

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

Fair and warmer today and tomorrow.
Temperature Today—Max., 65; Min., 48
Yesterday—Max., 53; Min., 46
Full U. S. Weather Bureau Report, Page 31

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THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY

ZIONISTS PROCLAIM NEW STATE OF ISRAEL; TRUMAN RECOGNIZES IT AND HOPES FOR PEACE; TEL AVIV IS BOMBED, EGYPT ORDERS INVASION

NAVY PUSHES PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MISSILE VESSELS

Sullivan Asks House Committee
to Approve Halting Work on
Battleship, Destroyer Types

WANTS 65,000-TON CARRIER

Floating 'Submarine Killers'
Are Also Stressed in Plea for
Diverting \$300,000,000 Fund

By C. F. TRUSSELL
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 14—The
Navy asked Congress today for
authority to shift sharply its con-
struction of fighting craft from
battleship, cruiser and destroyer
types to guided missile vessels, a
65,000-ton carrier able to base, far
at sea, planes with an operating
radius of 1,700 miles, better sub-
marines and floating "enemy sub-
marine killers."

Such new ships, John J. Sulli-
van, Secretary of the Navy, told
the House Armed Services Com-
mittee, must have a higher priority
"because of the more im-
mediate need for them in the event
of an emergency." The immediate
reaction of the committee ap-
peared to favor prompt action.

For such a shift in construction,
Secretary Sullivan brought out,
the Navy wanted to halt the build-
ing of thirteen naval vessels, in-
cluding the battleship Kentucky,
the large cruiser Hawaii, seven
destroyers, two destroyer escorts
and two submarines. To date
about \$197,000,000 has been spent
on them.

However, this money was not to
be abandoned, Mr. Sullivan em-
phasized. These craft could be con-
verted now to the new program,
he explained, or be put aside for
a fitting-out later as new weapons
were developed.

New Arms for \$300,000,000 Fund

What the Navy wanted, Secre-
tary Sullivan asserted, was Con-
gressional permission to divert
some \$300,000,000 remaining in the
present ship construction account
to these purposes:
Starting the 65,000-ton aircraft
carrier (the biggest one now on
the two of the Midway class, at
45,000 tons), which might cost
around \$124,000,000.

Building, for reproduction later,
of a "submarine killer." (Hearings
on the defense program have in-
dicated that Russia has made
great progress in the develop-
ment of a "killer" machine, it is
indicated, in developing in new
work on the cruiser type of sea-
craft.)

The construction of four sub-
marines of types advanced beyond
those now building.
In addition, there was under
plan a conversion in an unidenti-
fied way of a carrier and two sub-
marines.

Secretary Sullivan told the com-
mittee that the Kentucky and the
Hawaii would not have to stand by
for the development of new weap-
ons. It is planned, he disclosed,
that they be converted into guided
missile ships. Apparently to ally
fears in Congress that larger air-
craft carriers make easier targets
for enemy bombers, Mr. Sullivan
drew upon experience in the second
World War and the results of at-
tom-bomb tests at Bikini.

Speed Held Bomb Defense

"The experiments at Bikini,"
Mr. Sullivan said, "have proved
that a fast-moving fleet is an un-
profitable target for an atomic
bomb."

Members of the committee in-
terpreted this as a Navy Depart-
ment conclusion that even though
a potential enemy might acquire
the atomic bomb, the revised con-
struction program proposed today
promised a maximum of safety.
Mr. Sullivan recalled that the
Navy lost three large and two
light carriers in the Pacific, but
none was sunk by aircraft land-
based. He indicated that mobility
of a fleet, equipped to latent
model, would discourage the spend-
ing of atomic bombs, even if an
enemy had none.

Today, the Senate Republican
Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Heaviest Trading in 8 Years Marks Stock Market Spurt

3,840,000 Shares Change Hands as Wave
of Bullish Enthusiasm Increases
Securities 1 to 7 Points

The hectic days of the Nineteen
Twenties were re-enacted yesterday
on the floor of the New York Stock
Exchange when the most turbulent
session in recent years produced
increases of 1 to 7 points in the
share list. Accompanied by a burst
of bullish enthusiasm not wit-
nessed in almost a decade, the
deluge of buying orders so taxed
the facilities of the Exchange that
the reporting ticker tape lagged
behind floor transactions by five
minutes.

The cracking of the 1947 high
level at the approach of mid-day
served as the signal for a buying
rush. Public participation suddenly
enlarged and buying orders pressed
floor traders to the utmost. This
condition existed for forty-five
minutes in the final hour when
1,350,000 shares were traded.

Accompanied by the broadest
market on record with a total of

1,751 issues dealt in, volume on the
Stock Exchange spiraled to 3,840,-
000 shares, the largest since May
21, 1940, in contrast to the Thurs-
day turnover of 2,030,000 shares.

