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"THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE"

Following is the text of an NBC Network broadcast, the 65th in the weekly
series OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Participants: 1. Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine.
2. Representative Henry M. Jackson (D) of the
State of Washington.
3. Mr. Sterling Fisher, Director of the NBC
University of the Air.

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ANNOUNCER: Here is NEWS FROM WASHINGTON:

SENATOR BREWSTER OF MAINE ATTACKS ANGLO-AMERICAN REPORT ON
PALESTINE AS A VIOLATION OF REPEATED PLEDGES TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE;
CHARGES THE BRITISH ARE SUBSIDIZING KING IBN SAUD AND THE ARAB
LEAGUE; ADVOCATES RECLAIMING TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES VALLEYS FOR
ARAB RESETTLEMENT.

CONGRESSMAN JACKSON OF WASHINGTON DEFENDS REPORT AS FIRST STEP
TOWARD SOLUTION IN PALESTINE; CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION TO
SETTLE 100,000 DISPLACED JEWS THERE; JOINS SENATOR BREWSTER IN
ADVOCATING UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP FOR PALESTINE.

The NBC University of the Air presents...OUR FOREIGN POLICY, a
weekly discussion of international issues by leading Washington officials.
This time Senator Owen Brewster of Maine and Representative Henry M. Jackson
of Washington will discuss "The Future of Palestine" with Sterling Fisher,
Director of the University of the Air. Mr. Fisher:

FISHER: Last week, after several months of investigation, the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry issued its long-awaited report on Palestine. The controversy raised by that report is still going on. We have invited two members of Congress to explain this report and discuss possible steps toward solution of the Palestine question. Senator, Brewster, I gather that you don't exactly consider the Anglo-American report to be a perfect solution.

BREWSTER: That report, Mr. Fisher, is one of the most disappointing documents I have ever encountered. It is an unholy alliance of power politics and wishful thinking - of Machiavelli and Pollyanna. The fact that Jews and Arabs alike have protested heatedly against it shows how far it is from being a solution.

FISHER: Representative Jackson, how do you feel about the Palestine report?

JACKSON: Well, I think we must bear in mind that the report is a compromise, and any compromise is bound to stir up wrath on both sides.

FISHER: But do you feel that it has some value in pointing the way toward a solution?

JACKSON: Yes, I do. Just to attack the report generates a lot more heat than light. I agree with Senator Brewster that it doesn't bring the ultimate solution of the Palestine question much nearer, but it does make some constructive recommendations. I think we ought to concentrate on them. The very fact that the British and American members were able to get together on advocating the immediate admission of 100,000 more Jews to Palestine is quite an achievement.

BREWSTER: The report calls for the rescue of 100,000 Jews, but it leaves at least a million others to starve or suffer discrimination in

BREWSTER: Europe, in violation of repeated pledges to the Jewish people.

(Cont'd)

FISHER: I'm afraid we're getting in a little too deep here, right at the outset. You gentlemen are familiar with the background of the Palestine dispute, but Bill Johnson up in Bangor, Maine, or Everett, Washington, may not be. Senator Brewster, suppose you give us a quick resume of what has gone before -- a synopsis, as it were.

BREWSTER: I'll be glad to, Mr. Fisher. The story really goes back 3,700 years to the time when Abraham entered the Land of Canaan.... but let's start with the Balfour Declaration of 1917. That was Great Britain's policy for twenty years.

FISHER: What was the Balfour Declaration?

BREWSTER: It was a statement by Arthur Balfour, then Foreign Minister, approving - quote - "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."

JACKSON: And this same principle was made the basis for a mandate of the League of Nations under which Great Britain has administered Palestine since 1922.

BREWSTER: Don't forget, we are a party to that mandate, too. This country made an agreement with Great Britain in 1924, when Calvin Coolidge was President, approving Great Britain as the mandatory power and establishing once and for all -- we thought -- the principle of the Jewish national home in Palestine.

JACKSON: I don't know whether that agreement gives us a legal interest in the Palestine mandate, Senator -- but I do know that the American Congress has gone on record repeatedly as endorsing Jewish immigration into Palestine.

