

THE WHITE HOUSE **DECISION CENTER**

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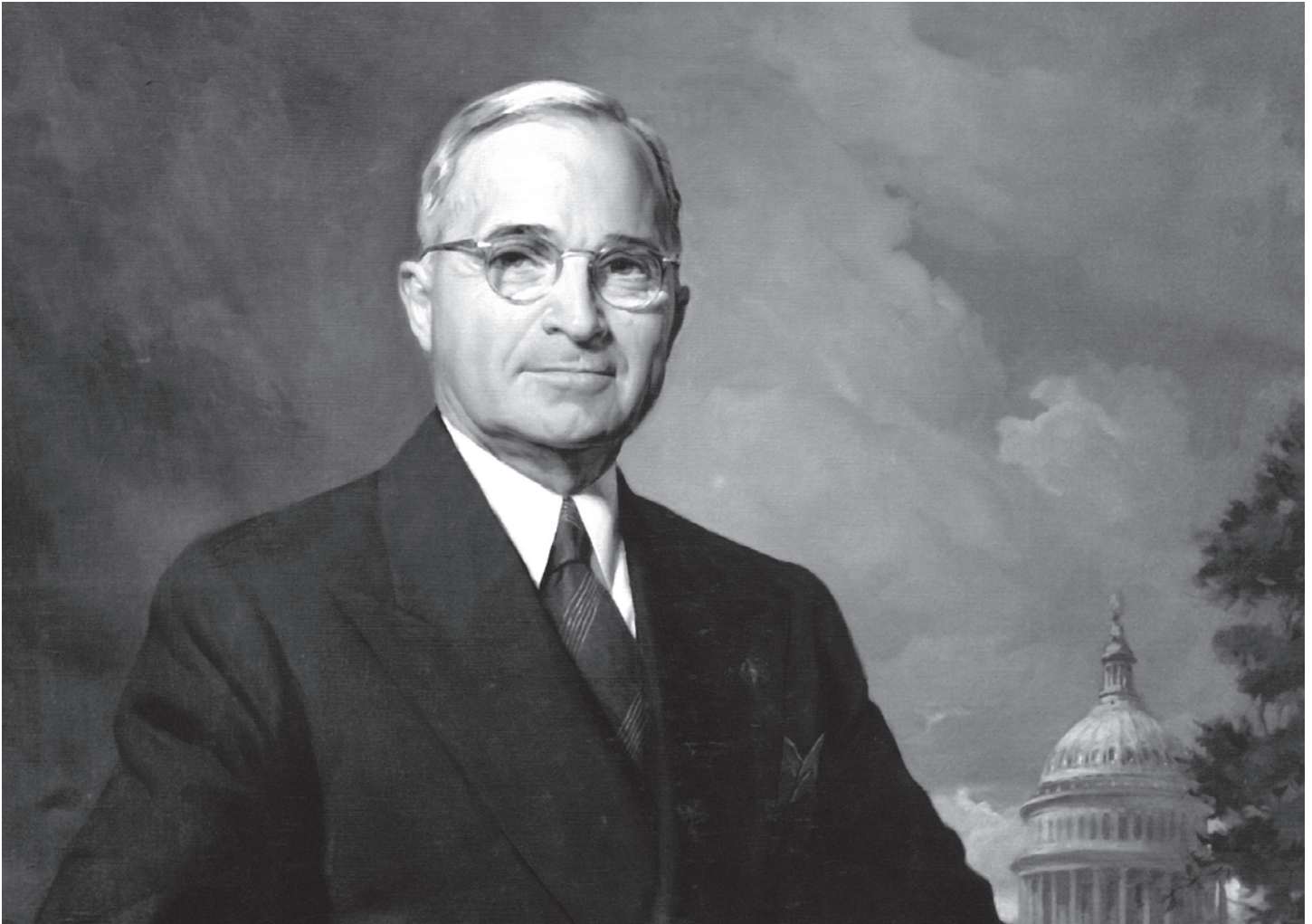
THE UNITED STATES AND THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, 1948

★ **OFFICIAL BRIEFING PAPERS** ★



STUDENT NAME:

ASSIGNED ROLE: ASSIGNED LETTER:



“ I hope...this Library will give you,
and especially the young people among you,
a better understanding of the history
and the nature of the Presidency and the
government of the United States. ”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN speaking about his presidential library

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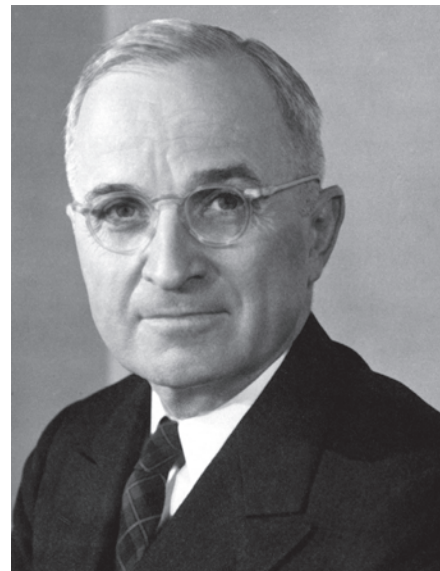
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“ Education is our first line of defense. In the conflict of principle and policy which divides the world today, America’s hope—our hope—the hope of the world, is in education.”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN

MODULE 1: **PRESIDENTIAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**



★ **SIX ROLES, ONE PRESIDENT**

1. CHIEF OF STATE

As the U.S. Chief of State, the president is a living symbol of the nation who stands for the highest values and ideals of the country.

Examples of Behavior:

- Presenting important national awards to citizens
- Congratulating U.S. Olympic gold medal winners
- Making a patriotic speech on the Fourth of July
- Pitching the first ball of the baseball season

2. CHIEF EXECUTIVE

As Chief Executive, the president employs millions of government workers in the Executive Branch, decides how to enforce the laws of the U.S., and chooses officials and advisors to help run the Executive Branch.

Examples of Behavior:

- Appointing the head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- Holding a cabinet meeting to discuss government business
- Reading a report and recommendations about problems in the management of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

3. CHIEF DIPLOMAT

With the help of his advisors, the president makes the foreign policy of the United States. He or she also determines what American diplomats and ambassadors should say to foreign governments.

Examples of Behavior:

- Traveling to London to meet with British leaders regarding European issues
- Entertaining Japanese diplomats in the White House to discuss trade issues
- Writing a message or a letter to Russian leaders on arms control
- Trying to bring peace to the Middle East

4. COMMANDER IN CHIEF

As commander of the nation's armed services, the president determines the size and deployment of the armed forces and, with Defense Department leaders and the highest military officers he or she appoints, shapes the defense policy. The president shares some military powers with Congress—top appointments, major military expenses, and plans to expand the armed forces require congressional approval; and only Congress can declare war.

Examples of Behavior:

- Inspecting a Navy yard
- Deciding whether to bomb foreign cities in wartime
- Calling troops to stop a riot
- Deciding on which new weapon systems to request in the budget
- Ordering troops to Afghanistan



“ You have to know something to be a president. You have got to be a jack-of-all-trades and know something about all of them. ”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN

5. CHIEF LEGISLATOR

While only Congress has the power to make laws, the Constitution gives the president power to influence Congress in its lawmaking—a president may urge Congress to pass new laws and may veto bills that he or she does not favor.

Examples of Behavior:

- Inviting members of Congress to lunch to discuss pending legislation
- Signing a bill passed by Congress
- Making public statements supporting or opposing pending legislation in Congress

6. CHIEF OF PARTY

As chief of his or her political party, the president helps members of his or her political party get elected or appointed to office.

Examples of Behavior:

- Choosing leading party members to serve in the Cabinet
- Speaking at a rally for a party nominee to the U.S. Senate
- Attending events to raise funds for his party's congressional candidates

★ TRUMAN'S SCHEDULE, MAY 21, 1945

Monday, May 21st:

- 9.30 am Congr. Andrew J. May, Ky.
- 9.45 am Congr. Frank T. Starkey, Minn.
- 10.00 am Mr. Paul Stark, of Mo. (re victory gardens)
- 10.10 am Maj. Herbert C. Van Smith
- 10.15 am Hon. W. Averell Harriman
- 10.20 am Mr. Paul Dillon; Judge John W. Joynt
- 10.30 am Hon. Georges Bidault, Minister for Foreign Affairs for France
- 11.00 am Hon. Bryce Smith (former Mayor of Kansas city and an old friend)
- 11.15 am The Secretary of Labor
- 11.30 am The Secretary of Labor
- 11.45 am Mr. Michael D. Konomas of Kansas City (Supreme President of the Order of Aheppa)
- 12.00 Mr. C. B. Baldwin; Hon. Elmer Benson, Former Governor of Minnesota
- 12.15 pm His Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras, Head of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America
- 12.30 pm Dr. John R. Mott (in charge of YMCA among prisoners of war in 30 nations)
- 12.45 pm Mr. Clarence Pickett; Mr. Harold Evans; Mr. Paul J. Furnas (representatives of American Friends Service Committee)
- 1.00 pm Address Joint Session of the Congress and Present One Hundredth Congressional Medal of Honor to be awarded an Infantryman, Sgt. Jake Lindsay
- 2.00 pm Hon. Harold D. Smith
- 3.00 pm Hon. Harlan F. Stone, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

“ Being a president is like riding a tiger.
A man has to keep on riding or be swallowed. ”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN

★ ANALYSIS OF TRUMAN'S SCHEDULE ★

Time	Meeting With	Likely Topic	Role(s) Reflected
9:30 am	Congressman Andrew J. May	Discussed the Universal Service Bill.	
9:45 am	Congressman Frank Starkey	Talked about the Federal Judge of Minnesota.	
10:00 am	Paul Stark	Discussed Victory Garden and the hopes to have one on the White House Lawn.	
10:10 am	Major Herbert C. Van Smith	Served in Battery D with President Truman. Came to share World War I memories.	
10:15 am	Averell Harriman	Discussed the Russian situation and a possible meeting with Stalin, Churchill, and President Truman.	
10:20 am	Paul Dillon, John W. Joynt	Good political friend from St. Louis, MO. Most likely, they discussed politics.	
10:30 am	Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister of France	Reviewed the French and U.S. relationship because President Truman does not think the French are being cooperative.	
11:00 am	Bryce Smith	Former mayor of Kansas City and old friend.	
11:15 am	Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor	Discussed her resignation.	
11:45 am	Michael D. Konomas	Supreme President of the Order of Aheppa, Kansas City, MO . Came to pay his respect.	
12:00 pm	C.B. Baldwin, Elmer Benson	Former Minnesota governor. Came to discuss appointment of Federal Judge in Minnesota.	
12:15 pm	Archbishop Athenagoras, Greek Orthodox Church	Paid his respects, then had his picture taken with President Truman.	
12:30 pm	Dr. John R. Mott	Discussed YMCA program that is in charge of prisoners of war in thirty countries.	
12:45 pm	Clarence Pickett, Harold Evans, Paul J. Furnas	Discussed American Friends Service Committee.	
1:00 pm	Address to Joint Session of Congress	Presented the hundredth Congressional Medal of Honor to infantryman Sgt. Jake Lindsay.	
2:00 pm	Harold Smith, Bureau of the Budget	Reviewed regular budget issues.	
3:00 pm	Harlan F. Stone, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	Discussed the Supreme Court as presently constituted and offered suggestions as to Justices of the Supreme Court.	

PRESIDENTIAL POWER AND INFLUENCE

★ ISSUE: REBUILDING EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II

WWII left millions of European soldiers and civilians dead. Many survivors experienced starvation, poverty, and a sense of hopelessness. Most Western European nations suffered great physical ruin from the war and were weakened. Although the Middle East did not endure the devastating bombing from Allied and Axis forces during WWII, postwar political, social, and economic upheavals left extensive power vacuums throughout the region. Faced with massive debts from WWII, the British government announced in early 1947 that it could not continue to provide military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey. Truman worried that without financial and military assistance, Turkey and Greece would succumb to internal and external communist pressures, giving the Soviets strategic access to the Mediterranean. The U.S. State Department believed that swift action needed to be taken to help rebuild Western European nations and strengthen Eastern European nations before they lost faith in democracy.

Check up to three presidential roles that apply to this issue:	What kind of action(s) might the president take in this role?
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief of State	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Executive	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Diplomat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commander in Chief	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Legislator	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief of Party	

★ ISSUE: IRAN

Allied forces invaded Iran during WWII because of the perceived comradery between Hitler and Reza Khan, the Shah of Iran. The Allies, who sought to overcome Tehran's totalitarian tendencies, removed Reza Khan from power. Iran was then divided into three zones, with Iran, Britain, and the USSR each gaining sovereignty over a zone. Partial occupation of Iran provided a safe route through which the Allies could supply Soviet forces fighting on the Eastern Front.

After WWII, Soviet troops refused to relinquish control of northern Iran, breaking the Allies' promise to extract all forces from Iran within six months of the war's conclusion. The Truman administration feared that continued Soviet control of northern Iran would spur the fall of Turkey to communist rule. Soviet control of Iran's vast oil resources would also give Stalin leverage in the global economic market, a power that could jeopardize Western Europe's recovery from war.