Brokers termed it the "widest"
bull market in twenty years on the
premise that at no time in the in-
terval had the industrials and rails
advanced with such a unity of
force.

While the ground had been well
laid for a movement of such scope
earlier this week, it was the pierc-
ing of the 1947 resistance point
that confirmed the presence of a
bull market to those who act by
the charts, or averages. Early in
the day, telegrams were sent by
several advisory services to their
clients urging the purchase or ac-
quire. The response to this ad-
vice showed primarily in the late

Continued on Page 23, Column 4

Truman Sees His Election; Calls GOP 'Obstructionist'

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14—President Truman asserted tonight
that there would be a Democrat in the White House during the
next four years and that he would be the man. He made the
statement in a cheering address to an audience of 1,000 young Democrats
at their meeting here.

The President's speech was a
fighting one in the new Truman
manner. He spoke extemporane-
ously, resorting to whimsy and
irony and using forceful gestures of
his arms to underscore his points.

Mr. Truman accused the Republi-
can party of stealing Democratic
platform planks. "You know," he
said, "it has been their habit since
1936 of taking a few planks out of
the old Democratic platforms and
building a platform and then say-
ing, 'Me, too.'"

[The text of President Truman's
speech is on Page 7.]

"What have the Republicans
done in the last fifteen and a half
years?" Mr. Truman asked, then
said:
"They have been obstructionists.
They spent most of their time
while I was in the Senate—and I
was there for ten years—in ob-
structing progressive legislation
that was for the welfare of the
common man, and throwing bricks
and mud at the greatest President
that ever sat in the White House."

Mr. Truman was interrupted by
applause at this obvious allusion to
President Roosevelt.

"That has been their record," he
continued, "and they haven't
changed a bit. They were against
Social Security. They were against
TVA. They were against wages
control."

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Princess Elizabeth, in Paris Talk, Asks Common Effort of 2 Nations

By LANSING WARREN
Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 14—Speaking in
faultless French with just the
touch of a British accent to deli-
cately French ears, Princess Eliza-
beth today asked France and Brit-
ain to make a common effort to
lead Europe to moral and intel-
lectual as well as economic recon-
struction.

Her well-voiced and discerning
speech was cheered, but she went
straight to the hearts of the Paris-
ian throng when, with disarming
frankness, she avowed her joy that
her first foreign trip since her
marriage had brought her here to
Paris.

"For a long time," she said, "I
have wanted to come to France.
More fortunate than I, my husband
already knew your admirable capi-
tal and he is all the happier to re-
turn. This trip is all the more im-
portant and agreeable for the
warmth of your welcome which
has touched us both."

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

AIR ATTACK OPENS U. S. MOVES QUICKLY

Planes Cause Fires at
Port—Defense Fliers
Go Into Action

BORDER IS BREACHED Cairo Vanguard Takes Colony—Trans-Jordan Reports a Movement

By The Associated Press.
TEL AVIV, Palestine, Saturday,
May 15—Air raiders bombed this
all-Jewish city at about dawn to-
day.

First reports said there were
"some casualties" near the power
and light station.

[Cairo reported that Egyptian
armed forces had been ordered to
enter Palestine. Arab armies
moved from Trans-Jordan at
12:01 A. M. Saturday to "liberate
the Holy Land from Zionism,"
said a Trans-Jordan communiqué
reported by The United Press
from Amman.]

Tel Aviv was under complete
blackout all night but no sirens
were sounded during the raid. Civil
guards were alerted and fifteen to
twenty ships in the port area
moved out to sea.

The planes swooped over Tel
Aviv little more than twelve hours
after Jewish leaders proclaimed
the existence of a new Hebrew
state of Israel.

Some bombs fell in the vicinity
of the power station along the
Yarkum River near Tel Aviv.

Persons at the scene said there
was one hit on or near the power
station, causing "some casualties."

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

U. S. MOVES QUICKLY President Acknowledges de Facto Authority of Israel Immediately

By BERTRAM D. HOLEN
Special to The New York Times.

TRUCE AIM STRESSED Soviet Gesture to New Nation Anticipated— Others Due to Act

WASHINGTON, May 14—Presi-
dent Truman announced early to-
night recognition by the United
States of the new Jewish State of
Israel. The President acted im-
mediately upon being informed that
the new nation had been pro-
claimed.

"This Government," he an-
nounced, "has been informed that
a Jewish state has been proclaimed
in Palestine and recognition has
been requested by the provisional
government thereof."

"The United States recognizes
the provisional government as the
de facto authority of the new State
of Israel."

These two paragraphs consti-
tuted the text of the President's
statement.

Coupled with the announcement
was an expression of hope for
peace in Palestine. This was made
known through a separate White
House statement issued by Charles
G. Ross, Presidential press secre-
tary.

