

~~XXX~~

When the commissioners <sup>returned</sup> ~~got back~~ to Israel, they <sup>had</sup> ~~went to~~ ~~call on and have~~ tea with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the president, ~~of~~ Israel, and Mrs. Weizmann at their home in Rehovoth, about ten miles outside Tel Aviv. The Weizmanns lived simply but tastefully, ~~Mark said.~~ Mrs. Weizmann, <sup>who</sup> was getting along in years <sup>was</sup> and quite deaf, but was still very much a woman of the world. And her husband was a remarkable man. In fact, Mark found all the heads of the Jewish state whom he ~~had~~ <sup>at that time</sup> met ~~so far~~ to be remarkable men. They all lived simply and "had the fire of ancient Israel in their souls."

was able, shrew, older than her husband.

<sup>ho ff</sup> After all the lavish living in the Arab hierarchy, it was a great relief, Mark confessed, "to get back with people who lived as I was accustomed to." <sup>ff</sup> The three commissioners also had dinner with Moshe Shertov, Israel's foreign minister, and <sup>later</sup> ~~after~~ dinner went with him and his other guests to ~~a performance of~~ the Tel Aviv opera.

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<sup>erm</sup> On <sup>reaching</sup> Jerusalem, the Commission buckled ~~back~~ down to committee work. <sup>it</sup> They now had two main committees, one working on the internationalization of Jerusalem and one drawing up refugee proposals in anticipation of the visit of a refugee expert being sent out by the United Nations. The Commission was also <sup>planning</sup> ~~laying plans for~~ a meeting of the representatives of the Arab states to begin March 21 in Beirut, <sup>but</sup>

back? had they done this before? ch. 20

Then <sup>would have</sup> just before the meeting, they ~~had~~ a short breather, as the French delegate had to return to Paris to consult with his government. <sup>ff</sup> Mark took good advantage of <sup>the opportunity to go</sup> ~~it~~, sightseeing, in order

how many had they had before?

He wanted to <sup>increase his</sup> ~~have a better~~ knowledge of the land and the people who occupied it. On one trip he went to Nazareth, which, before the 1948 war, had <sup>belonged to the</sup> ~~been~~ Arabs, but was now Israel's. At the ~~very~~ beginning of the war, the Arabs of Nazareth <sup>had</sup> ~~announced~~ they would remain neutral and take no part in the fighting, <sup>So</sup> the Jews had occupied <sup>the city</sup> ~~it~~ without <sup>firing</sup> a shot, ~~being fired~~ and the Arabs <sup>had begun to live</sup> ~~began living~~ under a form of military law.

On the day of Mark's visit, a roadblock stopped <sup>his</sup> the car on the outskirts of <sup>the city</sup> Nazareth and Israeli soldiers asked for his identification card, then waved him on. He realized immediately that, in spite of Nazareth having been one of Palestine's most beautiful and prosperous cities, <sup>Nazareth</sup> ~~it~~ was not Moslem. Fifteen thousand people were living there at the beginning of the war and well over half of them were Christians. ~~As~~ It was there that Mary was told, according to the Bible, ~~that~~ she was to bear a babe to be called Jesus and <sup>also there that</sup> ~~where~~ Jesus spent his boyhood, <sup>so</sup> the <sup>surrounding</sup> ~~steep~~ slopes and valleys ~~around the heart of the~~ town are covered with churches, ~~and~~ monasteries, <sup>or</sup> ~~and~~ nunneries of practically all Christian faiths. Innumerable blackish green cyprus trees poke up between the buildings.

Mark walked along the cobbled, and precipitous main street ~~of~~ the business area. <sup>where</sup> ~~It was exceedingly busy with many Arab men, in their~~ kaffiyehs and long white gowns, <sup>were</sup> selling picture postcards, rosaries, beads, ivory and wooden crosses, ladies' scarves, and live chickens.

A monk guide, Brother Frances, originally from Brooklyn, offered to show Mark the holy places. "We visited the <sup>workshop</sup> Grotto of Joseph and the of the Annunciation where the angel is supposed to have told

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Mary of the coming birth of Jesus," Mark recalls <sup>ed later</sup> ~~and the workshop~~  
~~of Joseph.~~ I questioned Brother Frances about how he knew the  
angel appeared at that exact spot.

"I have the advantage of you, Mr. Ethridge," he said,  
grinning. "The church tells me what to believe <sup>and</sup> and I believe  
it."

