

# Palestine Jews Condemn Terror

*Joseph Starobin's column, "Between the Lines," which ordinarily appears on Wednesday will be resumed in Saturday's Daily Worker.*

By ABRAHAM CHAPMAN

The recent assassination of Lord Moyne, British resident minister for the Middle East, in Cairo has shocked Jews and non-Jews throughout the world. Two members of a despised, Jewish terrorist band in Palestine, confessed to police authorities. The assassination of Lord Moyne is the climax of a series of such acts executed by the terrorist band, which is known as the "Stern" group or the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

Jews in Palestine and throughout the world have condemned the assassination in the most emphatic terms. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, visited 10 Downing St. and left a letter for Prime Minister Churchill, which said, in part:

"Political crimes of this nature are a special abomination in that they make it possible to implicate whole communities in the guilt of a few. I can assure you that Palestine Jewry will, as its representative bodies have declared, go to the utmost limit of its power and cut out, root and branch, this evil in its midst."

In Jerusalem, the two leading bodies of Palestine, the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Council, issued a joint statement in which they declared:

"Terrorism in Palestine is calculated to wreck our chances for success in our political struggle and destroy our internal peace. The Yishuv (Jewish community) is called upon to cast out the members of this destructive band, to deprive them of all refuge and shelter, to resist their threats, and to render all necessary assistance to the authorities in the prevention of terrorist acts and the eradication of terrorist organizations. Our very existence is at stake."

In similar vein, the American Zionist Emergency Council (a body of all Zionist parties in the USA), the entire American Jewish press, the Jewish communities in England, Canada, South Africa and elsewhere have condemned the terrorist acts and support the firm stand of the overwhelming majority of the Jews in Palestine.

## A HELP TO HITLER

As a method of political struggle, terrorism is criminal and impermissible. These acts of terror—directed against one of the three

great powers of the anti-Hitler coalition, Great Britain, are doubly criminal in the light of the alliance of the United Nations upon whose victory and continued unity depends the future of the world, the future of the Jewish people and the future of Palestine.

Much has to be criticized and much has to be corrected in the British Colonial Office's Palestine policy. But acts of terror, condemned and repudiated by the greatest majority of the Jews in Palestine and throughout the world, only aggravate the situation.

All Jews have a national responsibility, all Jews have a duty to their people, to help liquidate the terrorist group which is endangering and plaguing the Jewish community in Palestine and harming the United Nations.

Undoubtedly there is an accumulation of unsolved problems.

First, there is Neville Chamberlain's White Paper, which discriminates against Jewish immigration. It still persists.

As part of the lingering White Paper policy we still witness Colonial Office efforts to hurt, instead of to help, the economic life of the Jews in Palestine.

Lastly, there are the efforts of some colonial officials, again in keeping with the White Paper policy, to thwart the significant and growing movement of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between Jews and Arabs.

Unsolved problems in Palestine must be resolved. The British Government should help solve

these problems, should remove the unfair obstacles which have been imposed upon the Jewish community of Palestine.

First of all, the White Paper must be abrogated.

In this connection a word is in order about Pertinax's comment on Lord Moyne's assassination (in the New York Times).

Pertinax is entirely wrong when he speculates that the White Paper must persist. His effort to drag the Soviet Union into the situation, on the side of a White Paper policy, is, to put it bluntly, sheer idiocy.

In addition to the abrogation of the White Paper, the British Government should help the Yishuv develop its economic life.

Lastly, the British colonial officials should not disturb the growing process of Jewish-Arab friendship.

This rising movement of Jewish-Arab cooperation is one of the healthiest developments in Palestine and the Near East. It is the basis for a just solution of all the problems of Palestine, and it must be further encouraged.

The development of such a policy by the British Government would have the moral support of all freedom-loving peoples, of the American people and the Soviet peoples.

Roosevelt's policy is opposed to the White Paper and stands for justice to the national rights of the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine. The direction outlined by President Roosevelt leads toward a just solution of Palestine's problems.

## Worth Repeating

**THE BROOKLYN EAGLE** of Nov. 10, in an editorial on Importance of Allied Unity Properly Stressed by Stalin, unfortunately run alongside an anti-Soviet column by Heffernan: Marshal Stalin, on the eve of another major triumph by the Russian Army—the capture of Budapest—brings to the attention of the people of the United Nations an achievement which stands as the basis of every victory attained on the field of battle and which sustains the hope of an enduring peace. This achievement is the formation and the preservation of the greatest military coalition in history of the world.

This is, indeed, an amazing thing. And it is a hopeful sign that the good sense, the calm judgment, the readiness to subordinate individual interests and advantages to the common welfare that have marked the deliberations of the leaders to date will govern the efforts to establish and maintain peace.

**IT'S ROOSEVELT AGAIN!** is the editorial in the **NEW REPUBLIC** of Nov. 13, which says of the election results:

It is good news, not only in itself, but because the alternative would have been catastrophic. With Mr. Roosevelt in office, we say expect an early and satisfactory end of the war, at least a good chance of permanent peace, and the continuance and deepening of the program of social reform under the New Deal which has been hampered by the necessities of wartime as well the returning power of the Tories in Congress. A victory for Mr. Dewey would, on the other hand, have gravely unsettled the progress of the war and would have raised serious questions about the extent of the future American participation in the peace.