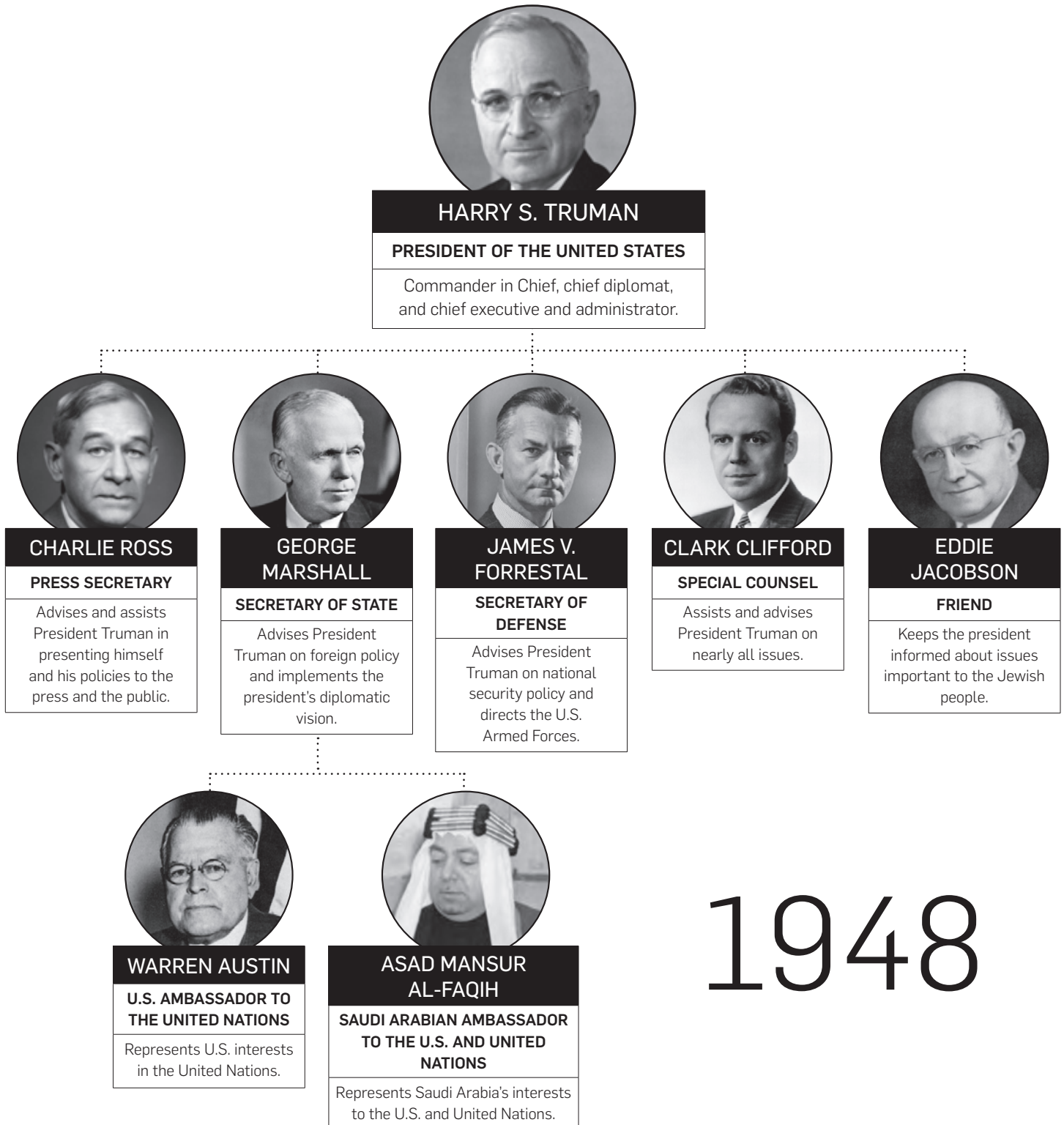
Check up to three presidential roles that apply to this issue:	What kind of action(s) might the president take in this role?
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief of State	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Executive	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Diplomat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commander in Chief	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Legislator	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief of Party	

★ **CURRENT ISSUE:**

Check up to three presidential roles that apply to this issue:	What kind of action(s) might the president take in this role?
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief of State	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Executive	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Diplomat	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commander in Chief	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Legislator	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chief of Party	

MODULE 2: **PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADVISORS**

AUTHORITY, POWER, AND INFLUENCE IN THE TRUMAN WHITE HOUSE: ★ AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



1948

★ **TIMELINE**

1516

Ottoman rule over Palestine begins.

August 1914

World War I begins.

**July 14, 1915-
January 30, 1916**

Hussein-McMahon Correspondence

Letters between Husayn ibn 'Ali, emir of Mecca, and Sir Henry McMahon, the British high commissioner in Egypt that exchanged Arab assistance in opposing the Ottoman Empire in WWI for British support of an independent Arab state.

May 1916

Sykes-Picot Agreement

Secret agreement between the British and French governments to divide the Ottoman Empire among the Allied Powers.

November 2, 1917

Balfour Declaration

British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour declares "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

November 11, 1918

Germany and Allies sign an Armistice ending World War I.



December 8, 1941

Chelmno, the first Nazi German extermination camp, is put into operation. More than six million European Jews are murdered by 1945.

May 1942

Biltmore Declaration calls for all of Palestine to be a Jewish state.

1945

February

President Roosevelt meets with King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

March 22

Arab League founded in Cairo, Egypt.

April 12

President Roosevelt dies; Harry Truman becomes U.S. President.

May 8

Germany surrenders.

August 24

The report of the Intergovernment Committee on Refugees, known as the Harrison Report, is presented to President Truman. The report is critical of the Allied forces' treatment of displaced persons in Europe, especially displaced Jews in Germany.

November 13

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry formed.

1946

April 20

The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry recommends that Britain immediately admit 100,000 Jews into Palestine. Britain refuses to admit them.

May 1

Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry Report issued.



1922

Ottoman Empire ends.

June 3

The British White Paper (aka Churchill White Paper) confirms the Balfour Declaration, but limits Jewish immigration to Palestine.

July 24

League of Nations ratifies Palestine Mandate including the Balfour Declaration.

September

Transjordan exempted from provisions of the Balfour Declaration.

August 1929

Riots at Western (or Wailing) Wall, a sacred site, nearly 250 Arabs and Jews were massacred and more than 500 in the area were wounded.

April 25, 1936

Arab Higher Committee formed

The Arab Higher Committee was the central political organization of the Arab community under the Palestine Mandate.

July 1937

The Peel Commission Report on the causes of unrest among Palestinian Arabs and Jews is issued. The report proposed partition of the territory into separate Jewish and Arab states.

1939

May 17

A new British White Paper on Palestine is issued, restricting Jewish land purchases and immigration.

September 1

Germany invades Poland.

September 3

France, the United Kingdom, and their allies declare war on Germany. World War II starts.

1936-1939

Arab rebellion in Palestine against British colonial rule.

February 7

The British government announces termination of its mandate for Palestine.

May 13

UN appoints representatives from eleven nations to the Special Committee to study the Palestine problem (UNSCOP).

August 31

UNSCOP report presented to UN General Assembly. It unanimously recommends that Great Britain end their mandate for Palestine and grant it independence at the earliest date. A seven-member majority also recommended that Palestine be partitioned into Jewish and Arab states.

September

The British government announces its Mandate for Palestine would end at midnight on May 14, 1948.

September 17

Secretary of State George Marshall indicates that the U. S. is reluctant to endorse the partition of Palestine.

October 10

In a memorandum entitled "The Problem of Palestine," the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff argue that the partition of Palestine would enable the Soviet Union to replace the United States and Great Britain in the region and would endanger United States access to Middle East oil.

November 29

UN approves Resolution 181, the plan to partition Palestine.

December 5

State Department places an embargo on all shipments of arms to the Middle East.

December 12

President Truman writes to Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the World Zionist Organization, that it is essential that restraint and tolerance be exercised by all parties if a peaceful settlement is to be reached in the Middle East.

1947

January

Arab Liberation Army enters Palestine.

February 12

Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal warns that any serious attempt at partition in Palestine would result in a partial mobilization of United States Armed Forces.

March 13

President Truman's friend Eddie Jacobson walks into the White House without an appointment to request that the president meet with Chaim Weizmann.

March 18

President Truman meets with Chaim Weizmann.

The United Nations Special Commission on Palestine reports that it has failed to arrange any compromise between Jews and Arabs. The commission recommends that the United Nations undertake a temporary trusteeship for Palestine in order to restore peace.

March 19

United States representative to the United Nations Warren Austin announces to the United Nations Security Council that the United States position is that the partition of Palestine is no longer a viable option.

April 9

Jewish attack on Deir Yassin, a Palestinian Arab village.

April 22

Haganah, a Jewish paramilitary organization, captures Haifa.

May 15, 1948

British Mandate of Palestine is scheduled to end.

1948



Palestine came to be known as the land west of the Jordan River. Jews, Arabs, and Christians living in Palestine under the British Mandate were considered Palestinians.



★ PALESTINE HISTORY

The region known as modern Palestine was part of the Ottoman Empire from 1516 to 1918. With the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after WWI, the victorious Allies created the League of Nations, which then carved out new states in the Levant, a large area in Southwest Asia. The League of Nations Mandate awarded Syria and Lebanon to France, and awarded Iraq and the entirety of Palestine to the British. The League of Nations Mandate placed these new states under either British or French administration until the people were deemed ready for self-government.

The future of the Palestine Mandate was complicated by wartime pledges such as the secret wartime arrangements between the British and the French in the Skyes-Picot Agreement and promises to the inhabitants of the area, including negotiations with the Arabs (e.g., the Hussein-McMahon correspondence) and the Jews (e.g., the Balfour Declaration).*

No definite borders existed for Palestine until 1922. That year, the area east of the Jordan River was separated from the rest of Palestine and called Transjordan. Palestine came to be known as the land west of the Jordan River. Jews, Arabs, and Christians living in Palestine under the British Mandate were considered Palestinians.

The Middle East economy took a dramatic turn early in the 20th century. From 1908-1925, the discovery of oil encouraged British and American oil companies to invest in these countries, especially after WWI when leaders saw the need for petroleum in future wars. King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia eventually became wealthy and his country's importance grew in the eyes of the world as did other countries with oil.

Under the Mandate, British leaders in Palestine worked towards a unified government with both the Arabs and the Jews from 1921 to 1929. However, the Arab political leadership, which was led by a few prominent families such as the Husseins, insisted that any legislature should reflect their majority numbers and rejected any form of government that did not give them real power. The British insistence of holding veto power, the ultimate authority, increased Arab frustration in their goal for self-government.

Meanwhile, Jews of Palestine began to organize under the Jewish Agency. The Jewish Agency was established under the Mandate with the primary objectives of aiding Jewish immigration and buying land for Jews to settle in Palestine. Although Palestinian laws prohibited the selling of land to outsiders, the creation of the Jewish National Fund enabled Jews to legally buy the land. Subsequent land value increases in Palestine enticed many wealthy Arab landowners to sell their property, especially in the plains of Palestine. This displaced Arab sharecroppers and their families, forcing them to relocate to poor villages and to the mountains. As the population of Jews in Palestine during the 1920s and 30s increased from 13% to 31%, especially after the Nazi seizure of power, many Arab Palestinians moved towards nationalist activism and increased their demands for independence and self-government.

Economic contrasts in Palestine increased the pressure between the Palestinian Jews and Arabs. Arabs' small-scale farming reflected their individualism. Even the expansion of Arab industry conformed to the idea of individualism. Educational opportunities were limited. In contrast, the Jewish Agency promoted and financed agricultural settlements, industries, and education. For example, Arab families, not corporations, controlled businesses and industries. As a result, Jewish wages tended to be higher than Arab wages, which, in

★ FOR REVIEW:

- Truman
- Ross
- Forrestal
- Marshall
- Clifford
- Austin
- Al-Faqih
- Jacobson

turn, impacted housing standards. The disparity in wages and housing made it easier for Arab political leaders to encourage anti-Jewish feelings in the Arab communities. Jewish policies banning the employment of Arab labor on land purchased by the Jewish National Fund and their refusal to use Jewish funds to directly improve the Arab standard of living increased Palestinian Arab feelings of resentment against Palestinian Jews. That resentment grew to anger when the British gave Zionist Pinhas Rutenberg approval for electricity production in 1921, which Palestinian Arabs viewed as proof that the British favored Zionism.

In 1936, tensions and violence escalated in Palestine, and then erupted in the Arab Revolt that lasted three years. Members of the Palestinian Arab nationalist uprising refused to pay British taxes and demanded independence and the elimination of mass Jewish immigration. In reaction to the revolt, the British increased military presence in Palestine. The British also formed the Peel Commission to investigate the problems in Palestine. The Peel Commission reported that the British Mandate was unsuccessful and suggested that Palestine be divided into two countries. Arabs both in Palestine and in neighboring countries were outraged at the suggestion and the revolt intensified. The British declared martial law and dissolved the Arab Higher Committee, forcing many of its leaders to flee. The outcome of the revolt was ruinous for the Arabs: the casualty count was high and many leaders were killed or fled.

At the same time, Palestinian Jews organized to protect themselves. The British had given support to the Haganah, a Jewish defense military organization under the Mandate. Palestinian Jews also created underground militia groups with their own unique goals. They began comprehensive military training and established weapon depots during this period. As a result of this tightening of discipline, there was a general militarization of the Jews in Palestine. Palestinian Jews began to lose faith in the Mandatory Power. They began to think that violence, not patience, was needed to achieve justice. Moderates who urged trust in the British Mandate and self-restraint were undermined.

In May 1939, the British released a White Paper in which they announced that Palestine should be one country governed by both Arabs and Jews in proportion to their numbers of the population and restrict the sale of land to Jews. The British White Paper also proposed limiting Jewish immigration. The Arabs rejected it as it did not grant immediate independence from British rule, eliminate the land sales to Jews, or end Jewish immigration to the region. The Jews also rejected the White Paper because they objected to limits on immigration and land sales. British leaders could not find a compromise.

When World War II began four months later, some Arab leaders saw a chance to rid themselves of British rule. While some leaders such as the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem supported the Axis forces, countries such as Saudi Arabia remained officially neutral and provided the Allies with large supplies of oil. In an effort to reach out to the Arab community and to stop alliances with the Axis, President Franklin Roosevelt assured King Ibn Saud in a May 1943

letter that he would consult the Arabs before any decision was made on the post war settlement of Palestine. The importance of Standard Oil Company's Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) continued production of oil in Saudi Arabia for the Allies as well as the size of the Arab population concerned President Roosevelt and his State Department. It was at this time that diplomatic relations with the U.S. were established. Meanwhile, Palestinian Jews fought for the British during the war in special units such as the Jewish Brigade. The size of the Arab population and the strategic U.S. oil reserves being located in an unstable area greatly concerned the U.S. State Department within the context of the Cold War.

The majority of Zionists overwhelmingly supported the Biltmore Program of 1942. In addition to an immediate issuance of 100,000 certificates of immigration to Palestine, this called for the Mandate to hand over control of immigration to the Jewish Agency, to abolish restrictions on sale of land and to aim for the establishment of a Jewish state as soon as a Jewish majority was achieved. However, the Palestinian Jews were not all Zionists. Party Jewry was riddled with political differences. Many Jews doubted the wisdom of these demands.