"At the end of the day he offered me a brandy, <sup>and</sup> I was more  
than willing. We went up to his cell where he pulled a bottle  
from under the mattress. We had several drinks <sup>and</sup> I left more  
than satisfied."

Another day <sup>was spent driving</sup> ~~Mark drove~~ to Tiberius on the southern tip of  
the Sea of Galilee to see David Ben-Gurion, Israel's prime  
minister and defense minister. "It was a spectacular ride  
through hill country, terraced in vineyards, pom<sup>e</sup>granates, and  
olives," <sup>Mark</sup> he says, <sup>but</sup> ~~However~~ it was spoiled here and there by  
deserted Arab villages, the little flat-roofed, rectangular  
white houses reminding me of oversized shoe boxes.

"Nearing Tiberius, we swooped around a sharp curve and  
glimpsed, a long way below us, the wide, gray-blue expanse of the  
Sea of Galilee, striped with white caps. We wound down and down  
and down <sup>to</sup> right <sup>where there was</sup> on the edge of the water, ~~stood~~ a large, ancient  
mosque, its minaret reaching almost to the sky. However, now  
that Tiberius was occupied by the Jews, it was no longer used  
for worship. A paved quay banded <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ south end of the lake and  
a good many restaurants faced it. I was told that Tiberius,  
before the war, <sup>had been</sup> ~~was~~ a popular resort of the Arabs. It seemed  
likely that <sup>soon become</sup> ~~now~~ it would <sup>be</sup> a popular resort of the Jews.

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"Ben-Gurion received me cordially and so did our United States ambassador, James G. McDonald, whom I had not expected to see. Evidently Ben-Gurion had invited him to be present. The Ambassador was a zealous supporter of Israel, <sup>and</sup> the Arabs and some members of our own diplomatic corp called him Rabbi McDonald.

"Two matters mainly concerned Ben-Gurion that day. <sup>First,</sup> He announced that Israel wanted the entire western shore of the Dead Sea, which the United Nations had not given to her in the November 29, 1947, partition and which she had not captured during the 1948 war.

"The second matter ~~that troubled the prime minister~~ was the defenseless position of the kibbutz that Israel <sup>had</sup> settled on the strip of land on the eastern shore of Galilee, <sup>which</sup> she had taken from Syria during the recent fighting. It was just below Syria's Golan Heights, <sup>and</sup> Ben-Gurion said the Arabs came into the settlement, <sup>and</sup> shot its people, and ~~had~~ dropped bombs on them from the Golan Heights. He took the Ambassador and me over to that strip so we could see for ourselves how dangerous it was for the settlers there."

Mark also went to Hebron, Haifa, and Beersheba.

When the breather was over the Commissioners moved to Beirut to meet with the Arabs, <sup>heartened</sup> ~~At first the Commissioners were heartened~~ by the number of delegates who came <sup>to</sup> all the Arab countries sent delegates except little Yemen, <sup>they</sup> but the Arabs were so adamant <sup>in demanding</sup> that the U.N. <sup>& d</sup> must force Israel to give back all Arab land, and repatriate the refugees that they would listen to no other proposals. ~~None~~ <sup>not one</sup> <sup>o</sup>

During this Arab conference I joined Mark in Beirut. When

x ~~Mark~~<sup>he</sup> had left Kentucky, the situation in Israel-Palestine <sup>had been</sup> ~~was~~ so  
x tense that the State Department <sup>had</sup> advised <sup>him</sup> ~~Mark~~ not to take me  
x along; but, by the first of March, <sup>he</sup> ~~Mark~~ felt that the tension had  
lessened and it would be safe for me to come. ~~However,~~ He  
checked with both the Jews and Arabs, <sup>and</sup> They said they would  
welcome me.

Mark and I settled in <sup>to</sup> the St. George Hotel in a room overlooking  
the Bay of St. George. From the other side of the hotel we looked  
up to the Lebanese mountains, rising 9,000 feet and snow-capped, <sup>as</sup>  
They would <sup>be</sup> ~~stay snow-capped~~ until the middle of summer.

How  
much  
did  
P. 322

A few days later Mark received a cable that his mother had  
died, <sup>which</sup> ~~That~~ was a terrible blow <sup>||</sup> he and his mother had always  
been very close. Not being with her during her last days, and  
unable to attend her funeral because of the interviews with the  
Arab leaders who had come long distances to meet the commissioners,  
made her death especially difficult for him.