BREWSTER: Repeatedly and overwhelmingly.

FISHER: Now, Senator Brewster, what about the so-called "White Paper" we have heard so much about?

BREWSTER: That was the turning-point in British policy. It was one of the rankest examples of appeasement, of betrayal of a promise, that has ever been recorded.

FISHER: But what did it consist of?

BREWSTER: It was a concession to the Arabs, in the form of a drastic limitation on Jewish immigration into Palestine. It was written by Malcolm McDonald, who was Minister for Colonies at the time, in 1939. It said that since more than 300,000 Jews had come into Palestine subsequent to 1922, the terms of the mandate had been fulfilled.

FISHER: Did it end Jewish immigration altogether?

BREWSTER: No, it made provision for an additional 75,000 over a five-year period, and it was extended during the war. But the point is, large-scale Jewish immigration was halted. In effect, the White Paper froze the Jewish population at about one-third of the total, so that the Jews would always be a minority. That's what has rankled with the Jewish people.

JACKSON: What's more, no such restrictions were placed on Arab immigration. I agree with Senator Brewster that the 1939 White Paper amounted to rank discrimination. The League of Nations never recognized it as legal.

BREWSTER: Winston Churchill himself condemned it as a breach of faith, a violation of the Balfour Declaration.

FISHER: You both agree, then, that the White Paper was unfair to the Jews. But there must have been great pressure from the Arabs, Mr. Jackson, to make the British take such an unpopular stand.

JACKSON: There had been some disorders, yes -- but they were stirred up by a few top leaders, like Haj Amin El Husseini. He was appointed by the British as Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, and afterwards he showed his stripes by making propaganda for Hitler and Mussolini all during the war. The Arab people get along with the Jews much better than you'd think from reading the papers. Only last month Arab and Jewish workers in some of the government services were out on strike together.

BREWSTER: The real reason for the White Paper, Mr. Fisher, was that the British were buttering up the Arab chieftains so they could keep and enlarge Britain's oil concessions in that part of the world. They're still doing it.

FISHER: What's your evidence for that, Senator?

BREWSTER: I have evidence that the British handed King Ibn Saud, of Saudi Arabia, the sum of twenty million dollars. They bought him -- a hitherto almost unknown chieftain with a handful of subjects, with a desert kingdom so backward that human slavery is still legal there. Then they built him up as one of the leaders of the so-called "Arab League," which is aided and abetted by the British.

FISHER: That's an amazing story.

BREWSTER: There's more to it than that. More than a hundred million dollars has been paid to the rulers of the Arab states for oil rights in the last ten years. They have used this money for their own private purposes, not to benefit their people. They have built up military forces to threaten British and American oil pipelines, and they have spent a lot of money to increase their harems.

JACKSON: The British have broken faith so many times in Palestine that neither side can trust them. They've made an unholy mess of the Holy Land. There's no doubt about that.

FISHER: But, Congressman Jackson, there must be something behind the Arab protests we've been reading about. Why are they so afraid of Jewish immigration?

JACKSON: As I said a minute ago, most of the opposition is stirred up by a few Arab politicians in Palestine. Men like Jamal el Hussein, brother of the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. The British exiled him to Africa during the war because of his pro-Nazi leanings and then let him return. Now he is appealing to Moscow for backing against Jewish immigration. That's a laugh -- if Russian influence is brought into the picture, it will appeal mainly to the 99 percent of the Arab people who are held in poverty and subjection, and they would soon get rid of the Husseins and their wealthy backers.

FISHER: How do you account for the Arab opposition outside of Palestine?

JACKSON: The ruling groups in Arab countries are worried about the fact that the Jews have brought prosperity to the Arabs in Palestine. The Palestine Arabs get wages over twice as high as the wages of Arab workers in neighboring countries, such as Egypt. The ruling group is afraid Arabs everywhere will get ideas.

BREWSTER: As a matter of fact, within the last 25 years Palestine has been transformed from a poverty-stricken backwater of the Turkish Empire into a relatively prosperous, modern country. The Arabs have benefitted from this development along with the Jews. Arab health, living standards, farming methods, and industrial development have all been greatly improved because of Jewish initiative.