At the end of WWII, a solution for displaced people, particularly the Jews, was imperative. Jews who survived the concentration camps and who had no home to return to were forced to stay in camps run by the Allies. Many looked to Palestine as an answer as to where to settle. In reaction, Arab delegates from seven nations met in Alexandria, Egypt and formed the Arab League. They announced that there would be no greater injustice than solving the problems of the Jews in Europe by inflicting injustices on Palestinian Arabs. After all, they had not participated in the Holocaust. They refuted "land without people for a people without land," a slogan that promoted Jewish migration to Palestine. Their country was populated; it had just never exercised an independent government without controlling countries overseeing Palestine. They argued that the British were giving away land that did not belong to Britain and that the Mandate contradicted the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Mandate was seen as a violation of their self-government since it forced on them an immigration they did not want.

Palestinian Arabs pointed to the countries around them that had been granted independence. The promises made by the British and the reassurances from Presidents Roosevelt and Truman were seen by them as a recognition of the principle that they should enjoy the same rights as those in other countries. They demanded immediate independence. However, they had refused to develop a self-governing Arab community parallel to that of the Jews of Palestine.

On June 16, 1945, as British resources and manpower were strained to the breaking point, the Palestine settlement issue was placed before the new United Nations. On October 19, the British presented a formal proposal to the U.S. Secretary of State for a joint Anglo-American Committee for Inquiry into the Palestine Problem. Late in 1947, the British announced they would end their part of the Mandate and leave Palestine on May 15, 1948.



★ JEWISH HISTORY, DISPLACEMENT, AND THE HOLOCAUST

In 70 AD, Roman military forces crushed a Jewish revolt and drove Jews from Jerusalem. Displaced Jews fled to other regions where they were greeted with suspicion, contempt, and violence. As a result, Jews living outside of their homeland, or diaspora, banded together and adhered to their traditions in the midst of foreign customs in foreign lands.

Outsiders often viewed Jewish people's exclusivity as a threat. Christians labeled them Christ-killers and accused them of condoning ritual murder and spreading disease by poisoning the water. During the Middle Ages, Christian leaders demanded baptism or death for new Jewish settlers in their lands. In 1215, Pope Innocent III demanded that all Jews wear a distinguishing badge of shame in order to alert Christians of approaching danger. Other leaders prevented Jews from owning land and forced them to live in ghettos. Jews also faced travel restrictions and were not allowed to join certain professions.



They had no rights as citizens. The continued cycles of suspicion and persecution encouraged successive waves of Jewish immigration to their promised land in Palestine.



Restrictions on Jews' freedoms resulted in countless poverty stricken Jewish communities. The Western Enlightenment began after the French Revolution spread across Europe and emancipated Jews from many of these restrictions, helping them rise to positions of power and success in Western Europe, particularly in science and banking. Still, political anti-Semitism in the late 19th century continued to depict Jews as disloyal citizens.

Beginning in the 1930s, racial anti-Semitism increased. The Nazi Party under the direction of Adolf Hitler used widespread religious and economic fear of the Jews to rally support for the Nazi Party's rise to power in Germany. German Nazis progressively took away the Jews' legal rights and even their right to live. The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 defined Jews by blood, not religious belief. Hitler arranged forced labor camps and concentration camps to eradicate entire Jewish communities. On November 9 and 10, 1938, Nazis torched synagogues, vandalized Jewish homes, schools, and businesses, and killed nearly 100 Jews in a wave of anti-Jewish pogroms known as Kristallnacht, which is often referred to as the "Night of Broken Glass." Conditions for German Jews grew increasingly worsened after Kristallnacht.

The Holocaust, an attempt to exterminate European Jews, marked the height of Jewish persecution. Never before had Jews been systematically suppressed and exterminated in such massive numbers. Before the outbreak

★ FOR REVIEW:

- ___ Truman
- ___ Ross
- ___ Forrestal
- ___ Marshall
- ___ Clifford
- ___ Austin
- ___ Al-Faqih
- ___ Jacobson

of WWII, Poland was home to the most Jews in Europe. Nazi aggression reduced the country's Jewish population from 3 million to 45,000. At the end of WWII, the Allies discovered that more than 6 million Jews had lost their lives in Hitler's death camps due to direct execution, overexertion, starvation, or disease.

Triumph morphed into horror as Allied troops discovered skeletal survivors, inhumane living conditions, and evidence of mass murders from piles of corpses in the concentration camps they liberated. Survivors struggled to return home only to find nothing of the lives they once had. Many were forced to live in Displaced Persons Camps in Germany, Austria, and Italy. Displaced Jews lived in separate camps from other displaced people. Some of the camps in Germany were the very same camps the Nazis held them as prisoners. By the end of 1946, 300,000 displaced Jewish people, most from Eastern Europe, were crowded in camps.

In the Displaced Persons Camps, Jews created the *She'erit ha-Pletah* or "surviving remnant." Jews were allowed to govern themselves in the camps, but conditions there, as throughout Europe, were poor. Quotas on immigration prevented Jews from entering other countries. They were not welcomed and a desire for a homeland increased. Zionists in the camps pushed for only one solution: return to Palestine. Zionism, the Jewish political movement to emigrate to the Holy Land, had existed in Europe as early as the 1880s. Many Jewish prayers reminded Jews not to forget Jerusalem. Jews prayed toward Jerusalem and recited the words "next year in Jerusalem" every Passover.

The cry to return became a roar in the summer of 1945 after President Harry S. Truman's personal emissary, Earl G. Harrison, advised that the British allow 100,000 Displaced Persons to immigrate to Palestine. The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, which examined the political, economic, and social conditions of Palestine as well as the position of the Jews in Europe, recommended that the whole world share responsibility for the Jews and that 100,000 Jews be allowed in Palestine. The committee also recommended that Palestine be a state for Muslims, Jews, and Christians and that Palestine should be placed under a UN trusteeship. Jews and the Arabs both rejected the findings. The British government also rejected the committee's recommendations and announced it will end the Mandate. The U.S. War Department estimated it would need to commit 300,000 military personnel to assist the British in the event of an Arab revolt. Britain's rejection of the report strengthened the resolve of Jews in Europe to go to Palestine.

In February 1947, British authorities refused 4,500 Jewish refugees on the ship *Exodus* entry to Palestine's port Haifa. Western countries were shocked that the ship, described as a "floating Auschwitz," was forced to return to France and eventually back to Germany. Displaced Jews rejected alternative solutions to remain in Europe where they felt they could never be safe. Like those who had long pursued a return to the Jewish homeland, many displaced Jews wished to return to Palestine. Two phrases joined Jews universally: *Zachor*, meaning to remember, and "never again." Never again would they stand by and allow other Jews to be slaughtered. To ensure this promise, they sought their own country.



Quotas on immigration prevented Jews from entering other countries. They were not welcomed and the need for a homeland increased. Zionists in the camps pushed for only one solution for displaced people: return to Palestine.



★ THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UN PARTITION PLAN

The United Nations is an international intergovernmental organization founded in 1945 with a mission to maintain international peace and cooperation among nations, develop friendly relations among nations, and promote social progress, living standards, and human rights. The UN was conceived as the League of Nations' successor in 1942 when representatives from 26 nations resolved to fight together against the Axis Powers. In 1945, representatives of 50 nations drafted and later signed the UN Charter.



From its earliest years, the UN deliberated on the topic of control of Palestine. The British civil administration had operated in Palestine since a League of Nations' Mandate formalized British rule in the region in 1922. Under the Mandate, British officials controlled the government and allowed few Arabs or Jews any positions of power. Tensions between Arabs and Jews that had developed during the Mandate years in Palestine eased slightly during WWII as ending the war was the main focus of most in the region. Immediately after the war, however, violence erupted. Palestinian Arabs perceived two enemies: Jews and British authorities in Palestine. Jews in Palestine opposed British immigration quotas and their administration of Palestine—many were upset that British forces in Palestine failed to protect them from Arab attacks. Economic constraints stemming from WWII diminished British authorities' ability to control conflicts in Palestine. Caught in the middle of escalating violence waged by both Jews and Arabs, the British looked for a way out of Palestine.

The United Nations is an international intergovernmental organization founded in 1945 with a mission to: maintain international peace and cooperation among nations; develop friendly relations among nations and promote social progress, living standards, and human rights.

★ FOR REVIEW:

- ___ Truman
- ___ Ross
- ___ Forrestal
- ___ Marshall
- ___ Clifford
- ___ Austin
- ___ Al-Faqih
- ___ Jacobson

On May 15, 1947, the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) was created in response to Great Britain's request that the General Assembly make recommendations concerning the future of Palestine. UNSCOP was comprised of eleven neutral countries: Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. Representatives from these nations were tasked with investigating the issues in Palestine and offering an unbiased plan. In the summer of 1947, UNSCOP members went on a fifteen-day tour of Palestine that spanned 2,200 miles.

During their tour, UNSCOP members met with Hussein Al-Khalid, the mayor of Jerusalem. He argued that Palestine Arabs had an inalienable right to statehood, that Jews had no historic rights in Palestine, and that Jews had always been a minority in Palestine. He rejected the idea of partitioning Palestine, stating that the Arabs should not have to suffer because of Hitler and displaced people in Europe. Instead, Hussein Al-Khalid called for a democratic state with an Arab majority.

UNSCOP members also met with leaders of the Jewish Agency and visited Jewish communities in Palestine. Their tours of Jewish schools contrasted sharply with the lack of educational opportunities in the Arab communities. Tours of Jewish industrial areas showed that Jews

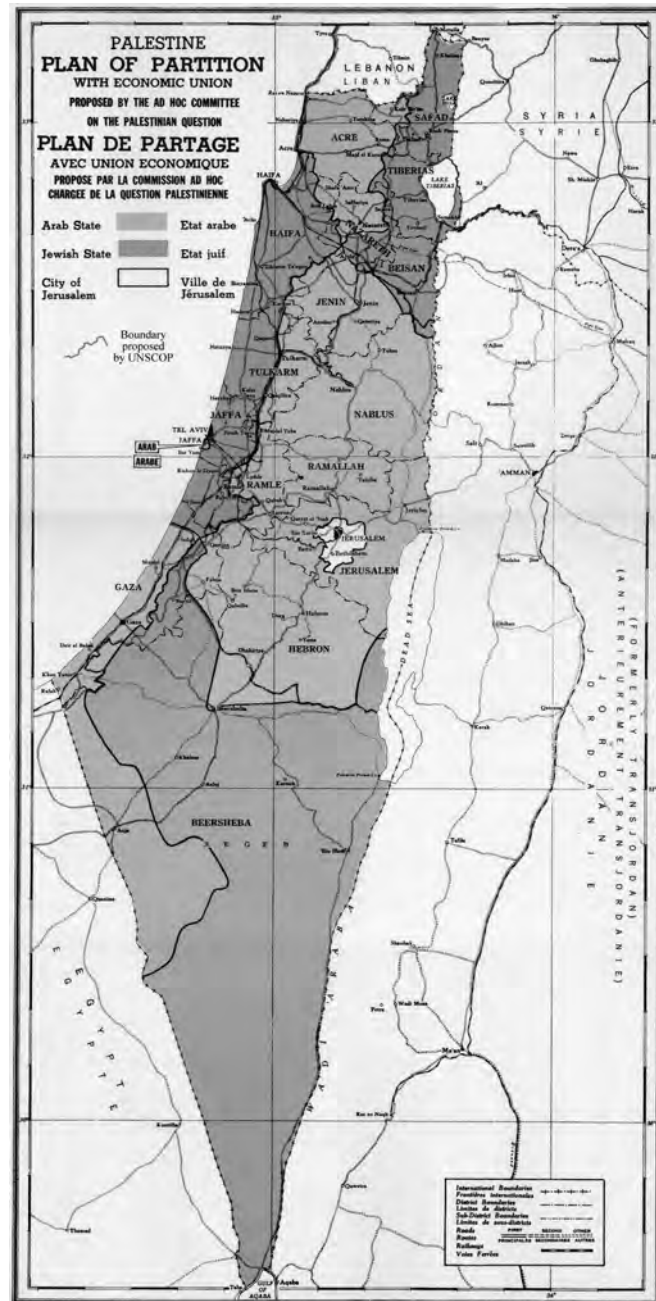
had modernized parts of Palestine. UNSCOP members also went on a seven-day tour of the Displaced Peoples' Camps in the American and British zones in Germany. Of the displaced Jews they interviewed in those camps, 100% said they wanted to go to Palestine.

During their investigations, Yugoslavia's UNSCOP representative witnessed British Royal Marines board the *Exodus*, a ship carrying Jewish emigrants from France to British Mandatory Palestine, and order the ship to turn back to France. Distraught at the notion of returning to Displaced Peoples' Camps, Jewish emigrants aboard the ship fought the British forces with clubs, metal bars, screws, bolts, and tomatoes. Despite this resistance, all 4,500 displaced Jews on the *Exodus* were denied access to Palestine. The British were perceived as insensitive to the issue of displaced Jews.

After approximately three months of investigation and forty nine meetings, UNSCOP concluded that neither side could or would willingly live together in the same country. In September 1947, the committee reported that a majority of the nations represented on the committee favored partitioning Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state. UNSCOP recommended that Jews and Arabs living in the Jewish state would become citizens of the Jewish state, and Jews and Arabs living in the Arab state would become citizens of the Arab state. The resolution did not apportion land to reflect demographic realities, however, and much of the land designated for Arabs was ill-suited for agricultural production.

The UN General Assembly established an ad hoc committee to review UNSCOP's recommendations. Representatives from the Jewish Agency, a nongovernmental organization the League of Nations created in 1929 to support Jewish settlements in Palestine, and the Arab Higher Committee, the central political organization of the Arab community, were invited to comment. Given the incongruent land designations, the majority of Arab leaders and citizens rejected the UN's mandate. The Jewish Agency supported most of the recommendations while insisting they be given the right and control to proceed immediately with Displaced Peoples' immigration. Violence once again broke out between Palestinian Arabs and Jews.

On November 29, 1947, the UN General Assembly sanctioned Resolution 181, UNSCOP's proposal to split Palestine into two sovereign states. Resolution 181 officially eliminated the British Mandate of Palestine, gave Jerusalem international regime status, and established a deadline, August 1, 1948, for Great Britain to remove their troops. In December 1947, Great Britain announced it would withdraw all troops by May 14, 1948.



On November 29, 1947, the UN General Assembly sanctioned Resolution 181, UNSCOP's proposal to split Palestine into two sovereign states.

★ ADVISORY EVALUATION FORM

As President Truman's advisor, you must have working knowledge of issues and events affecting the nation and the world. Briefings are being circulated to a limited number of advisors including you. Use the form below to assess the importance of this briefing to your advisory role and then pass the briefing to another advisory group.