A warm letter from President Truman helped some. He wrote:

"Dear Mark,

I read in the newspaper of the death of your dear  
mother, a loss which you maintained while engaged in a faraway  
country in a task I asked you to undertake. I want you to know  
that I am thinking of you. My heartfelt sympathy is yours.

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Very truly yours,

Harry Truman." →

Mark's letter, <sup>reply</sup> ~~thanking him, I think~~ is worth quoting in part,  
<sup>summarized his feelings</sup>  
for it reflects ~~his opinion of the Arab-Jewish situation at the~~  
time; ~~He wrote~~

"Dear Mr. President,

"Thank you very much for your most thoughtful

letter....This is by far the toughest assignment you have ever given me. The Arabs are shocked and stupefied by their defeat and have great bitterness toward the UN and the United States. The Jews are too close to the blood of their war and their narrow escape, as they regard it, from extinction, and too close to the bitterness of their fight against the British mandate to exercise any degree of statesmanship yet. They still feel too strongly that their security lies in military might instead of good relations with their neighbors. <sup>That</sup> That is fantastic, of course, for so small a country, and I have tried to point out to them that by not making peace quickly they are endangering their own security by stimulating Arab irridentism, and the security of America and the Western World. In other words the absence of peace plays into Russia's hands.

"The Arabs have made what the Commission considers very great concessions; the Jews have made none so far. I appreciate greatly the help you have given along that line and will of course be grateful to you if you will keep the pressure up..."

President Truman answered on April 29 with his usual frankness: ~~He said,~~

"Dear Mark,

"I appreciated very much <sup>your</sup> ~~you~~ letter of the eleventh and I was particularly interested in the attitude of the Arabs with regard to the present situation.

"I am rather disgusted with the manner in which the Jews are approaching the refugee problem. I told the President of Israel in the presence of his Ambassador just exactly what I thought about it. It may have some effect; I hope so.

"Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman."

Before <sup>that</sup> ~~this last~~ exchange of letters with the President, <sup>Commission</sup> ~~who had been~~ ~~at~~ Rhodes for many months with the United Nations Armistice Commission, Dr. Ralph Bunche came to Beirut to see Mark. He and the other members of the Armistice Commission at Rhodes had finally succeeded in getting Egypt, Lebanon, and Transjordan to sign an armistice with Israel. The other concerned nations, including Syria, which had fought the Israelis fiercely during the war and had lost a great deal of land around the Sea of Galilee, stubbornly refused. The breakthrough with Egypt encouraged Mark; he hoped it meant both sides were ready for conciliation. But his optimism was short lived. Moshe Shertok, who, as Israel's foreign minister, had been in on the pact at Rhodes, pointed out immediately in an interview with Gene Carrivan in The New York Times that the lines of partition ~~that had been~~ agreed upon "did not constitute a commitment as regards an eventual peace settlement," that no stand had been taken on the refugee problem <sup>it</sup> "it was one to be settled at a peace table," ~~he~~ <sup>she</sup> said <sup>it</sup> and no solution to the status of Jerusalem had even been attempted.

Mark and I gave a small dinner for Dr. Bunche and rejoiced with him at his prospect of returning to the United States and resuming his role as a teacher. Diplomacy was not for him, he declared. The job at Rhodes had been the most nerve<sup>=</sup>wracking he had ever had.

"Both sides take forever to do anything," he said. "The Arabs because they don't know what they want and the Jews because they know what they want and just sit tight."

A day or two later Dr. Bunche left for home and the Commission flew to Tel Aviv for a luncheon engagement with Ben-Gurion to

report on the Arab talks. After lunch, <sup>we</sup> the ~~commissioners~~ set out for Jerusalem in a half-dozen cars and station wagons with the blue and white flag of the United Nations fluttering from the standards of the ~~running~~<sup>boards</sup> and jeeps with Israeli soldiers, bristling with Sten guns, ~~riding~~<sup>rode</sup> ahead of us and another jeep, similarly filled, behind us. I was astounded, for I had seen no such security precautions in Lebanon. In fact, Mark told me the Commission had had none in any of the Arab countries, except in Egypt, where three guards sat outside his door one night.

The last part of the ~~trip~~<sup>to Jerusalem</sup> the road ~~ran~~<sup>to</sup> beneath the Judean hills and was lined with burned-out jeeps, trucks, and tanks. They were the remnants of the war of 1948 when the Arabs bottled up the Jews who were living in Jerusalem and the Jewish army sent relief columns to ~~push through to the city and~~ free their fellow countrymen. The Arabs, ~~were~~<sup>that</sup> determined they ~~would~~<sup>sh</sup> not get through, ~~and they fired down~~<sup>on them</sup> from the hills ~~upon the Jews~~, killing approximately twenty out of every hundred ~~and blowing up the jeeps, and tanks.~~<sup>Jews</sup> The Jews finally broke the blockade, but they paid a heavy price.