FISHER: Isn't it that the Arabs fear they will be overwhelmed, pushed out, by the Jews if immigration continues? After all, Palestine has been for a long time a predominantly Arab country.

BREWSTER: That's what their propagandists tell them. But while the Jewish population of Palestine has increased to 600,000, the Arab population has doubled from 600,000 to 1,200,000. Arab immigration has never been restricted, and the Arabs in Palestine have perhaps the highest rate of natural increase of any people in the world -- thanks to the better economic and health conditions brought in by the Jews. I think it can be proved, Mr. Fisher, that not one single Arab has been "pushed out", as you say, against his will. The Jews have bought land from the Arabs, yes -- often at prices that were far too high. But it was mainly swamp and desert, which they reclaimed. They took land that the Arabs had ruined over the centuries, and made it bloom again. The Jews can rightfully be proud of themselves, as farmers and as pioneers. But the Arabs profited by this, too.

FISHER: Of course Palestine is a small country, so I suppose there must be some limitations on immigration.

BREWSTER: Some of our best economists, including Dr. Walter Lowdermilk of the Department of Agriculture, have concluded that Palestine could support two to four million additional population if its resources were fully developed -- for example, by the harnessing of the River Jordan in a sort of TVA. Palestine could absorb all the Jews in Europe, over a period of years, without overcrowding.

JACKSON: Of course, there aren't many Jews left in Europe, after the Nazis have killed six million of them. There are only about 1,400,000 left.

BREWSTER: And I think that's one reason why we must let those who have survived go to Palestine if they wish. We have a moral obligation to them.

FISHER: Now let's get back to the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. I'd like to take up the Committee's main recommendations and get your comments. First, Congressman Jackson, you mentioned the provision for opening Palestine to 100,000 Jews.

JACKSON: That's of the most immediate importance. There are about 100,000 Jews left in Germany and Austria, out of perhaps seven times that many before Hitler got his murder factories operating. I saw some of these Jews over there during the war, in Buchenwald and other camps. It was a terrible thing.

BREWSTER: I saw them too, and I agree. The war ended at least a year ago. Yet these displaced persons are still in concentration camps, in occupied Germany. They're becoming bitter about it.

JACKSON: And no wonder, after what they've been through. The Army has done the best it could for them, but that hasn't been enough.

FISHER: Mr. Jackson, couldn't some of the displaced Jews be taken care of in other countries? After all, there are several countries with plenty of space for them -- Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the United States, for example.

JACKSON: A few have found homes elsewhere. As far as this country is concerned, the displaced persons, Jews and others, are being given preferred status as immigrants. Other countries should do likewise. ...Let's not forget that there are half a million displaced Jews in all of Europe. But under our present immigration law, we can take only 39,000 persons a year from all of the Central European countries.

FISHER: And no move is being made to alter our law, to let more of them in?

JACKSON: No....

BREWSTER: The stranded European Jews want to go to Palestine, almost unanimously. That's where their friends and relatives are. They will feel secure there. Even if other countries would take them, which they are not doing, you can't ignore the preference of the Jews themselves as to where they will go.

JACKSON: The Anglo-American report recognizes, of course, that not all Jews can find homes in Palestine. So it recommended that other countries open their doors, and that the rights of Jews who may choose to stay in Europe be protected, as guaranteed by the United Nations Charter. But the first job is to get the 100,000 displaced Jews in Germany and Austria to Palestine.

FISHER: Do you think, Congressman, that this can be done quickly?

JACKSON: There's no reason in the world why it can't be. Whether it will be done depends on whether the American and British people put enough pressure on their respective governments to get them to act.

BREWSTER: So far the prospects are not good. President Truman has shown no signs of pressing this point, although he was the one who originally proposed the figure of 100,000.

FISHER: And how about the British, Senator Brewster? Their own representatives approved this report.

BREWSTER: The British have no excuse for failing to take immediate action on admitting 100,000 displaced Jews. It would merely mean living up to the terms of their mandate, and accepting the recommendations of

BREWSTER: the committee which was appointed to settle this question. No
(Cont'd) matter what happens to the rest of the Palestine report, the British must act on this provision now.