Briefing Title _____

Relevant Information:

- _____

- _____

- _____

Based on my assessment, I believe my advice would have been needed (check one):

A great deal Possibly/Not sure Not at all

Why? _____

Briefing Title _____

Relevant Information:

- _____

- _____

- _____

Based on my assessment, I believe my advice would have been needed (check one):

A great deal Possibly/Not sure Not at all

Why? _____

Briefing Title _____

Relevant Information:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Based on my assessment, I believe my advice would have been needed (check one):

A great deal Possibly/Not sure Not at all

Why? _____



“ Not all readers become leaders. But all leaders must be readers.”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN

MODULE 3: **RIGHT TO THE SOURCE**

★ **ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY***

Report to the United States Government and His
Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom

April 20, 1946

We were appointed by the Governments of the United States and of the United Kingdom... with the following Terms of Reference:

1. To examine political, economic and social conditions in Palestine as they bear upon the problem of Jewish immigration and settlement therein and the well-being of the peoples now living therein.
2. To examine the position of the Jews in those countries in Europe where they have been the victims of Nazi and Fascist persecution, and the practical measures taken or contemplated to be taken in those countries to enable them to live free from discrimination and oppression and to make estimates of those who wish or will be impelled by their conditions to migrate to Palestine or other countries outside Europe.
3. To hear the views of competent witnesses and to consult representative Arabs and Jews on the problems of Palestine..., and to make recommendations to His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States for ad interim handling of these problems as well as for their permanent solution.
4. To make such other recommendations... as may be necessary to meet the immediate needs arising from conditions subject to examination under paragraph 2 above.

The Governments urged upon us the need for the utmost expedition in dealing with the subjects committed to us for investigation...

We assembled in Washington on Friday, 4th January, 1946, and began our public sessions. We... resumed our public sessions in London.... [W]orking in subcommittees, [we] proceeded our investigations in Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy and Greece... [W]e flew to Cairo and... reached Jerusalem on 6th March. In Palestine, our sessions were interspersed with personal visits to different parts of the country, during which we sought to acquaint ourselves at first hand with its various characteristics and the ways of life of its inhabitants. Subcommittees visited the capitals of Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi-Arabia and Transjordan to hear the views of the Arab Governments and representative bodies concerned with the subjects before us...

We now submit the following Report.

* The White House Decision Center has abridged this report.



CHAPTER II: THE POSITION OF THE JEWS IN EUROPE

...There are about 98,000 Jews from other countries-displaced persons-now living in Germany, Austria and Italy, and a small additional number scattered throughout the countries of Europe. We found that the majority of these Jews in the American and British zones of Germany and Austria were living in assembly centers, once known as "camps"... The Jewish occupants of these centers are not all "displaced persons," that is to say, persons outside their national boundaries by reason of the war...

The nature of the accommodation of displaced Jews differed widely in character. In some centers barracks were used; in others, huts, hotels, apartment houses and cottages... We saw many conditions in the centers that might be criticized, owing to circumstances which were not always within the power of the military authorities to improve. There were lack of furniture, unsatisfactory cooking arrangements, overcrowding and a shortage of beds and bedding... most of the centers could not be more than the place in which the occupants were given shelter, food and clothing. While everything possible was being done for their physical needs, there was little that could be done to improve their morale and relieve their mental anguish. Coming from the horrors of Nazi persecution, it was evident that they still felt themselves outcasts and unwanted.

These Jewish survivors have not emerged from their ordeals unscathed either physically or mentally. It is rare indeed to find a complete Jewish family. Those who return to their old homes find them destroyed or occupied by others, their businesses gone or else in other hands.

As described by many witnesses, a factor which has greatly increased the urgent, indeed frantic, desire of the Jews of Europe to emigrate is the feeling that all doors have been shut to them and that there is no exit.



It is perhaps unfortunate in some respects that nearly all of these settlements were in enemy territory. The displaced Jews see around them Germans living a family life in their own homes and outwardly little affected by the war, while they, usually the last surviving members of their families, are living still, as it seemed to them, under restrictions...

There can scarcely be a Jew in Europe who has not suffered in greater or less degree either himself or herself or by the loss of relatives... These Jewish survivors have not emerged from their ordeals unscathed either physically or mentally. It is rare indeed to find a complete Jewish family. Those who return to their old homes find them destroyed or occupied by others, their businesses gone or else in other hands. They search for relatives, frequently undertaking long journeys on hearing a rumor that one has been seen in another part of the country or in another center. Such was the system of the Germans that it is difficult for them ever to establish the death of their dear ones. They are faced also with very great difficulties in securing the restitution of their property. In Germany and in Poland, which were often described to us as "the cemetery of European Jewry," a Jew may see in the face of any man he looks upon the murderer of his family. It is understandable that few find themselves able to face such conditions.

In Poland, Hungary and Rumania, the chief desire is to get out, to get away somewhere where there is a chance of building up a new life, of finding some happiness, of living in peace and in security. In Germany also, where the number of Jews has been reduced from about 500,000 in 1933 to about 20,000 now, and most traces of Jewish life have been destroyed, there is a similar desire on the part of a large proportion of the survivors to make a home elsewhere, preferably in Palestine. In Czechoslovakia... the position in regard to the reestablishment of the Jewish populations is more hopeful. The vast majority of the Jewish displaced persons and migrants, however, believe that the only place which offers a prospect is Palestine...

Work to them is associated with concentration camps and slave labor... We were deeply impressed by the tragedy of the situation of these Jewish survivors in the centers and by the tragedy of their purposeless existence. Many months have passed since they were freed from Nazi oppression and brutality, but they themselves feel that they are as far as ever from restoration to normal life. We consider that these men, women and children have a moral claim on the civilized world. Their pitiable condition has evoked a world-

wide sympathy, but sympathy has so far taken the form only of providing them with the bare essentials of food, clothing and shelter. It seems to them that the only real chance of rebuilding their shattered lives and of becoming normal men and women again is that offered by the Jewish people in Palestine. Even though many might be glad to join relatives and friends in other countries, the doors of those countries at present appear to be closed to them. They are resentful because they are prevented from going to Palestine.

In the meantime, as time passes, the new ties between those who are sharing this common frustration become stronger and, obsessed by their apparent rejection by other peoples of the world, their firm desire is to remain together in the future... It is this sense of cohesion, born of common suffering, which doubtless accounts for, if it does not wholly excuse, the firm resistance offered to proposals by competent bodies to remove young children to happier surroundings in other countries for careful rehabilitation. Men and women are marrying in the centers in increasing number, and, together with other members of the center communities, they wait with growing impatience for the time when they can go to the only friendly place they know.

If, as we hope, our recommendation for the authorization of immigration certificates is accepted, the great majority of the Jewish displaced persons whose situation requires urgent action will be provided for, and it will be possible to achieve the desirable end of closing the Jewish displaced persons centers and thereby discourage the further migration of Jews in Europe. Jews have wandered through Europe almost as they wish, from center to center, zone to zone, and country to country... The governments of the countries we visited expressed their opposition to anti-Semitism, but this is a poison which after years of infection takes time to eradicate...

Taking into account the possibility that an improvement in the economic and political conditions in Europe may affect the attitudes of those who now see no hope of reestablishing themselves in their countries, we estimate that as many as 500,000 may wish or be impelled to emigrate from Europe.

As described by many witnesses, a factor which has greatly increased the urgent, indeed frantic, desire of the Jews of Europe to emigrate is the feeling that all doors have been shut to them and that there is no exit.

CHAPTER III: THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN PALESTINE

The Peel Commission declared in one of the final chapters of its Report: "Neither Arab nor Jew has any sense of service to a single State . . . The conflict is primarily political, though the fear of economic subjection to the Jews is also in Arab minds . . . The conflict, indeed, is as much about the future as about the present. Every intelligent Arab and Jew is forced to ask the question, 'Who in the end will govern Palestine ?' . . . for internal and external reasons it seems probable that the situation, bad as it now is, will grow worse. The conflict will go on, the gulf between Arabs and Jews will widen." The Report concluded with a reference to "strife and bloodshed in a thrice hallowed land."

It is nine years since the Peel Commission made its report. The recommendations were unfulfilled, but the analysis of political conditions remains valid and impressive. The gulf between the Arabs of Palestine and the Arab world on the one side, and the Jews of Palestine and elsewhere on the other has widened still further. Neither side seems at all disposed at the present to make any sincere effort to reconcile either their superficial or their fundamental differences. The Arabs view the Mandatory Government with misgivings and anger. It is not only condemned verbally, but attacked with bombs and firearms by organized bands of Jewish terrorists. The Palestine Administration appears to be powerless to keep the situation under control except by the display of very large forces...

Arab political leadership is still in the hands of the small number of families which were prominent in Ottoman times, of which the most notable are the Husseinis. This family controls the most important of the Arab political parties, the Palestine Arab Party, which was formally organized in 1935. The objectives of this and of all Arab

parties in Palestine are the immediate stoppage of Jewish immigration, the immediate prohibition of the sale of land to Jews, and the concession of independence to a State in which the Arab majority would be dominant.

There has been no evidence that the Arab notables who appeared before the Committee, and whom the Committee visited in several countries, did not reflect accurately the views of their followers... In short, absolute, unqualified refusal of the Arabs to acquiesce in the admission of a single Jew to Palestine is the outstanding feature of Arab politics today; and the newly formed parties of the Left, based on the embryonic trade-union movement, display as intransigent a nationalism as the old leaders.

An additional reason for the insistence of the Palestinian Arabs on immediate independence is their desire for full membership in the newly formed Arab League. The Arabs of Palestine believe themselves to be as fitted for self-government as are their neighbors in Syria and Lebanon who obtained their independence during the Second World War, and in Trans-Jordan which has since become an independent State. The formation of the Arab League has given Arab leaders in Palestine a greater confidence. They feel that the support of the whole Arab world for their cause has now been mobilized. Furthermore, the presence in the United Nations of five Arab States, one of which is a member of the Security Council, insures that the Arab case will not go by default when the issue of Palestine is brought before the United Nations.

Just as the Arab political parties are unalterably opposed to Jewish immigration, the various Jewish parties, even though some criticize the idea of a Jewish State, are all united in their advocacy of unlimited immigration, of the abolition of restrictions on the sale of land and of the abrogation of the 1939 White Paper. These parties accept the authority of the Jewish Agency which is recognized by Great Britain, according to the terms of the Mandate; as the instrument of Jews throughout the world...



Lord Peel and other members of the Palestine Royal Commission leaving the Palestine Royal Commission Offices, 1937

Photo courtesy Library of Congress

Aerial
views of
Palestine,
1936

Photo credit:
Library of
Congress



Many criticisms of the Jewish Agency have been made before the Committee in open and closed sessions, by Arabs and officials of the Palestine Government as well as by Agudath Israel and some individual Jews. The Agency's customary functions, which are centered on the establishment, maintenance and growth of a National Home for the Jews, were not condemned. That is easily explainable, for it has been one of the most successful colonizing instruments in history. But the present relations between the Government and the Jewish Agency must be corrected if the general welfare is to be promoted and the cause of peace in that crucial area of the world is to be protected. Unless this is achieved, Palestine might well be plunged into a civil war, involving the whole Middle East.

Neither Jews nor Arabs have been included in the highest ranks of the Administration. British officials hold all the important positions. They exercise as much authority as in a country where the mass of the inhabitants are in a primitive stage of civilization. District and local officials, Arab and Jew alike, bear only limited discretion and responsibility, even in their own communities. The Palestine Administration is blamed by Arabs and Jews alike for this situation.

In consequence of these conditions, the Holy Land is scarred by shocking incongruities. Army tents, tanks, a grim fort and barracks overlook the waters of the Sea of Galilee. Blockhouses, road barriers manned by soldiers, barbed wire entanglements, tanks in the streets, peremptory searches, seizures and arrests on suspicion, bombings by gangsters, and shots in the night are now characteristic. A curfew is enforced, and the press of Palestine is subject to censorship. Palestine has become a garrisoned but restive land, and there is little probability that the tranquility dear to people of good will, Jews, Moslems, and Christians alike, will be restored until vastly better relations are established among the principal elements of the community, including the Administration. With that assured, the various groups could be united on the basis of those fundamentals which are common to civilized people who wish to live their own lives, undeterred and unterrified by the possibility that first one faction and then another will rise in open or covert rebellion against one another, or against the Government itself.

CHAPTER IV: GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS

GEOGRAPHY

Palestine, about the size... of Vermont, is geographically an integral part of Syria, having no natural frontier on the north. A marked natural division within the country separates the rich soil of the coastal strip and the plain of

Esdraelon from the rocky mountain areas, parched for a large part of the year, and from the southern deserts. In the wide coastal plain there are thriving towns-Acre, Haifa, Tel-Aviv, Jaffa and Gaza-with ports and a variety of industries. Here, moreover, is to be found intensive cultivation, by Arab and Jew alike, with attention concentrated on the old and profitable pursuit of citrus growing. The mountains contain not only desolate areas of barren rock and deforested hillside, but also fertile valleys and basins where cereals are grown; in addition remarkable results have been achieved in the cultivation of olives, vines and fruit trees on tiny terraced strips constructed and maintained with great patience and skill. In summer the hills are dry. In winter heavy rains tear away soil from every hillside that is not adequately protected by terracing or forest cover, and constant warfare has to be carried on against erosion.

Nearly all the Jews of Palestine and almost half the Arabs live in the plains, though these contain less than one-seventh of the total area of Palestine, while the mountains and the southern deserts are populated, apart from scattered Jewish colonies, exclusively by Arabs. Both Arab and Jew put forward historical and cultural claims to the whole of Palestine, and even the great deserts to the south, almost rainless and with more rock than soil, are not uncontested. With a small, semi-nomadic or nomadic Arab population, their emptiness appears to the Jews as a challenge to their powers of colonization; and, despite the unpromising outlook on any economic test, the Arabs regard proposals for Jewish settlement as yet further evidence of the well-planned "creeping conquest." Geography, indeed, partly explains the intransigent claims of both sides to the whole country. The plains are too small and the mountains too poor to subsist as independent economies.

The significance of Palestine in international affairs, apart from its possible strategic importance, derives largely from the fact that it lies across natural lines of communication. Major railway and road communications pass through the country. It is on the route between two great centers of Arab culture, Cairo and Damascus; between Egypt, the administrative center of the Arab League, and other member States; and between Iraq and the newly independent State of Transjordan and their outlets to the Mediterranean; and it has great potential importance in the air traffic of the future. Palestine is also deeply involved in the business and politics of the international trade in oil; for, although there are no wells in the country, a pipe-line delivers a stream of crude oil to the great refineries at Haifa; and from there tankers deliver it to countries around and beyond the Mediterranean. The American concession

in Saudi Arabia may produce another stream converging on much the same point of distribution.

