

Hope of Palestine Peace Grows; U. S. Action Likely

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
Staff Writer, Foreign Editor
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The belief in high official circles here is that the Palestine problem may be settled within a few weeks on the basis of partition between Jews and Arabs.

Such a solution, those familiar with the situation said, would be facilitated if the United States—through President Truman or some other appropriate agency—would take the initiative as one of the original sponsors of a Jewish home in Palestine.

Both the President and the state department are said to favor some such plan.

Up to now, however, there has been opposition to partition by the Jews—especially the Zionists—the Arabs and the British.

Neutral Action Needed

But if a relatively neutral party, such as the United States were to put forward the proposal at this time, it is believed it would prove acceptable.

There is every reason why all concerned might wish to put an end to the tragic turmoil in, and over the Holy Land.

As the Zionists see it, a revolution is in progress like that which took place in Ireland and, before that, in the American colonies. The British call it a reign of terror.

A showdown is at hand.

London admits an early settlement is imperative, either by force or by negotiation in or out of the United Nations. And neither the British, the Jews nor the Arabs are particularly desirous of submitting the quarrel to the United Nations.

World Jewry Divided

World Jewry is divided over Zionism. And Zionists themselves do not see eye to eye over Palestine. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, founder and

president of the Zionist organization of America, severed his connection with that body over the week-end and, before that, Dr. Chaim Weizman, president of the world organization, ceased to function in that capacity at Basel, Switzerland.

At Basel, the Zionist congress failed to support the more moderate policy of Dr. Weizman and Wise.

Wards Alone Futile

The majority Zionists, headed by David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and ranking official since Dr. Weizman stepped down, and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, American chairman and noted rabbi of Cleveland, take the position that time has proved the Jews can get nowhere with the British with words alone.

They argue that as long as the British could have their way and be comfortable in Palestine they were quite willing to talk indefinitely. The plight of European Jews is such that they cannot wait, these leaders contend.

These Zionists deplore the acts of extremists in Palestine as doing more harm than good. But, they add, there is little that the agency can do about it without starting a civil war. Moreover, they say, every revolution has its extremists.

Political observers here are convinced that the proposed conference of British, Jews and Arabs will be held in London soon and that it will succeed.

"All three, it is said, probably will protest against partition but, in the end, will accept it."

It is predicted also that if there is partition, the British will get whatever bases they require from both Jews and Arabs. One of Britain's greatest preoccupations is the defense of the Suez canal and the eastern Mediterranean.

Why Did Baruch Quit Atomic Post?

Resignation Comes as Jolt to U. S. Delegates

By NAT A. BARROWS
Times Special Writer
LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—What is the significance behind the abrupt resignation of Bernard M. Baruch from the United Nations atomic energy commission?

Why did he do it?

If an atomic bomb had landed smack in the middle of this reconstructed factory on Long Island, it couldn't have created much more excitement over the week-end.

It was a jolt to everybody, especially the American delegation to the United Nations.

The real story is not the resignation itself, even though that may have deeper roots than was apparent in Mr. Baruch's letter to President Truman.

Rather, the real story is the healthy reaction it is bound to have upon the American delegation, in the men attached to the security council and their advisers.

Background of Story

The background is this:

No man could have applied himself with more sincerity and high-minded purpose than Mr. Baruch has done since he took the atomic energy commission job last April. He has worked hard and devotedly. But to the dismay of the regular U. S. delegation he did not share his problems. He went his own way. He bypassed both Warren P.

Austin, the incoming chief of the U. S. delegation, and Herschel Johnson, the acting delegate to the security council.

It resulted in having two United States groups at work here, widely separated, lacking in co-ordination. The actual leader, Mr. Austin, was in the position of not always knowing the plans and policies of an ostensible subordinate, Mr. Baruch.

But Mr. Austin, most genial of men, kept quiet. He knew that Mr. Baruch honestly was seeking to find international acceptance for an atomic control system.

Finally, Mr. Austin made the first gesture. In October, he went to see Mr. Baruch and spent a couple of hours with him.

Pursues Own Course

They got along well. Mr. Baruch liked the one-time senator from Vermont.

Mr. Baruch continued to pursue his own course. The U. S. atomic energy delegation, in its Empire State building offices, continued to act as if it were something apart from the security council group under Mr. Austin.

Again Mr. Austin took the lead. He kept Mr. Baruch closely informed about United States moves during the general assembly.

Mr. Baruch did respond but not, it is said, to the degree of co-operation extended by Mr. Austin.