FISHER: What have they done about it?

BREWSTER: Prime Minister Attlee has been stalling. First he said that nothing could be done until both the Jews and Arabs in Palestine are disarmed, which is a perfect excuse for indefinite delay. Then he asked for American troops to go in to help the British preserve order. It is quite apparent that no action will be taken on the 100,00 Jewish immigrants unless we press for it, and press hard.

FISHER: What was the Congressional reaction to the request for American troops?

BREWSTER: I felt, and most of my colleagues felt, that this is an absurd proposal. Palestine is a British responsibility until the United Nations can take over. The British have plenty of troops there. I for one would never agree to send our troops in to back up British Imperial policy in the whole Middle East. That's what they really want us to do.

JACKSON: And the longer this thing is stalled, the more time the Arabs have to build up opposition.

BREWSTER: That may be what the British are counting on.

FISHER: Suppose the 100,000 displaced Jews are allowed to come into Palestine, Representative Jackson. What happens after that? Will further immigration be allowed?

JACKSON: The report points out that under the terms of the League Mandate under which Britain is operating, Jewish immigration must be facilitated, while protecting the rights of other sections of

JACKSON: the population. It cannot be predicted exactly how many immigrants
(Cont'd) can be taken care of per year in the future -- that will depend on conditions as they develop. But the report does make clear that there must be an end to discrimination against Jewish immigration while Arab immigration is freely permitted.

FISHER: Senator Brewster, you mentioned the United Nations taking over. You agree, then, with the Anglo-American Committee's proposal for a trusteeship in Palestine?

BREWSTER: I favor trusteeship as a first step toward a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, yes. It is the only possible approach -- Palestine is clearly within the jurisdiction of the United Nations. The tragic thing is, under the Charter, Great Britain herself must present the proposal for trusteeship.

JACKSON: Of course, if we are to take a hand in the solution of the Palestine question, we must bear a share of the responsibility. So far we have shown no inclination to do so.

FISHER: Do you mean by sending troops?

JACKSON: Not necessarily. But if we press for British action on the report, we must back them up when they act. That includes American help in getting the displaced persons to Palestine, and in getting a United Nations trusteeship set up as soon as possible. This would not only stabilize the Palestine situation; it would strengthen the United Nations as well.

FISHER: And who would be the trustees?

JACKSON: Palestine should be under joint trusteeship, of the United Nations itself. After all, this is a problem that involves the

JACKSON: people of the whole world. And if the United Nations is the trustee,
(Cont'd) the Arabs themselves will have a voice in it.

BREWSTER: But the report doesn't propose joint trusteeship. For all it says, the British could simply convert their mandate into a trusteeship and run Palestine as they have in the past. That would be pouring salt into an open wound.

FISHER: Then Senator Brewster, like Mr. Jackson you favor a joint trusteeship?

BREWSTER: Certainly. Great Britain has failed to solve the problem. She should be relieved of responsibility for it. She should welcome such a step - and will if she has no ulterior motives in staying in Palestine.

FISHER: Now, let's go a step farther and see if you can agree on long-range proposals for Palestine.

BREWSTER: It's right there, Mr. Fisher, that the Anglo-American report falls flat on its face. The Committee came back without a solution. It makes no recommendations for steps toward self-government -- in fact, it provides for an indefinite period in which Palestine would be left hanging in mid-air.

JACKSON: I agree that the report is weak at this point. But I think we should bear in mind, Senator, that it doesn't pretend to dictate any final solution. If it provides a working relationship for the next few years between Jews, Arabs and the Western Powers, then we may be able to tell better what must be done in the end.

FISHER: You think, Congressman, that Arabs and Jews would learn to get along better in time?

JACKSON: I believe they would. If you are confronted with a crisis, like a labor dispute, in which the two parties can't agree, the best hope for a solution is to set up a mediation board, so they can work out their differences. If you can get them to talking and working together, they will usually come into closer harmony with each other.

FISHER: You think that can be done in Palestine?