POPULATION

According to official estimates, the population of Palestine grew from 750,000 at the census of 1922 to 1,765,000 at the end of 1944. In this period the Jewish part of the population rose from 84,000 to 554,000, and from 13 to 31 percent of the whole. Three-fourths of this expansion of the Jewish community was accounted for by immigration. Meanwhile the Arabs, though their proportion of the total population was falling, had increased by an even greater number—the Moslems alone from 589,000 to 1,061,000. Of this Moslem growth by 472,000, only 19,000 was accounted for by immigration. The expansion of the Arab community by natural increase has been in fact one of the most striking features of Palestine's social history under the Mandate...

ECONOMIC CONTRASTS

On the economic side Palestine is a country of marked contrasts. While the Arabs have remained preponderantly rural, in the Jewish sector, along with the "close settlement on the land" which had been laid down as a guiding principle of Jewish colonization, there has been, particularly in later years, a remarkable industrial development...

The passage of years has only sharpened the contrast in structure between the two economies. On the Arab side, notwithstanding some development in co-operation and trade unionism, individualism is still characteristic. In agriculture, small-scale peasant farming, still largely on the subsistence principle, remains predominant; and the many signs now visible of enterprise and expansion in Arab industry conform to the same pattern of strong individualism. In the Jewish economy, on the other hand, is to be found a nexus of centralized control. Thus the Jewish Agency, besides being a landowner on a large scale, is a promoter and financier of agricultural settlement, and has large and varied participations in industrial and other enterprises...

Not to over-emphasize the cleavage, it should be noted that there are points of contact between the Arab and Jewish economies, as in the Palestine Potash Works. There is indeed some limited interdependence, where for example the Jewish housewife buys vegetables from an Arab grower. But there can be few instances of so small a country being so sharply divided in its economic, let alone social and political, basis... Everywhere is to be seen a marked disparity between the standards of living, however measured, of the Arab and Jewish communities. Jewish wage rates are consistently higher than Arab, those for unskilled labor being more than twice as high. There is only a limited range of competition between them; and therefore a minimum of natural pressure towards equalization. Habits of consumption, the degree of reliance on the market, whether for supplies or income, housing standards and so forth, differ widely, and in general the social services available to the Arab are extremely limited. The war has done little, if anything, to weaken the division...

ECONOMIC EXPANSION AND IMMIGRATION

...Any forecast of Palestine's long-term prospects must necessarily be viewed against the background of the

country's natural resources. These are extremely limited, making Palestine peculiarly dependent on foreign trade for raw materials and supplies of many finished goods.

Even the exploitation of the natural asset comprised in a good soil irradiated by long hours of bright sunshine is limited by the availability of water. Despite an abundant winter rainfall in many parts, Palestine is an arid country. In the words of the Palestine Government, "there are few countries nowadays which can say that 'their water resources are of such little concern to their people that legislation to control their use is unnecessary,'" yet the Government of this arid country has no statutory authority to control the exploitation of its water resources, and no authority even to ascertain the extent of such water resources as exist...

We have in this immediate context another example of the manner in which Jewish zeal and energy are ready to outrun economic caution of the ordinary Western pattern. Full recognition of the weak points in the Jewish economy and its immediate prospects does not in the least deter the insistence upon providing a home for the homeless. If this should entail an all-round cut in standards of living the present Jewish population, so be it. There is much to admire in this demonstration of brotherhood carried, if need be, to the point of sacrifice. But it is conceivable that the passionate expansion of an economic structure, upon a dubious basis of natural resources, might lead to over-development on such a scale as to render it top-heavy to the point of collapse. The argument thus returns to the need for systematic improvement of the country's basic resources, for which, as already indicated, orderly progress in an atmosphere of peaceful collaboration is a *sine qua non*.

CHAPTER V: THE JEWISH ATTITUDE

The Committee heard the Jewish case, presented at full length and with voluminous written evidence, in three series of public hearings.... The basic policy advocated was always the same, the so-called Biltmore Program of 1942, with the additional demand that 100,000 certificates for immigration into Palestine should be issued immediately to relieve the distress in Europe. This policy can be summed up in three points:

1. that the Mandatory should hand over control of immigration to the Jewish Agency;
2. that it should abolish restrictions on the sale of land; and
3. that it should proclaim as its ultimate aim the establishment of a Jewish State as soon as a Jewish majority has been achieved.

It should be noted that the demand for a Jewish State goes beyond the obligations of either the Balfour Declaration or the Mandate, and was expressly disowned by the Chairman of the Jewish Agency as late 1932...

As the result of the public hearings and of many private conversations, we came to the conclusion that the Biltmore Program has the support of the overwhelming majority of Zionists. Though many Jews have doubts about the wisdom of formulating these ultimate demands, the program has undoubtedly won the support of the Zionist movement as a whole, chiefly because it expresses the policy of Palestinian Jewry which now plays a leading role in the Jewish-Agency...

The position in Palestine itself is somewhat different. Here, where the issue is not the achievement of a remote idea, but is regarded as a matter of life and death for the Jewish nation, the position is naturally more complex. Palestinian Jewry is riddled with party differences. The number of political newspapers and periodicals bears witness to the variety and vitality of this political life, and, apart from pressure exerted on Jews considered to be disloyal to the National Home, we found little evidence to support the rumors that it was dangerous to advocate minority views...- Taken altogether, these Palestinian critics of the Biltmore Program certainly do not exceed at the moment one quarter of the Jewish population in Palestine. But they represent a constructive minority.

The Biltmore Program can only be fully understood if it is studied against this background of Palestinian life. Like all political platforms, it is a result of conflicting political pressures, an attempt by the leadership to maintain unity without sacrificing principle. The Jew who lives and works in the National Home is deeply aware both of his achievements and of how much more could have been achieved with whole-hearted support by the Mandatory Power. His political outlook is thus a mixture of self-confident pride and bitter frustration: pride that he has turned the desert and the swamp into a land flowing with milk and honey; frustration because he is denied opportunity of settlement in nine-tenths of that Eretz Israel which he considers his own by right; pride that he has disproved the theory that the Jews cannot build a

healthy community based on the tilling of the soil; frustration that the Jew is barred entry to the National Home, where that community is now in being; pride that he is taking part in a bold collective experiment; frustration because he feels himself hampered by British officials whom he often regards as less able than himself; pride because in Palestine he feels himself at last a free member of a free community; frustration because he lives, not under a freely elected government, but under an autocratic if humane regime.

The main complaint of the Jews of Palestine is that, since the White Paper of 1930, the Mandatory Power has slowed up the development of the National Home in order to placate Arab opposition. The sudden rise of immigration after the Nazi seizure of power had as its direct result the three and a half years of Arab revolt, during which the Jew had to train himself for self defense, and to accustom himself to the life of a pioneer in an armed stockade. The high barbed wire

and the watchtowers, manned by the settlement police day and night, strike the eye of the visitor as he approaches every collective colony. They are an outward symbol of the new attitude to life and politics which developed among the Palestinian Jews between 1936 and 1938....

The Jews in Palestine are convinced that Arab violence paid off. Throughout the Arab rising, the Jews in the National Home, despite every provocation, obeyed the orders of their leaders and exercised a remarkable self-discipline. They shot, but only in self-defense; they rarely took reprisals on the Arab population. They state bitterly that the reward for this restraint was the Conference and the White Paper of 1939. The Mandatory Power, they argue, yielded to force, cut down immigration, and thus caused the death of thousands of Jews in Hitler's gas chambers. The Arabs, who had recourse to violence, received substantial concessions, while the Jews, who had put their faith in the Mandatory, were compelled to accept what they regard as a violation of the spirit and the letter of the Mandate.

An immediate result of the success of Arab terrorism was the beginning of Jewish terrorism and, even more significant, a closing of the ranks, a tightening of the discipline, and a general militarization of Jewish life in Palestine. The Agency became the political headquarters of a citizen army which felt that at any moment it might have to fight for its very existence. Deprived, as he believed, both of his natural and of his legal rights, the Palestinian Jew began to lose faith in the Mandatory Power. The dangerous belief was spread that not patience but violence was needed to achieve justice. The position of the moderates who urged self-restraint and a reliance on Britain's pledged word was progressively undermined; the position of the extremists, eager to borrow a leaf from the Arab copy book, was progressively strengthened.

Then came the war. Apart from a small group of terrorists the Jewish community gave more solid support than the Palestinian Arabs to the British war effort. But when the immediate Middle Eastern danger was removed, the old struggle between the moderates and the extremists began again...

When the war ended and the Labor Government came to power, the White Paper still remained in force. The Jews, who had expected an immediate fulfillment by a Labor Government of the Labor Party program with regard to Zionism, felt a sense of outrage when no change of policy occurred. The bitterness reached a new peak of intensity, and the position of the moderates became almost impossible. The Jewish Agency frankly stated in public hearing that, after V-E day, it was quite futile for it to attempt to cooperate with the Mandatory in suppressing illegal activity.

Any decision on the future of Palestine will be futile and unrealistic unless it is made in full cognizance of the political tension among the Jews in Palestine and the reasons for it. Both in evidence given in public hearings, and in numerous private conversations with leading politicians and with ordinary citizens, we were repeatedly advised that the maintenance by the Mandatory of its present policy could only lead to a state of war, in which the extremists would have the passive support of almost the whole Jewish population and the moderates would be swept from



Any decision on the future of Palestine will be futile and unrealistic unless it is made in full cognizance of the political tension among the Jews in Palestine and the reasons for it.

the key positions which they still hold. To use the words of one Jewish leader: "Our present crisis in Europe and Palestine is felt by all of us to be our Dunkirk".

CHAPTER VI: THE ARAB ATTITUDE

The Committee heard a brief presentation of the Arab case in Washington, statements made in London by delegates from the Arab States to the United Nations, a fuller statement from the Secretary General and other representatives of the Arab League in Cairo, and evidence given on behalf of the Arab Higher Committee and the Arab Office in Jerusalem. In addition, subcommittees visited Baghdad Riyadh, Damascus, Beirut and Amman, where they were informed on the views of Government and of unofficial spokesmen.

Stripped to the bare essentials, the Arab case is based upon the fact that Palestine is a country which the Arabs have occupied for more than a thousand years, and a denial of the Jewish historical claims to Palestine. In issuing the Balfour Declaration, the Arabs maintain, the British Government were giving away something that did not belong to Britain, and they have consistently argued that the Mandate conflicted with the Covenant of the League of Nations from which it derived its authority. The Arabs deny that the part played by the British in freeing them from the Turks gave Great Britain a right to dispose of their country. Indeed, they assert that Turkish was preferable to British rule, if the latter involves their eventual subjection to the Jews. They consider the Mandate a violation of their right of self-determination since it is forcing upon them an immigration which they do not desire and will not tolerate—an invasion of Palestine by the Jews.

The Arabs of Palestine point out that all the surrounding Arab States have now been granted independence. They argue that they are just as advanced as are the citizens of the nearby States, and they demand independence for Palestine now. The promises which have been made to them in the name of Great Britain, and the assurances concerning Palestine given to Arab leaders by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, have been understood by the Arabs of Palestine as a recognition of the principle that they should enjoy the same rights as those enjoyed by the neighboring countries. Christian Arabs unite with Moslems in all of these contentions. They demand that their independence should be recognized at once, and they would like Palestine, as a self-governing country, to join the Arab League.

The Arabs attach the highest importance to the fulfillment of the promises made by the British Government in the White Paper of 1939. King Abdul Aziz ibn Saud, when he spoke with three members of the Committee at Riyadh, made frequent reference both to these promises and to the assurances given him by the late President Roosevelt at their meeting in February, 1945. His Majesty made clear the strain which would be placed upon Arab friendship with Great Britain and the United States by any policy which Arabs regarded as a betrayal of these pledges. The same warning was repeated by an Arab witness in Jerusalem, who said that "Zionism for the Arabs has become a test of Western intentions."

The suggestion that self-government should be withheld from Palestine until the Jews have acquired a majority seems outrageous to the Arabs. They wish to be masters in their own house. The Arabs were opposed to the idea of a Jewish National Home even before the Biltmore Program and the demand for a Jewish State. Needless to say, however, their opposition has become more intense and more bitter since that program was adopted.

The Arabs maintain that they have never been anti-Semitic; indeed, they are Semites themselves. Arab spokesmen profess the greatest sympathy for the persecuted Jews of Europe, but they point out that they have not been responsible for this persecution and that it is not just that they should be compelled to atone for the sins of Western peoples by accepting into their country hundreds of thousands of victims of European anti-Semitism. Some Arabs even declare that they might be willing to do their share in providing for refugees on a quota basis if the United States, the British Commonwealth and other Western countries would do the same.

The Peel Commission took the view that the enterprise of the Jews in agriculture and industry had brought large, if indirect, benefits to the Arabs in raising their standard of living.... The improvement of health conditions in many parts of the country, while due in part to the activities of Government and in part to the efforts of the Arabs themselves, has undoubtedly been assisted by the work of the Jewish settlers. It is also argued that the Jewish population has conferred substantial indirect benefits on the Arabs through its contribution to the public revenue. On the other hand, the Arabs contend that such improvement as there



In issuing the Balfour Declaration, the Arabs maintain, the British Government were giving away something that did not belong to Britain, and they have consistently argued that the Mandate conflicted with the Covenant of the League of Nations from which it derived its authority.

may have been in their standard of living is attributable solely to their own efforts, perhaps with a measure of aid at some points from the Administration.... They assert that at least equal improvements have occurred in other Arab countries, and that the action taken by the Government to assist Jewish industry and agriculture has reacted unfavorably on the Arabs. Import duties for the protection of Jewish industries, for example, are said to have confronted Arab consumers with the necessity of buying high priced local products in place of cheaper imported goods. In any event the Arabs declare that, if they must choose between freedom and material improvement, they prefer freedom.

In exasperation at the disregard of their objection to Jewish immigration, the Arabs of Palestine have repeatedly risen in revolt. A substantial number of them still declare their allegiance to the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem and are satisfied with his policies. In the Second World War, Palestinian Arabs were on the whole spiritually neutral...[but], [a]s Jamal Effendi el-Husseini stated in his evidence before the Committee: "The Grand Mufti in Germany was working for the interests not of the English who were warring with the Germans, but for the interests of his people who had no direct interest, at least, in the controversy." They felt that it was not their war and that the Mufti was right in taking such steps as he could to do the best for Palestine whoever might be victorious.