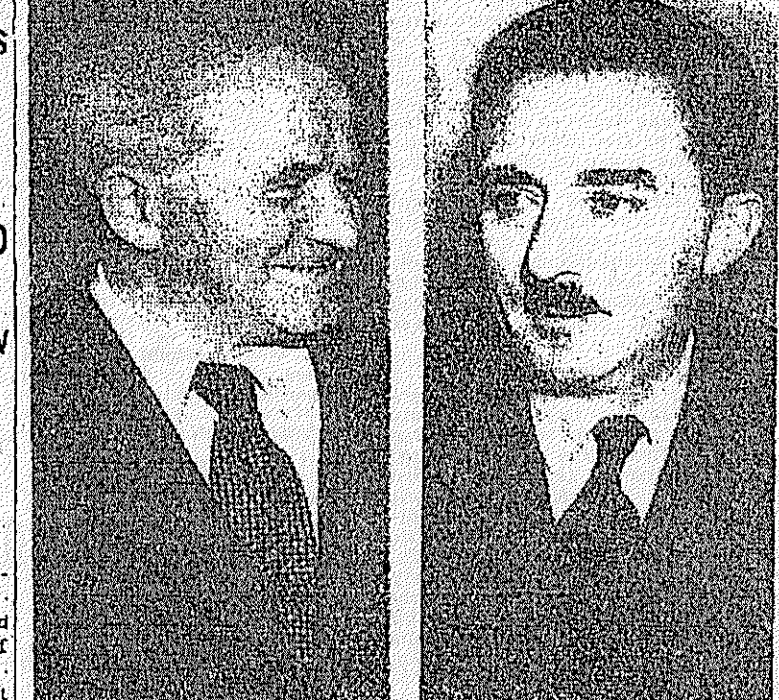
"The desire of the United States
to obtain a truce in Palestine," this
said, "will in no way be lessened
by the proclamation of a Jewish
state."

"We hope that the new Jewish
state will join with the Security
Council Truce Commission in re-
doubled efforts to bring an end to
the fighting—which has been
throughout the United Nations
consideration of Palestine a prin-
cipal objective of this Govern-
ment."

[Pending stabilization of the
Palestine situation and indica-
tions that the State of Israel

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

AT HELM OF THE JEWISH STATE



David Ben-Gurion
Premier



Moshe Shertok
Foreign Minister

U. N. Votes for a Mediator; Special Assembly Is Ended

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

After hearing both the Soviet Union and the Arab delegates
denounce the United States for its sudden recognition of the new
Jewish state in Palestine, the United Nations General Assembly
decided last night to send a mediator to the Holy Land to do
what he could to arrange a truce
and carry on public services.

The vote was 31 to 7, with six-
teen abstentions and four delegates
absent, and the General Assembly,
which was called into special ses-
sion at Flushing Meadow on April
16 at the request of the United
States, adjourned for good at 8:32
P. M.

The failure of the General As-
sembly either to repeal the parti-
tition resolution of last November
or to provide military force to keep
the peace means that the fate of
Palestine will be decided by the
impending war between Jews and
Arabs, not by any United Nations
action.

The mediation resolution con-
firms substantially with a United
States proposal announced last
Wednesday, after it had become
obvious that the General Assembly
would not accept the original
United States plan for a temporary
trusteeship.

However, the General Assembly
refused to accept a United States
plan for a temporary trusteeship
over Jerusalem, which was rejected
earlier in the evening by a vote of
20 to 15, less than the necessary
two-thirds majority.

Two other proposals regarding
Jerusalem were rejected, but pre-
sumably the provisions of the parti-
tition resolution on Jerusalem,
which was to have been established
as an international enclave under
the administration of the Trustee-
ship Council, still stand.

In addition, the Assembly de-
clared that the State of Israel

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

THE JEWS REJOICE

Some Weep as Quest
for Statehood Ends
—White Paper Dies

HELP OF U. N. ASKED

New Regime Holds Out
Hand to Arabs—U. S.
Gesture Acclaimed

Text of declaration setting up
new Jewish state, Page 2.

By GENE CURRIVAN
Special to The New York Times.

TEL AVIV, Palestine, Saturday,
May 15—The Jewish state, the
world's newest sovereignty, to be
known as the State of Israel, came
into being in Palestine at midnight
upon termination of the British
mandate.

Recognition of the state by the
United States, which had opposed
its establishment at this time, came
as a complete surprise to the peo-
ple, who were tense and ready for
the threatened invasion by Arab
forces and appealed for help by
the United Nations.

In one of the most hopeful peri-
ods of their troubled history the
Jewish people here gave a sigh of
relief and took a new hold on life
when they learned that the great-
est national power had accepted
them into the international frat-
ernity.