JACKSON: Yes. Meanwhile, an impartial United Nations trusteeship can arbitrate differences. If we don't find some such middle ground, Palestine may explode like a keg of dynamite - and blow up the whole Middle East with it.

FISHER: Of course, the Anglo-American report does set forth one long-range principle: that neither Arabs nor Jews shall dominate in Palestine, that there shall be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state there, but that the rights of Arabs, Jews and Christians shall be fully protected. You disagree with that, Senator Brewster?

BREWSTER: That sort of fence-straddling gets us nowhere. The principle of a Jewish homeland in Palestine has long been accepted, and the only solution is to carry through on it. The Jews must have a place where they can go. As things stand, Palestine is the only country in the world where Jewish immigration as such is restricted or prohibited.

FISHER: Senator Brewster, you favor a Jewish Commonwealth?

BREWSTER: Yes. There is no other permanent solution.

JACKSON: I think it's a mistake, Senator, to make everything hinge on this point. After all, how can a Jewish Commonwealth be proclaimed when there are twice as many Arabs as Jews in Palestine? You

JACKSON:
(Cont'd)

mentioned the Balfour Declaration a few moments ago. I'm not defending Britain's actions in Palestine, but I think in justice to the British it should be pointed out that they have always maintained the Balfour Declaration did not promise a Jewish Commonwealth in which Jews would dominate Arabs, but only a national home in Palestine for the Jews. It specifically mentioned that the rights of the non-Jewish peoples in Palestine were not to be prejudiced....

BREWSTER:

It mentioned the rights of existing non-Jewish communities, yes. But since then, the Arab population of Palestine has increased by 600,000....However, the important thing is not the Balfour Declaration, but the League Mandate incorporating the provision for a Jewish homeland. That became our policy too, under the treaty we made with Britain in 1924. The British violated both their League Mandate and their treaty with us when they cut Jewish immigration in 1939.

JACKSON:

I'll go along with you on that, Senator....But let's not make the Jewish commonwealth the issue. After all, even if there is free immigration of Jews, it's impossible to say whether Jews will ever outnumber Arabs in Palestine. Let's not divert attention from the immediate issues which are to get 100,000 homeless Jews settled in Palestine, and to get some sort of United Nations trusteeship arrangement under which Arabs and Jews can work together.

BREWSTER:

We must not lose sight of one thing: The Jews have been beaten, murdered, dispossessed by the millions in Europe. They want to get out. They want to make Palestine their homeland, and continue to make this once barren land into a productive, life-giving country. They want to make it a cultural center, a national entity. They

BREWSTER: should have that right. It's little enough; after all, Palestine
(Cont'd) is less than 5 percent of the so-called Arab world.

FISHER: Then what would you do with the more than a million Arabs now
in Palestine, Senator Brewster?

BREWSTER: I have my own ideas on that. I would reclaim the Garden of
Eden and induce them to move there

FISHER: The Garden of Eden?

BREWSTER: The lower valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. I flew
over this region last year, and I saw great areas that were once
prosperous farm land, now soaked with salt water. You can see the
3000-year-old canals from the air. It would be a simple matter to
pump the salt water out and reclaim the land, as the Dutch have
done in Holland. I'm told it could be done for 25 million dollars.

FISHER: Who would put up the money?

BREWSTER: Let the Arabs do it themselves.

FISHER: Of course the Arabs claim that if they could get hundreds of
millions in contributions from the United States, as the Zionists do
in Palestine, they could do some of these things.

BREWSTER: If the Arab potentates thought enough of their people to take
a quarter of their income from oil and spend it on the project I
mentioned, it could be done. If they won't do it, American capital
can. The oil companies themselves are ready to do it, with a little
encouragement.

FISHER: But would the Palestine Arabs go there after the project is
finished? And would it be large enough to hold them?

BREWSTER: It would take care of hundreds of thousands of them. I believe
they would go there; after all, this land would be much richer than

BREWSTER: the land they farm in Palestine. Let me tell you a little story.
(Cont'd) It's about a rooster that rolled an ostrich egg into the henyard and said "Girls, I'm not showing you this to discourage you, but to show you what is possible." Well, the Jews in Palestine have shown the Arabs what is possible. Let the Arabs profit by their example and reclaim some of their own lands.