The White Paper of 1939, and the drastic limitation of Jewish immigration and of land sales to Jews which followed, met the Arab view only in part. The Arabs would have gone much further. The demands voiced by their leaders are for immediate independence, for the final cessation of Jewish immigration and for the prohibition of all land sales by Arabs to Jews....

One witnesses in Palestine not merely the impact of European culture upon the East, but also the impact of Western science and Western technology upon a semi-feudal civilization. It is not surprising that the Arabs have bitterly resented this invasion and have resisted it by force of arms. The Arab civilization of Palestine is based on the clan; leadership resides in a small group of influential families, and it is almost impossible for the son of an Arab fellah to rise to a position of wealth and political influence. Arab agriculture in Palestine is traditional, and improvement is hampered by an antiquated system of land tenure. The Arab adheres to a strict social code far removed from the customs of the modern world, and he is shocked by innovations of dress and manners which seem completely natural to the Jewish immigrant. Thus, the sight of a Jewish woman in shorts offends the Arab concept of propriety. The freedom of relations between the sexes and the neglect of good form as he conceives it violate the entire code of life in which the Arab is brought up.

The Arabs of Palestine are overwhelmed by a vague sense of the power of Western capital represented by the Jewish population. The influx of Western capital and the purchase of modern equipment for agriculture and industry excite in the minds of the Arabs a sense of inferiority and the feeling that they are contending against an imponderable force which is difficult to resist. This feeling is accentuated by the fact that they realize that the Jewish case is well

understood and well portrayed in Washington and London, and that they have no means comparable in effectiveness of stating their side of the controversy to the Western World. They have particularly resented the resolutions in favor of Zionist aspirations, adopted respectively by the United States Congress and by the British Labor Party....

The period since the First World War has been marked by a rising wave of nationalism in all Arab countries. Palestinian Arabs share this sentiment, and they are strongly supported in their demand for independence and self-government by all the States of the Arab League. No other subject has occupied so much of the attention of the Arab League or has done so much to unite its membership as has the question of Palestine.

Those members of the Committee who traveled in the neighboring Arab countries found that hostility to Zionism was as strong and widespread there as in Palestine itself...

CHAPTER VII: CHRISTIAN INTERESTS IN PALESTINE

In addition to the witnesses concerned exclusively with political issues, the Committee also heard representatives of Christian churches. The Arab Christians, divided among many denominations, and numbering some 125,000, form the overwhelming majority of Christians actually living in Palestine. Their delegation, led by the Greek Catholic Archbishop of Galilee, declared their complete solidarity with the Moslem Arabs in the demand for an independent Arab State. The non-Palestinian Christian groups were unable to speak with a common voice... The lamentable fact that there is no single spokesman in Palestine for Christendom tends to obscure the legitimate Christian interest in the Holy Land, which must be safeguarded in any solution of the national problem. This interest demands not only freedom of access to the Holy Places, but also that tranquility should be achieved in a country all of which, from the Christian point of view, is a Holy Land....

The extent to which the Holy Places, sacred to Christians, Moslems and Jews, are interspersed is often not fully appreciated. It is impossible to segregate the Holy Places sacred to the three great religions into separate geographical units. They are scattered over the whole of Palestine, and not, as is often imagined, confined to the Jerusalem and Nazareth areas...

The religious importance of Palestine to Moslems, Jews and Christians alike makes it improper to treat it either as an Arab State or as exclusively designated to the fulfillment of Jewish national aspirations. A solution of the Palestine problem must not only heal political rivalries of Jew and Arab, but must also safeguard its unique religious values.

CHAPTER VIII: JEWS, ARABS AND GOVERNMENT

"The State within the State"

The Jews have developed, under the aegis of the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi, a strong and tightly-woven community. There thus exists a virtual Jewish nonterritorial State with its own executive and legislative



The Tower of David (left) and the Dome of the Rock (right) in Jerusalem, with a portion of the Western Wall in the foreground.

organs, parallel in many respects to the Mandatory Administration, and serving as the concrete symbol of the Jewish National Home. This Jewish shadow Government has ceased to cooperate with the Administration in the maintenance of law and order, and in the suppression of terrorism.

Quite apart from the increasing strength of the terrorist gangs, which enjoy widespread popular support, there are many signs that fanaticism and nationalist propaganda are beginning to affect detrimentally the Jewish educational system. It appears to us wholly harmful that the obligatory period of one year's "national service," instituted by the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi, is now partly used for military training. The "closing of the ranks," moreover, which we noted above, has increased that totalitarian tendencies to which a nationalist society is always liable. To speak of a Jewish terror would be a gross exaggeration. But there are disquieting indications that illegal organization and the atmosphere of conspiracy, which inevitably accompanies it, are having their corroding effects on that free democracy which has always been the pride of the Palestinian Jews. Every thoughtful Jew with whom we talked was profoundly disturbed by these symptoms. But none was bold enough to prophesy that they would disappear so long as the Palestine Administration carried out a policy which seems to every Jew to be in direct contravention of his natural rights.

Jewish Relations with Arabs

Not only is the Jewish community largely independent of and at odds with the Palestine Government, but it is also quite distinct from and in conflict with the Arab community with which, in many areas, it is territorially intertwined. In part this is a natural result of Zionist concentration upon the development of the Jewish community. If the Arabs

have benefited, they have done so only in comparison with the non-Palestinian Arabs; whereas they have remained far beneath the Palestinian Jews in terms of national income, social services, education and general standard of living. This has made it easier for the Arab political leaders to keep alive anti-Jewish feeling in the minds of the Arab masses. The economic gulf separating Jew and Arab in Palestine has been widened, in part at least, by Jewish policies concerning the nonemployment of Arab labor on land purchased by the Jewish National Fund and the refusal to devote Jewish funds and energies directly to the improvement of Arab standards of living. Efforts by the Jews in this direction might be quite as important for the growth and security of the National Home as the draining of swamp lands or the creation of Jewish industry.

But unfortunately there are signs of a hardening of the Jewish attitude towards the Arabs. Too often the Jew is content to refer to the indirect benefits accruing to the Arabs from his comings and to leave the matter there. Passionately loving every foot of Eretz Israel, he finds it almost impossible to look at the issue from the Arab point of view, and to realize the depth of feeling aroused by his "invasion" of Palestine. He compares his own achievements with the slow improvements made by the Arab village, always to the disadvantage of the latter; and forgets the enormous financial, educational and technical advantages bestowed upon him by world Zionism. When challenged on his relations with the Arabs, he is too often content to point out the superficial friendliness of everyday life in town and village- a friendliness which indubitably exists. In so doing, he sometimes ignores the deep political antagonism which inspires the whole Arab community; or thinks that he has explained it away by stating that it is the "result of self-seeking propaganda by the rich effendi class..."



David Ben Gurion, Zionist statesman and political leader, 1947



Members of the Arab Higher Committee, 1936

We noted, however, a few hopeful signs. Reference was made above to the proposals for cooperation with the Arabs made by Hashomer Hatzair and by the Ihud group. The Committee observed with pleasure the Arab-Jewish cooperation achieved on the Municipal Commission which governs Haffa, and in the Citrus Control and Marketing Boards, as well as the joint trade union activity between Jew and Arab in the Palestine Potash Company and on the railways. But such examples of cooperation are rare in Palestine; and they are far outweighed in Arab eyes by the exclusiveness of the General Federation of Jewish Labor in its trade union policy and of the Jewish Agency in its labor policy on land purchased for Jewish settlement.

The Jews and the Administration

We were profoundly impressed by the very varied experiments in land settlement which we inspected, ranging from individualist cooperatives to pure collectivist communities. Here, indeed, is a miracle both of physical achievement and of spiritual endeavor, which justifies the dreams of those Jews and Gentiles who first conceived the idea of the National Home. Of Jewish industry in Palestine it is too early yet to speak with confidence. There is boundless optimism and energy, great administrative capacity, but a shortage of skilled labor and, as a result, more quantity than quality of output.

As pioneers in Palestine the Jews have a record of which they can be proud. In Palestine there has been no expulsion of the indigenous population, and exploitation of cheap Arab labor has been vigorously opposed as inconsistent with Zionism. The failing of Palestinian Jewry is a different one. The Jews have always been in the biblical phrase a "peculiar people" which turned in on itself and suffered the consequences of its peculiarity. In Palestine, under the special conditions of the Mandate, they have regained their national self-confidence, but they have not been able to throw off their exclusiveness and tendency to self-isolation.

We believe that this failure is, in part at least, attributable to the relations between the Palestine Administration and the Jewish community since 1939, which have undoubtedly exaggerated the natural Jewish tendency to exclusiveness. Moreover, the Jews feel that they have enough to do defending their own position, without taking on the Arab problem as well.

A second factor of great importance is the failure to develop self-governing institutions. The Jews, like the Arabs, are completely deprived of all responsible participation in central government. Their democracy can only work within the Jewish community, and to a limited degree in local affairs. Thus, they have not had the opportunity which self-government brings, to learn the lesson of responsibility for the good of the whole State... But nothing which we saw in Palestine gave us any reason to believe that, charged with the democratic responsibilities for which they are undoubtedly fit, the Jews of Palestine would not master the lessons of self-government.

Arab Leadership

The Arabs are divided politically by the personal bickerings of the leaders, which still center round the differences of the Husseinis and their rivals; and socially by the gap which separates the small upper class from the mass of the peasants—a gap which the new intelligentsia is not yet strong enough to bridge. Consequently they have developed no such internal democracy as have the Jews. That their divisions have not been overcome and a formally organized community developed is in part the result of a less acutely self-conscious nationalism than is found today among the Jews. It is, however, also the outcome of a failure of political responsibility. The Arab leaders, rejecting what they regard as a subordinate status in the Palestinian State, and viewing themselves as the proper heirs of the Mandatory Administration, have refused to develop a self-governing Arab community parallel to that of the Jews. Nor, so far, have they been prepared to see their position called in question by such democratic forms as elections for the Arab Higher Committee, or the formation of popularly based political parties. This failure is recognized by the new intelligentsia which, however, is unlikely to exercise much power until it has the backing of a larger middle class.

Need for Arab Education

Many Arabs are graduates of the American University at Beirut; a few have studied in universities in Cairo, England, Europe and the United States; others have received higher education at the Arab College for men and the Women's Training College in Jerusalem, both of which are efficient but inadequately financed Government institutions. The Arabs are aware of Western civilization and increasingly eager to share its benefits. But the numbers receiving such education are still miserably small, since the only university in Palestine, the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, teaches only in Hebrew. So, too, with secondary education.... There are only some fifteen Arab secondary schools in the whole of Palestine, and one fully developed agricultural school-the Kadoorie School at Tulkarm which specializes in the training of teachers of agriculture for Arab schools. With only 65 places, however, it too is totally inadequate. The problem of teaching modern methods of agriculture to a population 80 per cent of which gains its living by farming has not yet been solved by the Government, or faced by the Arab politicians. Facilities for technical education are no better-a single school with some 60 places.

On the primary level the position is slightly better.... But the fact remains that something less than half the Arab children who would like to attend school can do so today... Only one Arab girl in eight receives any education.

The lamentable condition of Arab education is a real cause for discontent. This discontent is increased by the contrast with the opportunities offered to the Jewish child. Jewish education in Palestine is financed by the Jewish community and by the fees which Jewish parents can afford to pay. Practically every Jewish Child has the opportunity for primary education.... With advice and financial aid from the Government, and with a new sense of responsibility on the part of the Arab leadership, compulsory education could, we were informed, be introduced within the next ten years. This is not only essential from an educational point of view; there can be no real unity between a literate and an illiterate population.

The Administration

Palestine is administered by officials of the British Colonial Service. Subject to the provisions of the Mandate, all major decisions of policy are taken in London as they would be for a Colonial territory...

While admitting this difficulty, we must express the view that this system militates most gravely against the chances of reconciliation between Jew and Arab....

Palestine is a unique country, bearing no resemblance to most of the countries administered by the British Colonial Service. It may be questioned therefore whether an Administration of the Colonial type is the ideal instrument for governing two peoples each of which, in the absence of the other, would probably by now be enjoying complete independence. On the other hand, it seems difficult to foresee radical changes in the system so long as the division between Arabs and Jews compels British officials to assume so extensively a responsibility, and in view of the fact that their actions must be accounted for both to Parliament and to an international organization, each responsive to a keenly interested public opinion...

CHAPTER IX: PUBLIC SECURITY

Palestine is an armed camp. We saw signs of this almost as soon as we crossed the frontier, and we became more and more aware of the tense atmosphere each day. Many buildings have barbed wire and other defenses. We ourselves were closely guarded by armed police, and often escorted by armored cars. It is obvious that very considerable military forces and large numbers of police are kept in Palestine. The police are armed; they are conspicuous everywhere; and throughout the country there are substantially built police barracks.

We do not think that the conditions in Palestine since the Mandate have been fully appreciated throughout the world, and accordingly we have thought it right to set out in Appendix V a list of the main incidents of disorder. It will be seen that up to the year 1939 the Jews exercised very great restraint. It is in recent years that the threat to law and order has come from them...

A sinister aspect of recent years is the development of large illegal armed forces. The following is the structure as stated to us by the military authorities.

The general organization is the "Haganah." It is an illegal development of ... armed watchmen who protected Jewish settlements. Today it is completely organized, under a central control and with subsidiary territorial commands, in three branches, each of which includes women...

It is known that the Haganah has been procuring arms over a period of years. Vast quantities have been obtained from the residue of the campaigns in the Middle East. Arms and ammunition are kept and concealed in specially constructed caches in settlements and towns...

All three organizations to which reference has been made [Haganah, Irgun Zvai Leumi, and the Stern Group] are illegal.

We recognize that until comparatively recently, efforts were made by the Jewish Agency to curb attacks; we regret that these efforts appear to have ceased. We believe that those responsible for the working of the Jewish Agency-a body of great power and influence over the Jews in Palestine-could do a great deal towards putting an end to outrages such as we have described, which place the people of Palestine as well as British soldiers and police in constant danger.

Private armies ought not to exist if they constitute a danger to the peace of the world.