~~It was night when we reached the King David, and when I hurried to the windows of our room to <sup>see</sup> Old Jerusalem about which Mark had written me, I couldn't see a thing except ~~the~~ gray smudges of walls and towers against the backdrop of the sky. There was still no electricity in the Arab section ~~of the city.~~~~

~~The next afternoon Mark, Frazier Wilkins, and I were invited <sup>at</sup> to Ruth and Moshe Dyan's (to a party) (the Dyans have since been divorced). Colonel Dyan <sup>who</sup> ~~was~~<sup>thirty</sup> a real hero <sup>in</sup> to the Israelis and I thought him very brave and handsome. He had lost one eye in a~~

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The Commission got back to interviews and meetings. One of these meetings ~~wix~~ was with King Abdullah of Transjordan, the grandfather of King Hussein. Mark's purpose in going to visit him was to see if he could help arrange a meeting with Israeli and Arab leaders. ~~The~~ The Commission had heard he had met secretly on the banks of the Jordan with a prominent Jewish spokesman either to discuss boundary lines or what to do with the thousands of Palestinian refugees in Transjordan, so Mark hoped he might assist the Commission in bringing leaders of these two countries together.

Before lunch King Abdullah talked pleasantries except for one significant piece of news. He told Mark that one of his visitors that week had been the distinguished Jew, Sir Herbert Samuel of England. Sir Herbert, he said, had urged him to use his influence to get the potash lands on the west bank of the Dead Sea for Israel. He explained that he and Sir Herbert had been dear friends since Sir Herbert was High Commissioner of Palestine during England's mandate and they had been "through tight places together."

Mark <sup>thought</sup> ~~saw~~ this incident threw considerable light on the Arabs' attitude toward Abdullah. He knew the Arabs distrusted him; indeed, many of them despised him. Representing Palestine in the recent talks at Rhodes, he had given away, they felt, too much of their beautiful land. He became more despised in 1950 when he annexed for Jordan some areas that had been allotted to Palestine.

Mark wasn't surprised to hear, in 1951, he had been assassinated on his way to the Aqua Mosque in Jerusalem.

Ethridge

A plot to murder him had been hatched by some Palestine Arabs, chief among them <sup>Amin</sup> Haj/Al Hussaini, whom Mark and I had known quite well when we were in Jerusalem. It turned out that Haj Amin Al Hussaini didn't actually shoot Abdullah; but he was tried and hanged for being a party to the plot.

Abdullah's son, Talal, the natural heir to the throne, was judged mentally incompetent, so Talal's son, Hussein, was crowned king in 1953. Hussein had been with his grandfather ~~when~~ on the way to the Mosque when he was shot.

(Pick up two paragraphs at bottom of page 331)

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*Pick up here* → The Commission continued to draw and re-draw boundary lines, and to study the repatriation and resettlement of the refugees and the internationalization of Jerusalem. Of these three problems Mark is of the opinion they spent a "hell of a lot of time" over the internationalization of Jerusalem.

*Mark*  
He ~~personally~~ thought internationalization was a bad idea, and argued against it. Somebody had to govern Jerusalem and police it; somebody had to pick up the garbage; somebody had to run the transportation system, and so on. The United Nations Peace Keeping Force that had been established under the Armistice Commission ~~to~~ *keep*, if possible, a continuation of the armistice, was in no position to set up a civil government.

~~And~~ Mark wasn't the only one opposed to the idea. Israel saw no reason whatsoever why the handsome new section of Jerusalem, which was largely due to the Jews' industry, should be internationalized. The Arabs were just as strong in their opposition. In the first place, ~~the Arabs~~ <sup>they</sup> didn't believe the United Nations would internationalize the Israeli side of Jerusalem; there were no sacred places there to be guarded; only their side, the Arab city, which held all the holy sites, would end up being internationalized. In the second place, <sup>(the Arabs asked:</sup> why should there be internationalization? <sup>)</sup> ~~the~~ Arabs asked. For the past fourteen hundred years these places had been in the hands of the Arabs ~~and the Arabs~~ <sup>who</sup> had given free access <sup>all races</sup> ~~to them to all races~~, except during a few short, stressful periods.