FISHER: There's an ingenious proposal. Representative Jackson, what do you say to that?

JACKSON: Well, it's ingenious enough, but I'm not convinced it's practical. Don't get me wrong. I'm all in favor of a regional approach to this whole problem. Unless we help to develop the Arab countries as a whole, it may not be possible to work out a solution in Palestine. But I doubt whether you could induce a million Arabs, or half a million, to leave their homes in Palestine voluntarily, even assuming there would be plenty of good farm land waiting for them in Senator Brewster's "Garden of Eden."

FISHER: I have here, Mr. Jackson, a letter from J. A. Nejem, a listener in Grand Haven, Michigan. He writes, "The Arabs fought with us in World War I, and they are still friends of our democracy. If we rob them of their sovereign rights in Palestine, where is the difference between enemy and friends?" How would you answer this?

JACKSON: That's certainly a loaded question....In World War II the Arabs weren't so friendly, and they have no more "sovereign rights" in Palestine under the mandate than the Jews have....I will say this: We've got to face the fact that Palestine is now an Arab homeland as well as a Jewish homeland. For the present, at least, we must work toward some sort of dual state, under United Nations trusteeship,

JACKSON: until we can see how things will work out. There can be no effective
(Con't) self-government until Arabs and Jews learn to work together. If
either side dominates, there will be friction.

BREWSTER: And if neither side dominates, there can be no solution.

JACKSON: I'm not so sure, Senator. If we can get the two groups working
together toward self-government, they may work out their own solution.
I don't think a solution can be imposed from the outside. An
Arab State or a Jewish State as such would be a throwback to nineteenth
century nationalism. A lot of friction can be avoided if both parties
will concentrate on attaining self-government and independence in
a non-sectarian, democratic state.

BREWSTER: The Zionist proposal for a Jewish Commonwealth of course pro-
vides for full equality of status for Arabs and full protection of
their rights.

JACKSON: Yes, and Dr. Weizmann, head of the World Zionist Movement, said
in 1936, and I quote: "I do believe that a time will come when both
Jews and Arabs will understand that they can live as, for instance,
the different races live in Switzerland...There is one indispensable
condition, and this applies equally to both sides -- to Jews and
Arabs -- that neither should dominate and neither be dominated,
irrespective of their numbers." That's what Dr. Weizmann said, and
the Anglo-American report follows his conception almost to the letter.

BREWSTER: But that was ten years ago, before the British White Paper,
before the war, before the mass killing of Jews, before Arab
nationalism became so strong. Today the great majority of Jews
favor a Jewish state in Palestine.

FISHER: What's the evidence for that, Senator?

BREWSTER: Last year a poll of American Jewish opinion by Elmo Roper of Fortune Magazine showed that 80 percent wanted a Jewish State, and only 10 percent opposed it.

JACKSON: Nevertheless, there is a considerable section of Jewish opinion, both here and in Palestine, that believes a Jewish State as such is not the solution. And there are many others who feel that this is not the time to press for it. I agree with them. Let's concentrate now on reopening Palestine to the European Jews, and helping the two peoples work out their own solution, instead of demanding that Palestine be made a Jewish State.

FISHER: Now, Senator Brewster, to go back to the Anglo-American report on Palestine: It also stresses the need for bringing the Arabs up to Jewish economic, educational and political standards.

BREWSTER: Yes, it recognizes that the Arabs are a backward people. But when the report says that Jews, who have created new institutions and new wealth for themselves in Palestine, should tax themselves to help the Arabs, I must dissent. If the Jews develop the land and the industries, why shouldn't they enjoy the full fruits of their own labor?

JACKSON: That's not the principle we operate on in this country, of course, Senator. The more prosperous people are taxed to improve the living standards of the whole community. I think that there must be more equality in Palestine. It is the only way to eliminate friction, the only way to close the gap between the two peoples.

FISHER: The Arabs claim, Senator Brewster, that they are subject to discrimination in Jewish communities and institutions.....I wonder

FISHER: if there is any truth to that?