The position of Great Britain as Mandatory is not a happy one. The Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency said that, in the event of the withdrawal of the British troops, the Jews would take care of themselves. Jamal Effendi Hussein, replying to a question, said that it was the wish of the Arabs of Palestine that British forces and police should be withdrawn forthwith. Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, also representing the Arab Higher Committee, expressed his agreement. Jamal Effendi Hussein stated that he did not expect bloodshed but that, on the withdrawal of British forces, there would be a return to the condition which preceded the first World War (i.e. pre-Balfour Declaration). We are clear in our minds that if British forces were withdrawn there would be immediate and prolonged bloodshed the end of which it is impossible to predict. ★

★ Anglo-American Committee Report Summary Form

List important facts gleaned from the Anglo-American Committee Report. Circle facts that would be relevant to your role.

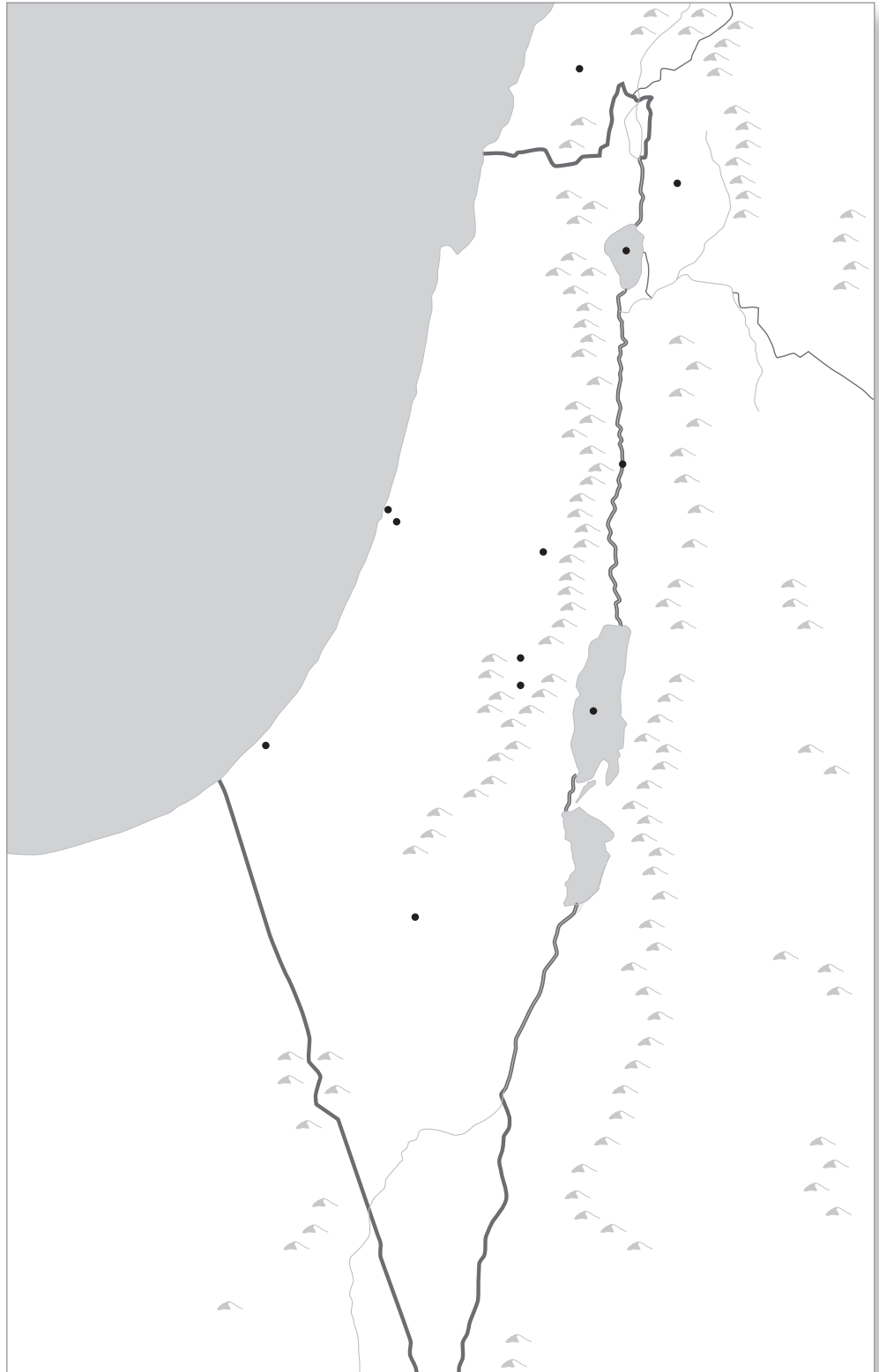
TOPIC	ARAB PERSPECTIVE	ZIONIST PERSPECTIVE
Position/ current situation		
Political considerations: interactions with and views of the British Mandate		
Geography and population		
Economic characteristics		

TOPIC	ARAB PERSPECTIVE	ZIONIST PERSPECTIVE
Attitudes and relations toward each other		
Government structures and leadership styles		
Culture (including daily life and education)		
Other factors, views, and influences important to the region (both foreign and domestic)		

★ **MAP OF PALESTINE UNDER THE BRITISH MANDATE, 1922-1948** ★

As a key advisor to President Truman, you must have a working knowledge of the geography in and around Palestine. Use a textbook, atlas, or other reference source to find and label the following on the map of the Middle East:

- West Bank**
- Jerusalem**
- Dead Sea**
- Jaffa**
- Tel Aviv**
- Jordan River**
- Gaza**
- Sea of Galilee**
- Lebanon**
- Bethlehem**
- Negev Desert**
- Golan Heights**
- Mediterranean Sea**



★ MAP OF THE MIDDLE EAST, 1948 ★

Saudi Arabia

Mediterranean Sea

Palestine

U.S.S.R

Iraq

Transjordan

Turkey

Black Sea

Iran

Syria

Red Sea

Lebanon

Egypt

Sinai Peninsula

Persian Gulf

Yemen



★ PRIMARY SOURCE EVALUATION FORM

It is May 1948. The British Mandate that has governed Palestine for the last 40 years is about to end. The Jews want statehood immediately, while the Arabs want Palestine to be declared an independent Arab state. Violence escalates as both groups refuse to consider compromises. Tired of war and facing financial difficulties, the British place the problem in front of the young United Nations to solve. While the mandate is still intact, the British have begun to pull out their forces which adds to the volatile situation as there fewer forces to keep peace between the two factions.

Meanwhile, the Soviet interest in the Middle East is increasing, which could threaten U.S. access to the vast supplies of oil there and Truman's pledge to contain communism. Time is of the essence; the United States must quickly formulate a response. Acting in your role as a presidential advisor, ask yourself which documents you need to read to effectively advise President Truman on how to respond to the question of postwar Palestine. After you select which documents to read, prioritize them before you begin analyzing the primary sources.

Document Title and Author of Origin	Is this document relevant to understanding the situation in Palestine?		Is this relevant to my advisory role? Explain.			To which other advisors would this information be relevant?
1. Title: Author/Origin:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Why?		Why?			
2. Title: Author/Origin:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Why?		Why?			
3. Title: Author/Origin:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Why?		Why?			
4. Title: Author/Origin:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Why?		Why?			
5. Title: Author/Origin:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Sure	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Why?		Why?			

MODULE 4: DECISIONS AND DILEMMAS

★ DECISION MAKING MATRIX: INSTRUCTIONS

1. RESEARCH THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE BY GATHERING AND ANALYZING RELEVANT INFORMATION

As the president's key advisors, create a plan for processing the information provided. Make sure that you share and discuss your strategies for analyzing information that will assist your advisory group in developing recommendations for resolving the problem.

2. ANALYZE THE PROBLEM AND DETERMINE THE SOLUTION CRITERIA

The major difference between expert and novice problem solvers is that experts spend time analyzing the problem while novices tend to jump to solutions. Before thinking of possible solutions, your group must analyze the problem and decide what criteria any solution must meet. This is an essential step in problem solving and one that is often overlooked.

Working as a group, discuss and write answers to the following questions:

a. What is the ideal result?

Look at the problem to be solved. What would you consider the most desired outcome?

b. What will NOT be compromised or given up?

If and when we must negotiate or compromise in order to achieve the desired outcome, what would we advise the president not to give up or compromise? What is too important to let go?

c. What is an alternate outcome that would still be acceptable?

If the president must settle for less than the optimum outcome, what is still acceptable? What would be sacrificed from the optimum outcome?

d. What is an unacceptable outcome?

What would we not advise, under any circumstances, be allowed to happen?

e. How will we know when we meet our desired outcome?

What does success look like? How will we know when the problem has been resolved?

f. Who else needs to be involved in developing advice for the outcome?

In order to meet the outcome, what other advisors need to be involved?

3. PROPOSE AND ASSESS THREE POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

As a group, think of three possible solutions. Determine three negative and positive consequences of each.

4. COMMIT, CHOOSE, AND COMMUNICATE A FINAL RECOMMENDATION

Take time for your group to look at the options along with the pros and cons of each. Your group will need to debate and decide what solution to recommend to the president. Your selected solution may be a combination of ideas from several possibilities. Write out your final selection, and make sure all group members fully understand which solution has been chosen for recommendation and why. Next, report your recommendation to the president.



“ You get all the facts and you make up your mind. ”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN

★ **DECISION MAKING MATRIX – SCHOOL BASED** ★

Your Role: You just volunteered to serve on a student representative group to monitor the issues of safety and security in your school.

Situation: A group of 30 to 40 students is very aggressive during lunch shifts. They shout insults and threats to other students. The group occupies different tables each day and forces other students to move. Rumors indicate that some students are ready to fight.

<p>Research Plan</p> <p>How you would gather and analyze information about this problem?</p>	
<p>Analyze the problem and determine a possible solution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the ideal result? 2. What will not be compromised? 3. What is an alternate outcome that would still be acceptable? 4. What is not an acceptable outcome? 5. How will we know when we have reached our desired outcome? 6. Who needs to be involved to meet the goal? 	

Determine and assess three possible recommendations with risks, consequences and benefits.	Positive	Negative
Recommendation		
Recommendation		
Recommendation		

<p>Commit, choose, and communicate as a group the final recommendation to the appropriate authority.</p>	
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★ **DECISION MAKING MATRIX – HISTORICAL** ★

Your WHDC Role:

Situation: The time is 1947-1951. The United States must consider its national security in a global context as communism threatens to undermine democratic structures and U.S. efforts to rebuild war-torn Europe. The U.S. National Security Council is disorganized and at risk. It lacks a central policy and, as a result, fails to adequately advise the president on national security issues.

Research Plan

How you would gather and analyze information about this problem?

Analyze the problem and determine a possible solution.

1. What is the ideal result?
2. What will not be compromised?
3. What is an alternate outcome that would still be acceptable?
4. What is not an acceptable outcome?
5. How will we know when we have reached our desired outcome?
6. Who needs to be involved to meet the goal?

Determine and assess three possible recommendations with risks, consequences and benefits.	Positive	Negative
Recommendation		
Recommendation		
Recommendation		

<p>Commit, choose, and communicate as a group the final recommendation to the appropriate authority.</p>	
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★ **DECISION MAKING MATRIX – BLANK** ★

Your Role:

Situation:

Research Plan

How you would gather and analyze information about this problem?

Analyze the problem and determine a possible solution.

1. What is the ideal result?
2. What will not be compromised?
3. What is an alternate outcome that would still be acceptable?
4. What is not an acceptable outcome?
5. How will we know when we have reached our desired outcome?
6. Who needs to be involved to meet the goal?

Determine and assess three possible recommendations with risks, consequences and benefits.	Positive	Negative
Recommendation		
Recommendation		
Recommendation		

<p>Commit, choose, and communicate as a group the final recommendation to the appropriate authority.</p>	
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WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE DECISION CENTER



“ It is clear that no settlement of the Palestine problem can be achieved which will be fully satisfactory to all of the parties concerned and that if this problem is to be solved in a manner which will bring peace and prosperity to Palestine, it must be approached in a spirit of conciliation. ”

– WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT, AUGUST 16, 1946

★ WHAT MUST YOU CONSIDER REGARDING U.S. POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST IN 1948?



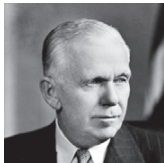
..... PRESIDENT **HARRY S. TRUMAN**

You must consider the effect of the Palestinian crisis on the overall foreign policy of the United States as a part of the U.S. effort to contain Soviet expansion and counter Soviet aggression in the Middle East. Particularly, you must weigh the implications of the Soviet Union and the whole Eastern Bloc voting for the Partition Plan proposed by the United Nations.



..... PRESS SECRETARY **CHARLIE G. ROSS**

The president's public image is of utmost importance to you, especially in this election year. You must consider the opinions from the critics and constituents who have sent 48,000 letters to the White House and how this decision might influence their vote.



..... SECRETARY OF STATE **GEORGE MARSHALL**

You must consider the effect of the Palestinian crisis on U.S. foreign policy with particular attention to the views of the foreign policy experts in the State Department who are concerned that Middle Eastern countries might turn to the Soviets and curtail U.S. access to oil. You believe that war will break out in the Middle East if a Jewish state is recognized.



..... SECRETARY OF DEFENSE **JAMES V. FORRESTAL**

You must consider the effect of the Palestinian crisis on U.S. national security, especially with your increasing worry over Soviet expansion in the Middle East and the rest of the world. You find it disturbing that financial contributions from a block of voters could influence foreign policy.



..... SPECIAL COUNSEL **CLARK CLIFFORD**

You must consider the interests of President Truman and the nation as a whole. Also, as President Truman's chief political advisor, you must be concerned with the political ramifications of any decision about Palestine in this election year and critics' accusation of using this crisis to gain votes.



..... U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UN **WARREN AUSTIN**

You must consider the effect of the Palestinian crisis on U.S. foreign policy, with particular attention to the concerns of the foreign policy experts about potential Soviet influence in the Middle East.



..... SAUDI ARABIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. **ASAD MANSUR AL-FAQIH**

You must consider the effect of the Palestinian crisis on Saudi Arabia and the rest of Middle East, with particular attention to the ramifications of surrounding countries and those farther away making claims to the land in the region. Even though five Arab representatives are part of the United Nations, you feel the Arab case has not been successfully represented. Arab diplomats are not familiar with Western propaganda and feel that the Arab position is being judged by those who do not understand the Arab world or culture.



..... **EDDIE JACOBSON**

You must consider the importance of the Palestinian crisis and its potential impact to the future of the Jewish people around the world.