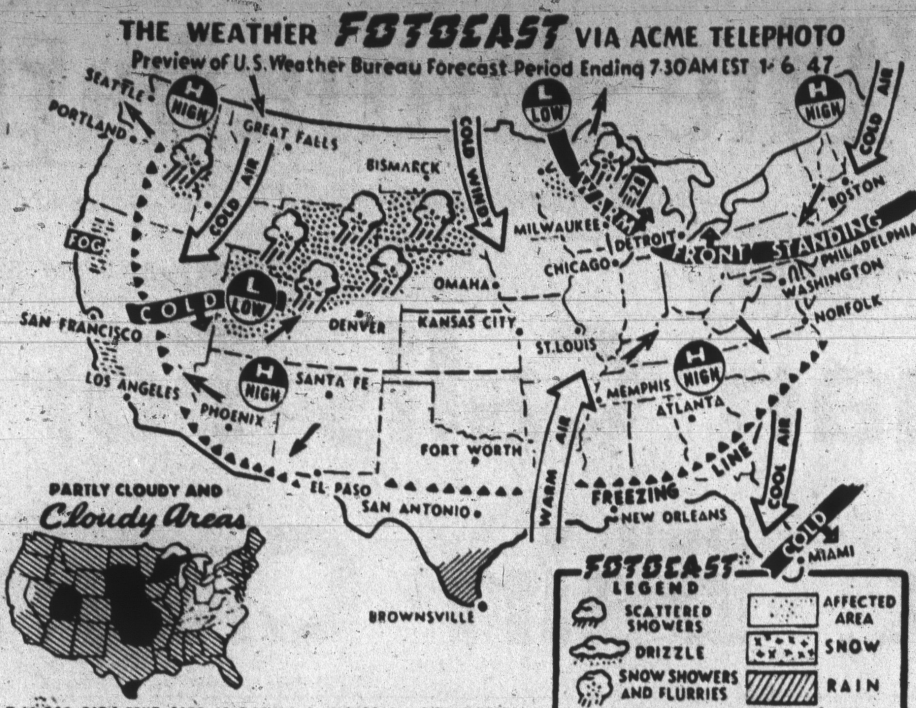
Mr. Baruch told the President that the atomic energy problem had moved away from the commission and into the security council.

But, in reality, the fight is just starting.

Russia still refuses to accept Mr. Baruch's demand for veto-less punishment against a nation caught using atomic energy illegally.

It would appear that Mr. Baruch's prestige was more needed than ever, even if he were operating from an adviser's seat rather than the front row.

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THE WEATHER FORECAST VIA ACME TELEPHOTO
Preview of U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast Period Ending 7:30 AM EST 1-6-47

NATIONAL 24-HOUR FORECAST SUMMARY: Freezing temperatures will prevail over most of the nation tomorrow morning, but there will be little precipitation.

An area of overcast skies is noted in the central plains states, and there will be some cloudiness over upper Michigan, northern Wisconsin and in parts of Oregon and Nevada. It will be clear or only partly cloudy elsewhere in the U. S. tonight. (See insert cloud map).

The frontal system associated with the low pressure development north of Lake Superior helps outline the contrasting air masses influencing weather in the western lakes region, Central and North-Central states. The warm front extending out of the low into Pennsylvania marks the leading edge of a relatively mild body of air, while the cold front westward is the front line of a cold air mass pushing southward from Canada.

Snow flurries and cloudiness, also somewhat strong northerly winds will be associated with the cold front's movement through South Dakota, Nebraska, eastern Montana and Wyoming. Some snow flurries are also pictured for the Rocky Mountain states in western Wyoming, northern Colorado and Utah.

Slightly colder weather is forecast along the Atlantic seaboard and it will be clear to partly cloudy in the east. Southern Florida will continue mild.

Boston and Atlanta are scheduled for the same minimum temperature of 28 degrees tomorrow morning. It will be 27 degrees at Memphis; 15 degrees at Cleveland; 19 degrees at Philadelphia; 18 degrees at Chicago and New York.

Minimum temperature forecasts for other key American cities follow: Washington 24 degrees; Norfolk 30 degrees; El Paso 30 degrees; New Orleans 38 degrees; Kansas City and St. Louis 25 degrees; Omaha 30 degrees; Milwaukee 18 degrees; Duluth 8 degrees; Bismarck 10 degrees; Great Falls 18 degrees; Seattle 34 degrees; San Francisco 40 degrees; Boise 20 degrees; Ft. Worth 30 degrees; Miami 68 degrees.

Papers Needed For '47 Car Plates

Motorists were urged to bring proper papers and avoid an extra trip to the automobile license division as plates went on sale today.

H. Dale Brown, director, said those applying for automobile licenses must present:

ONE: A poll and personal tax receipt, if taxes were paid in 1946.

TWO: A statement from the county treasurer in the case of persons exempt from taxes.

THREE: A title of ownership, if no plate application was received in the mail.

FOUR: Service discharge from persons released from military duty since Oct. 1, 1945.

Chauffeurs' licenses must be renewed. Operators' licenses obtained last year are good until Feb. 29, 1948.

Official Weather
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
(All Data in Central Standard Time)
—Jan. 6, 1947—

Sunrise..... 7:06 | Sunset..... 4:59

Precipitation 24 hrs. end 7:30 a. m.0.00
Total precipitation since Jan. 1..... 1.08
Excess since Jan. 1..... .36

The following table shows the temperature in other cities:

Station	High	Low
Albany	48	28
Albuquerque	52	32
Anchorage	38	18
Atlanta	58	38
Baltimore	42	22
Birmingham	52	32
Boston	42	22
Butte	32	12
Chicago	38	18
Cincinnati	42	22
Cleveland	38	18
Denver	32	12
Des Moines	32	12
Detroit	38	18
El Paso	42	22
Evansville	42	22
Ft. Worth	42	22
Grand Rapids	38	18
Harlem	42	22
Hartford	42	22
Houston	58	38
Indianapolis	42	22
Kansas City	38	18
Los Angeles	62	42
Madison	38	18
Manassas	42	22
Memphis	38	18
Minneapolis-St. Paul	38	18
Mobile	62	42
New Orleans	58	38
New York	42	22
Oakland	52	32
Oklahoma City	42	22
Omaha	38	18
Philadelphia	42	22
Pittsburgh	42	22
Portland	42	22
San Antonio	52	32
San Francisco	48	28
Seattle	42	22
St. Louis	38	18
St. Paul	38	18
Wash., D. C.	42	22

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cuticle nippers, 4.50
pedicure nippers, 4.50

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MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1947

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Asks Against

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