armed camp," shouldering huge arms expenditures and beset by high prices. Douglas, often mentioned for a key job in administering any aid program that Congress adopts, told the Senators that unless aid is given to 16 European countries and Western Germany, "one of the most strategic parts of the world will fall under the domination of the police state."

Replying directly to legislators, mostly Republican, who have argued that the proposed \$6,800,000,000 cost of the program for the first 15 months would tend to boost prices further at home, the soft-spoken Ambassador said:

"We should calculate the cost of this program and its effect on the continued inflationary conditions at home against the calculated cost of doing nothing or doing something inadequate."

(United Press reported Vandenberg, as committee chairman, cut in to remark that he was dissatisfied with the Administration's proposals for insuring that the recipient European states would do everything possible to help themselves.

SELF-HELP

(He said the aid legislation should include a "categorical statement" that continuation of American help would be dependent on Europe's own efforts.

(Senator Connally (D., Texas), former chairman of the committee and its ranking Democratic member, chimed in to express his own concern over the role to be played by the Europeans in their own reconstruction.

(He pointed out that the Administration has taken the position that American aid must not be given in a way which would abridge the sovereignty of the European nations, and commented sarcastically: "They (the Europeans) can't simply sit on a feather bed and say 'you do it, Mr. United States.'")

Douglas said he thought the language of the Administration bill covered that point pretty well, but he was willing to consult the committee about making it stronger.

If Western Europe falls under Communist domination, Douglas said, the United States may have to become an "armed camp relatively isolated in the world." And he said a great armament program could raise prices just as much as sending supplies to Europe.

Douglas testified as two Senators, Smith (R., N. J.) and Hatch (D., N. M.) joined Vandenberg in urging a nonpolitical approach to the foreign aid question.

A broadcast last night that Congress Republicans would go ahead with their own program in the new session, adding that all spending "including the Marshall Plan" would be carefully scrutinized.

Besides the question whether the initial \$6,800,000,000 asked by the Administration is too much, Congress is divided on how a foreign aid program should be managed.

A number of influential Republicans want it run by a wholly independent Government corporation. Marshall called, however, for State Department supervision of foreign aid, declaring that "there cannot be two Secretaries of State."

Soviet Press Prints More On Truman

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP)—Tass, the official Russian news agency, said today President Truman's state of the Union message to Congress Tuesday "directly recognized an approaching economic crisis in the United States, whose population presently is suffering from inflation."

The Russian press devoted considerable space to the President's message today for the first time since it was delivered.

A Tass dispatch, datelined Washington, said of the President's address:

"It praised the perpetual principles of the American system. It also contained many promises, expressed in generalizations, dealing with increases in living conditions and expanding the civil rights of the population."

'U. S. LEADERSHIP'

The dispatch said the President concluded his message with an appeal to Americans to remember the great tasks of the United States "as if the entire world waits for American leadership."

Another Tass dispatch, datelined London and quoting the Washington correspondent of Reuters, the British news service, said the President's message was received coldly by Congress and that his message was received "in cold silence."

Still another dispatch dealt with the reaction of Henry A. Wallace to the presidential message.

The London Tass dispatch said President Truman promised to carry out the "anti-labor bill being supported by Republicans" and to support the armed might of the country with the introduction of general military training.

'MILD APPLAUSE'

This, the dispatch said, was "greeted by only mild applause." Here is the way the big Moscow papers played the news today:

PRAVDA, the official organ of the Communist party, used all three stories—the Washington and London pieces and the Wallace item.

IZVESTIA, the organ of the government, used the Washington and London stories.

TRUD, the trade union organ, used the Washington story.

RED STAR, the army newspaper, used all three.

Soviet Paper Says U. S. Is Wasting Money in Europe

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP)—Trud, Soviet trade union newspaper, suggested today that the United States was pouring its money down a hole in trying to aid Europe.

The paper said billions of dollars had been loaned and given to Britain, France, Italy, Greece and other nations of Western Europe and said "Look at them now!"

Trud declared England was worse off now than before she received the American loan, and that Partisans still were operating in Greece despite the amounts spent there.

A Moscow radio commentary connected the proposed Marshall Plan for European recovery with high prices in the United States. The broadcast said "monopolists and bankers" in the United States did not wish to combat inflation "for they need it as a weapon of attack on the masses."

"All these methods of plundering the American masses are directly connected with the Marshall Plan, which actually, under the pretext of helping Europe, is a plan to help American corporations," declared Trud.

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