Carefully Simple and Solemn

The declaration of the new state
by David Ben-Gurion, chairman of
the National Council and the first
Premier of reborn Israel, was de-
livered during a simple and solemn
ceremony at 4 P. M., and new life
was instilled into his people, but
from without there was the rum-
bling of guns, a flashback to other
declarations of independence that
had not been easily achieved.

The first action of the new Gov-
ernment was to revoke the Pales-
tine White Paper of 1939, which
restricted Jewish immigration and
land purchase.

In the proclamation of the new
state the Government appealed to
the United Nations "to assist the
Jewish people in the building of
its state and to admit Israel into
the family of nations."

The proclamation added:
"We offer peace and amity to all
neighboring states and their peo-
ples, and invite them to cooperate
with the independent Jewish na-
tion for the common good of all.
The State of Israel is ready to con-
tribute its full share to the peace-
ful progress and reconstitution of
the Middle East."

World Jews Asited to Aid
The statement appealed to Jews
throughout the world to assist in
the task of immigration and de-
velopment and in the "struggle for
the fulfillment of the dream of
generations—the redemption of
Israel."

Plans for the ceremony had been
laid with great secrecy. None but
the hundred or more invited guests
and journalists was aware of the
meeting until it started, and even
the guests learned of the site only
ten minutes before. It was held in
the Tel Aviv Museum of Art, a
white, modern-design two-story
building. Above it flew the Star of
David, which is the state's flag,
and below, on the sidewalk, was a
guard of honor of the Haganah,
the army of the Jewish Agency
for Palestine.

As photographers' bulbs flashed
and movie cameras ground out
rolls of the scene, great crowds
gathered and cheered the Ministers
and other members of the Govern-
ment as they entered the building.
The security arrangements were
perfect. Sten guns were brandished
in every direction and even the
roofs bristled with them.

The setting for the reading of
the proclamation was a dropped
gallery whose hall held paintings
by prominent Jewish artists. Many
of them depicted the sufferings
and joys of the people of the
Dispensa, the dispersal of the Jews.
The thirteen Ministers of the

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

World News Summarized

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1948

Several hours after the state
of Israel, the first Hebrew na-
tion in 2,000 years, had been
proclaimed in a Zionist declara-
tion of independence in Tel
Aviv, [1:8.] President Truman
announced that the United
States recognized the "provi-
sional government" of Israel as
"the de facto authority of the
new state." A second White
House statement expressed the
hope that the new regime would
cooperate with United Nations
efforts to bring about peace in
Palestine. [1:5.] The British
High Commissioner departed
from Palestine and boarded a
cruiser at Haifa as Britain's rule
over the Holy Land formally
ended. [1:7.]

The special session of the
United Nations General As-
sembly ended last night after it had
agreed to send a mediator to
Palestine to try to arrange a
truce. [1:6-7.] The trusteeship
plan for Jerusalem sponsored by
the United States was rejected
by the Assembly, with the Arab
states and the Soviet opposed to
the measure. [1:6-7.]

Tel Aviv was bombed at dawn.
Egypt ordered her troops to in-
vade Palestine. Trans-Jordan re-
ported her army on the move
also. [1:4.] Haganah claimed
that its forces captured Acre in
the north. [2:8.]

In Moscow the newspaper
Pravda, in the first editorial
comment of the recent exchange
between Washington and Mos-
cow, accused the United States
of double-dealing. [4:8.]

Paris crowds gave an enthu-
siastic welcome to Princess
Elizabeth and the Duke of Edin-
burgh when they arrived for a
visit. [1:2-3.]

Congress received a request
from the Navy for authority to
shift the emphasis in its con-
struction of fighting craft to
guided-missile vessels. [1:1.]

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

U. N. Bars Jerusalem Trusteeship, Vote Follows Mandate Deadline

By MALLORY BROWNE

The United Nations General As-
sembly rejected yesterday the
United States plan for a temporary
trusteeship regime in Jerusalem.

Solidly opposed by the Arab
States and the Russian bloc, the
plan to set up a United Nations
Commissioner authorized to pro-
tect the Holy City and its holy
places failed to obtain the neces-
sary two-thirds majority at the
closing session at Flushing
Meadow.

The vote, which came just after
the bombshell of the United States
recognition of the new Jewish
State had burst in the Assembly,
was 20 in favor, 15 against and 19
abstentions. The balance was
turned by the hostility of Britain
and most of the Dominions.

The United States fought hard
all day, first in the Political and
Security Committee of the As-
sembly, sitting at Lake Success, and
then in the evening session of the
Assembly, to get the trusteeship
plan adopted before the end of the

Continued on Page 3, Column 5

Winston Churchill's War Memoirs

See Page 17 for today's installment, in which
Mr. Churchill describes the invasion of Norway
and the clash of the British and German fleets.