(Cont'd)

BREWSTER: There is very little basis for such claims. Of course, the Jews live in their own communities, but when Arabs need help the Jews do not turn them away. You can be sure of that.

FISHER: Another recommendation of the report, Senator, is that restrictions on the sale of land to the Jews in certain areas be done away with. I presume you both agree on that.

BREWSTER: Yes, those restrictions are the rankest sort of discrimination -- like the British immigration rules, they operate only against Jews, not against Arabs. The object, they said, was to "protect" the Arabs. But if the Arabs wanted to keep their land, why did the British have to prevent them from selling it to Jews?

JACKSON: I think one of the most important recommendations of the Anglo-American report is that education be reformed, and made compulsory, among Jews and Arabs alike.

BREWSTER: It's already compulsory in the Jewish communities. It's the Arabs who are backward in that respect.

FISHER: You spoke of educational reform, Mr. Jackson -- what kind of reform?

JACKSON: The report discloses that the schools are a main source of fire-eating nationalism, among both Jews and Arabs. It recommends that the government in Palestine eliminate this sort of agitation. I think this is essential, if Jews and Arabs are to live together in peace.

BREWSTER: But this fine impartiality ignores the fact that most of the nationalistic agitation, and most of the aggression, comes from the Arabs. And it puts on the Jews the double burden of helping to finance Arab schools, when they can hardly support their own.

JACKSON: The final recommendation in the report is that all terrorism be prevented, from whatever source. That, too, is essential. Violence must be suppressed by United Nations forces, if it can't be done any other way.

FISHER: There's one recommendation in the Anglo-American report that we haven't touched on -- that as soon as peaceful relations are assured, large-scale agricultural developments like the Jordan Valley Authority, as well as industrial projects, be undertaken, for the benefit of Jews and Arabs alike. Senator Brewster, what about that?

BREWSTER: The British have pretty effectively sabotaged the Jordan Valley plan by granting independence to Transjordan, which was originally a part of the Palestine mandate. I don't believe they had authority to do this. In any case, it makes the Jordan Valley project international in scope.

FISHER: But you favor such projects in general?

BREWSTER: Yes, of course.

JACKSON: I'm all for a Jordan Valley Authority, along TVA lines. And I think the Committee is right in saying that such projects should be sponsored by the government of Palestine, for the benefit of all the people of Palestine.

FISHER: A great deal of capital would be required, Congressman for these proposed developments. Do you think the United States should help to finance them?

JACKSON: I'll put it this way: I think that Palestine should be eligible to borrow money from us or from the International Bank, like any other country even while she is under trusteeship. We ought to help in this way.

FISHER: To summarize, then, you both agree that our Government and the British should take immediate steps to speed the immigration of displaced Jews from Germany and Austria to Palestine. You also favor the Anglo-American Committee's proposal for a United Nations trusteeship for Palestine, but you feel that it should be an international, not a British trusteeship. You agree that all discrimination must be done away with. Senator Brewster, you criticize the report for failing to back a Jewish State as the solution for Palestine. Representative Jackson, you think the Anglo-American Committee is wise in opposing dominance by either Jews or Arabs.

JACKSON: That's right...the important thing now is to remove the barriers to immigration and to work toward self-government based on cooperation of Jews and Arabs alike. I don't think this report is perfect, by any means, but at least it is a constructive step toward a fair solution in Palestine.

ANNOUNCER: That was Representative Henry M. Jackson of the State of Washington. He has been discussing "The Future of Palestine" with Senator Owen Brewster of Maine, and Sterling Fisher, Director of the NBC University of the Air. The discussion was adapted for radio by Selden Menefee.

Next week we shall present a special broadcast on "Germany and the Occupation", featuring Assistant Secretary of State John H. Hilldring and Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Petersen.

ANNOUNCER:
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In coming weeks, we expect to deal with the following topics:

Our Policy in China
The World Food Crisis
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The Trusteeship Issue
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Oil and International Relations
The Future of our Dependencies
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The New International Court.

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This is Kennedy Ludlam speaking from Washington, D. C.

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