United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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ORIGINAL: LNGLISH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ASIRAI ZION FUND

The following letter has been received from the Asirai Zion Fund, Inc., 140 west 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y. June 9, 1947.

Judge Emil Sandstroem United Nations Committee of Inquiry on Falestine Lake Duccess New York

Dear Judge Sandstroem:

I endeavored to speak to you over the telephone a few days ago with reference to a letter which I had submitted to Mr. Trygve Lie under date 21 May, 1947, but I was informed by one of the secretaries of your Committee that I should submit my representations in writing as there was no possibility of my being granted an oral hearing before the Committee left for Falestine.

In case my letter to Mr. Trygve Lie has not been handed to you or to your Committee, I enclose herewith a copy thereof. Since writing that letter, I have received further cabled requests from Palestine to appeal again to your Committee for intervention with the Palestine authorities in view of the fact that a number of death sentences by the military courts are apprehended to be very imminent. It would appear that, despite the appeal made by the United Nations to all governments to refrain from any action which might inflame passions while your Committee is dealing with the Palestine issue, the military authorities in Palestine are determined to pursue their policy of oppression under a law which is in gross violation of the provisions of the Palestine Mandate. There is grave fear that, if further sentences of death by the military courts are executed, there will be fresh outbreaks of violence consequent upon the resentment which must follow.

There can be no doubt that the Falestine authorities are in duty bound to respond to the appeal made by the United Nations in the same way as all other governments and bodies, and it is only just and reasonable that they should suspend the operation of laws which are a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the country, as well as a source of bitterness to the community. The suspension of those laws would not involve any hardship or any denial of law and justice as the civil courts are still functioning in the country and are competent to deal with all the cases now being dealt with by the military courts.

In these circumstances, it is respectfully submitted that the request which I have been asked to make to you is one which could and should find favor with your Committee, and I trust that you will see your way to approaching the Falestine Government forthwith with the request that the military courts, and the Emergency Regulations under which they are constituted, should be suspended at least until such time as the recommendations of your Committee will have been made and considered by the United Nations.

Yours respectfully,

Lay 21, 1947

The Honorable Trygve Lie Secretary General to the United Pations Lake Success New York

Dear Sir:

I beg to refer you to the conference which I had on londay last with Ar. Andrew Cordier.

I am the attorney in ralestine for the Asirai Zion Committee, which is an organization caring for the welfare of political prisoners and their families and denemberts.

I have submitted a request on behalf of that Committee that you should be good enough to communicate with the Palestine Tovernment with the view to the immediate suspension of the military courts in Palestine, and the abolition of military law in respect of the civilian population until such time as the United Pations will have reached a decision in regard to the future of Palestine.

as I pointed out to ir. Cordier, the ilitary courts and the regulations by virtue of which they function, re regarded by the entire Jewish community as illegal and a gross violation of the provisions of the handate in that they deprive the civilian inhabitants of their civil rights.

The appeal which was added by the United lations for a truce in Palestine was addressed to all overnments, as well as to other bodies and must, therefore, be made to apply to the Palestine Covernment and the military authorities in Palestine. It is inconceivable that those authorities should continue to impose a regime of approxion against which the entire Jewish community is opposed and, at the same tile, expect the Resistance Povement to refrain from activity against that regime. Of course, I have no right to speak in the name of the Resistance Lovement, but there can be no doubt that, so long as the military regime and the military courts function, there is very little likelihood of an effective truce.

I would, therefore, most respectfully unge that you communicate cirectly with the Palestine authorities with a view to a cessition of all military court activities pending the determination of the Talestine issue by the United Lations.

Very truly jours,

lax Seligman