★ WHAT PERSONAL FACTORS ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU IN 1948?

PRESIDENT **HARRY S. TRUMAN**

You often draw upon your knowledge of history, the Bible, and personal experience when making difficult decisions. You are aware of President Roosevelt's promise to King Ibn Saud that the U.S. will make no policy in Palestine without consulting Arab leaders. You are also deeply concerned over the fate of Jewish survivors of the Holocaust. You are a candidate for reelection this year. Most observers give you little chance of winning.

PRESS SECRETARY **CHARLIE G. ROSS**

President Truman's public image is of utmost importance to you. You are President Truman's longtime friend, and he often turns to you for common sense advice. You are concerned about the passionate protests from Americans interested in the Palestine situation. You are aware of the political consequences of his decisions, especially this year, an election year.

SECRETARY OF STATE **GEORGE MARSHALL**

You are a retired U.S. Army General with no previous diplomatic experience before becoming Secretary of State. Your reputation for wisdom and integrity commands near universal respect. You do not see U.S. involvement in the Middle East as necessary and are concerned that any involvement in the Middle East would offend the Arabs. You resent Clark Clifford's involvement in this situation because you do not believe that domestic politics should shape foreign policy.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE **JAMES V. FORRESTAL**

You are under a great deal of stress from continuing conflicts between the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force. The national security impact of the rapid demobilization of the U.S. Armed Forces since the end of WWII also concerns you. If the U.S. military becomes involved in the Middle East, you worry that there might not be an end to that entanglement. You do not want to see a political structure imposed on the Middle East that would lead to conflict. On the other hand, you do not want to see the USSR replace Britain and the U.S. in the Middle East.

SPECIAL COUNSEL **CLARK CLIFFORD**

You have a reputation as the bright young man on Truman's White House Staff. You are a skilled political strategist who also advises President Truman on military affairs and a variety of other matters. You feel strongly that the instability of the Middle East would allow the creation of a new democratic state committed to democratic principles.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS **WARREN AUSTIN**

You are strongly anti-Communist and worry about Soviet influence in the Middle East. During the 1944 Republican Convention, you called for the international cooperation in winning peace. You feel that the new United Nations offers the greatest hope for peace in the Middle East.

SAUDI ARABIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE U.S. **ASAD MANSUR AL-FAQIH**

You are concerned about the ramifications of any decision regarding Palestine on Saudi Arabia and surrounding countries. Leaders from this region can only agree that Palestine should not be divided because you fear that partition will lead to more war in the Middle East.

EDDIE JACOBSON

You are concerned with the plight of Jewish people. Jewish leaders look to you to influence President Truman. The president's friendship is very important to you. You have access to the president and the White House that others do not.



“There is no indispensable [person] in a democracy.”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN

★ ADVISORY GROUP MEETING INSTRUCTIONS

1. SELECT AND PRIORITIZE

Acting in your role as a presidential advisor, ask yourself which documents you need to read to effectively advise President Truman on how to address the situation in Palestine. After you select which documents to read, prioritize them before you begin analyzing the primary sources.

2. READ THE DOCUMENTS

Read as many of the documents as you can and take notes that will help you advise President Truman on how the U.S. should address the situation in Palestine.

3. TAKE USEFUL NOTES

Please do not mark on any of the documents! You will not be able to bring any documents with you to the presidential meetings, so take good notes.

Note the following:

- Vital background information on the situation from different perspectives that President Truman must consider before reaching his decision.
- Examples of different perspectives include military, economic, political, domestic, and foreign relations.
- Which U.S. actions you will encourage President Truman to pursue.

4. SUGGESTED SCHEDULE

Spend 75% of your time quietly reading documents and taking notes.

- In the remaining time, review your notes and circle what President Truman must know before making a decision. Then discuss as a group what information you will provide to the White House Press Corps and what advice you will give to President Truman.

- Note: Advisors do not have to agree when you leave this meeting.



“As president, I always insisted on as complete a picture as possible before making a decision, and I did not want fuzzy statements that concealed differences of opinion.”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN

AS AN ADVISOR, I WILL RECOMMEND THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

The possible positive and negative consequences for each of my suggestions include:

Positive	Negative

★ CHARLIE ROSS' PRESS BRIEFING ON THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE, MAY 11, 1948

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS CORPS

Choose a news outlet from the list below to represent and compose three open-ended questions about the situation in Palestine. Remember to reflect the perspective of the readers and news organization you represent. Award-winning reporting earns you fame, prestige, and a higher salary, so do not share your questions with others and be prepared to adjust your questions in the briefing as needed.

★ NEWS OUTLETS ★			
NEWS SERVICES			
<input type="checkbox"/> Associated Press	<input type="checkbox"/> United Press	<input type="checkbox"/> Reuters News Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> International News Service
NEWSPAPERS			
<input type="checkbox"/> Associated Press	<input type="checkbox"/> United Press	<input type="checkbox"/> Reuters News Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> International News Service
<input type="checkbox"/> New York Times	<input type="checkbox"/> New York Post	<input type="checkbox"/> London Daily Express	<input type="checkbox"/> Times Herald (Washington D.C.)
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis Globe Democrat	<input type="checkbox"/> French News Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Christian Science Monitor	<input type="checkbox"/> Kansas City Star
<input type="checkbox"/> Chicago Daily Tribune	<input type="checkbox"/> Nashville Banner	<input type="checkbox"/> Toledo Blade	<input type="checkbox"/> Dallas Morning News
<input type="checkbox"/> San Francisco Examiner	<input type="checkbox"/> Winston-Salem Journal	<input type="checkbox"/> Boston Globe	<input type="checkbox"/> Negro Newspaper Publishers
<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles Examiner	<input type="checkbox"/> Portland Oregonian	<input type="checkbox"/> Detroit News	<input type="checkbox"/> Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph
<input type="checkbox"/> Fresno Bee	<input type="checkbox"/> Baltimore Sun		
MAGAZINES			
<input type="checkbox"/> Newsweek	<input type="checkbox"/> Time	<input type="checkbox"/> The Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> New Republic
<input type="checkbox"/> Life	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturday Evening Post		
RADIO			
<input type="checkbox"/> Mutual Broadcasting System	<input type="checkbox"/> National Broadcasting Company (NBC)	<input type="checkbox"/> American Broadcasting Company (ABC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)
TELEVISION			
<input type="checkbox"/> WSB, Atlanta	<input type="checkbox"/> WNBT, New York	<input type="checkbox"/> WENR, Chicago	<input type="checkbox"/> KOB, Albuquerque

Three Open-Ended Questions

1. This question is for: _____

Question: _____

2. This question is for: _____

Question: _____

3. This question is for: _____

Question: _____

Press Protocol

1. Raise hand to be recognized.
2. When recognized, stand and state your name, the media you represent, and the advisor you wish to answer your question.
3. Ask your open-ended question (one follow-up question is allowed).
4. Correspondents may not argue with Charlie Ross, Truman's advisors, or other correspondents.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHARLIE ROSS

In this press briefing you will inform the American people on the background and latest developments of the situation in Palestine, and initial U.S. actions in response. You should not try to resolve this issue at this time. Using the organizer below as a guide for what President Truman wants you to state in the press briefing, complete your speech below. When you finish your speech, introduce the panel of advisors appearing with you and call for questions from the press. Make sure all advisors participate in answering questions.

PRESS BRIEFING ORGANIZER FOR CHARLIE ROSS

1. Introduction

Ladies and Gentlemen of the press, on behalf of President Truman, we are authorized to release the following information on the unfolding situation in Palestine.

2. Background Information

President Truman wants Americans to know the following background information concerning the situation in Palestine:

[What led to the influx of Jewish migrants to Palestine?]

- _____
- _____
- _____

[Why is stability in the Middle East vital to U.S. interests?]

- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Initial U.S. Action

The U.S. has taken the following actions:

[What has been the United States previous policy regarding Palestine?]

- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Introduce Panel

President Truman's advisors will now brief you on the situation in Palestine. Secretary of State George Marshall will brief you first.

*Do not invent facts! Instead use information from the video and background information on Palestine.

*Consider all of the primary source documents you have read and been briefed on.

5. Secretary Marshall

[Brief the press on the State Department's view of the situation.]

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

[Yield to Secretary Forrestal.]

Secretary Forrestal will now brief you on the Defense Department's view of the situation in Palestine.

6. Secretary Forrestal

[Discuss the Defense Department's view of the situation.]

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

[Yield to Special Counsel Clifford.]

Special Counsel Clifford will now brief you on the perspectives of the Jewish community at home and abroad.

7. Special Counsel Clifford

[Provide an overview of the varied perspectives of the Jewish community at home and abroad on the situation]

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

[Yield to Ambassador Austin.]

Ambassador Austin will now brief you on the UN 's proposed plans for Palestine.

8. Ambassador Warren

[Share the UN 's plans for Palestine]

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

[Yield to Ambassador Al-Faqih.]

Ambassador Al-Faqih will now brief you on Saudi Arabia's view of what should happen in Palestine.

9. Ambassador Al-Faqih

[Discuss Saudi Arabia's view of what should occur in Palestine.]

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

[Yield to Eddie Jacobson.]

Eddie Jacobson will now brief you on the Zionists' perspective and goals for Palestine.

10. Eddie Jacobson

[Describe the Zionist perspective and goals.]

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

[Yield to Charlie Ross.]

11. Take Questions

Thank you for your reports. We will now take your questions.

★ ADVISORS' MEETING WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN

1. Situation Reports: What must President Truman know? (refer to p. 51-52 in your notes.)

2. Define the boundaries of a solution

A. What is the ideal result?

Look at the problem to be solved. What would we consider the most desired outcome?

B. What will not be compromised?

If we must negotiate or compromise, what are you willing to give up?

C. What is an alternate outcome that would still be acceptable?

If the president must settle for less than the optimum outcome, what is still acceptable?

D. What is not an acceptable outcome?

What would we not advise be allowed to happen under any circumstances?

E. How will we know when we have reached our desired outcome?

What does success look like? How will we know when the problem has been resolved?

F. Who needs to be involved to meet the goal?

What advisors and agencies need to be involved to meet the optimum outcome?

★ DEVELOPING THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR ACTION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Determine your preferred course and consider the possible consequences to your decision. Then use the response summary form on the following page and your advisors' expertise to determine the necessary steps to achieve your plan.

YOU MUST CONSIDER POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF YOUR CHOSEN RESPONSE. SOME POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES ARE:

1. The inherently slow nature of the U.N. could compromise the effectiveness of the decision.
2. The gain or loss of U.N. credibility if violence erupts in the Middle East.
3. The Soviets might recognize Israel first; therefore, asserting their dominance in the Middle East.
4. U.S. Jewish population could funnel money into Truman's political opponents in the '48 election.
5. Oil from the Middle East is restricted or cut off.
6. Sending troops to Israel could spread our military too thin in the midst of a Soviet threat.
7. Takes money and manpower away from the rebuilding of Korea, Japan, and much of Western Europe.
8. Strain relations with our number one ally: Great Britain.

“The most dangerous course a president can follow in a time of crisis is to defer making decisions until they are forced on him and thereupon become inevitable decisions.”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN



**★ PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RESPONSE SUMMARY
TO THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE ★**

Commit, choose, and communicate as a group the final plan.

Determine and assess at least three steps necessary to complete your plan and assess the positive and negative consequences of each step.	Positive	Negative
Step 1:		
Step 2:		
Step 3:		

★ PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE

INSTRUCTIONS

Each President Truman should share their plan of action then present their plan to the White House Press Corps. (If an agreement cannot be reached on the final course of action because of significant differences in the plans, two presidents may be selected.) Work as a team to craft the final President Truman's speech to the White House Press Corps on page 62. Do not invent facts; use the information from the video, readings, and briefing.

“ A president ought not to worry whether a decision he knows he has to make will prove to be popular. The question is not whether his actions are going to be popular at the time but whether what he does is right. And if it is right in the long run it will come out all right. The [person] who keeps his ear to the ground to find out what is popular will be in trouble. I usually say that a [person] whose heart is in the right place and who is informed is not likely to go very far wrong when he has to act. ”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN



★ PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE: ANNOUNCING THE U.S. RESPONSE TO THE SITUATION IN PALESTINE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Using the organizer below as a guide complete your speech detailing the U.S. response to the situation in Palestine below. You will then present your plan to the White House Press Corps, and then take questions from the press.

PRESS BRIEFING ORGANIZER FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN

1. Greeting and Introduction

Ladies and gentlemen, I conferred with the Secretaries of State and the Defense Department, the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to U.S. and the UN, and my advisors as to how to address the situation in Palestine.

2. Background Information

As you are aware, last December the British announced they would end their Mandate of Palestine on May 15, 1948. The situation in Palestine is very complex with many competing interests and perspectives. We must now decide how to address the void of power left by the British.

3. U.S. Response

Accordingly, I have ordered the following:

- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Reasons

My reasons for this course of action are:

- _____
- _____
- _____

5. Possible Consequences*

I know my actions may have some important consequences for my fellow Americans and the world including:

- _____
- _____
- _____

6. Closing Remarks

- _____
- _____
- _____

7. Take Questions

I will now take questions.

[Reporters must raise their hand and be recognized by you before asking a question. You may allow each reporter one follow-up question.]

*Remember to consider domestic, diplomatic, and military consequences.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS CORPS

Choose your News Agency (see p. 54): _____

Predict What You Think President Truman Will Announce:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Three Open-Ended Questions

Write three open-ended questions based on your prediction and knowledge of the topic to ask President Truman at his press conference. Remember to reflect the perspective of the area your news organization and readers you represent.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Protocol

1. Raise hand to be recognized.
2. When recognized, stand and state your name and the media you represent.
3. Address the president as Mr. or Madam President.
4. Ask your open-ended question.
5. One follow-up question is allowed.
6. Correspondents may not argue with President Truman.



“If you have a free press, there’s no way in the world for anyone to get by with the subversion of the government.”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN



“ Decisions of tremendous import must be made by the men and women of your generation. You will be called upon to find the answers to the tangled problems of peace, [but] the opportunities of tomorrow are indeed infinite. **Your country needs your ability, the strength of your convictions, and your youthful enthusiasm.** The service required of your generation will be great. It demands a new era of leadership and an understanding of international affairs. It will be your most cherished opportunity to help build and maintain that common understanding among the peoples of the world. Have confidence in your ability to measure up to the opportunities and the demands of the future. ”

– HARRY S. TRUMAN



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