<sup>The subject</sup> ~~It~~ was most complicated. The State Department sent out a young fellow, Bill Ardrey, who was attached to the United States delegation, to push for internationalization. He got nowhere. <sup>Neither</sup> ~~Nobody~~ did <sup>anyone else</sup>.

Finally it was spring. The Commissioners had worked hard for four months ~~in the Middle East~~ and peace was no nearer than when they had arrived. ~~So~~ <sup>they</sup> decided to move to a neutral country, where they might be able to get the ~~Arabs~~ and Jews to sit down together and discuss rationally the possible roads to peace. They chose Lausanne, Switzerland, <sup>best</sup> ~~the~~ Arabs and Jews refused even to stay in the same hotel. The Arabs stayed at the Lausanne Palace, on the top of the hill; the Jews at the bottom, on the lake front, in the Beau Ravage. Mark and the other commissioners went back and for <sup>th</sup> like tennis balls....

"And President Truman, in spite of his letters and promises to me, was of no help," Mark ~~says~~ <sup>explained later</sup> "Two different times he stripped the United States delegation of any leverage we might have used to get Israel to make some concessions. Israel wanted badly two things from the United States: a big loan through the Export-Import Bank of <sup>ash</sup> ~~Washington~~ and our sponsorship of her membership in the United Nations. Mr. Truman had given me to believe that the Export-Import Bank would not make the loan and <sup>that</sup> he would not push for Israel's acceptance in the U.N. until she came to terms that the Commission thought were just.

"First the loan was announced <sup>1</sup> a loan of thirty million dollars. And as if that wasn't ruinous <sup>enough</sup> ~~enough~~, Mr. Truman gave Senator Austin, our ambassador to the U.N., the green light to move ahead for Israel's admittance to the U.N. We didn't just vote for it, we moved it! On May 11 the deed was accomplished. That took all my pressure points away."

On May 14, Mark sent an angry telegram to Secretary Acheson in answer to one from him. <sup>3+</sup> ~~Mark~~ said:

"I agree Israel is now in position of having received United States support on all questions to which they are entitled to support, and time has come for them to reveal their basis re refugees, territory, and Jerusalem. It must be admitted, however, that the United <sup>States</sup> ~~States~~ sponsorship of admission resolution in absence of assurances at Lausanne requested by us has weakened our position and muffled my voice."

"This is demonstrated by past admission intransigence of Israel delegation on subject of refugees and territory. Israeli delegation has not indicated acceptance in any way of United States policy re refugees and territory....Its present approach these problems in-  
dicates concentration <sup>on</sup> ~~in~~ resettlement rather than repatriation and

acquisition of additional territory rather than exchange."

Mark had been wanting to resign <sup>from the Commission</sup> for some time. He had let his intentions be known to Washington and <sup>had</sup> received a telegram in reply from Secretary Acheson: "President Truman hopes you will remain in Lausanne until the end of the present phase."

Exactly what the President meant by "the present phase" Mark <sup>wasn't sure</sup> doesn't recall now, but he did agree to stay on a little longer, and he sent more telegrams. On May 20, he told Secretary Acheson:

"Far from having modified her position Israel has stiffened it. Neither side seems ready for peace despite protestations to the contrary. The Arabs feel that the Jews need peace more than they do and are willing to wait it out until September."

"Certainly unless Israel modifies her demands there is no possibility of peace on any basis heretofore envisioned by the State Department."

*Telegrams  
April 22-29  
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Then Dean Rusk, on May 24, ~~sent Mark a wire. He had~~ evidently <sup>having</sup> heard directly from Israel's delegate at Lausanne, Dr. Walter Eyetan, <sup>sent</sup> ~~Mark the following wire:~~ <sup>Mark the following wire:</sup> "Israel will do nothing about refugees. In connection with territorial matters, the position taken by Eyetan apparently contemplates not only the retention of all territory now held under military occupation by Israel, which is already in excess of the partition boundaries of Nov. 29, 1947, but an additional acquisition of further territory both within and without Palestine."

On May 24, Mark sent two telegrams to Rusk. The first one said: "I pointed out to Dr. Eyetan whose key to peace has been in Israel's hands since January and still was and that while the United Nations might be willing to buy peace in the Middle East, they wanted to be sure it was peace."

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And the second one stated:

"Press reports we get from Palestine indicate that foreign thinking there is that Conference might as well break up and ~~leave~~ <sup>leave</sup> Israel free to make enforced peace with Transjordan. Known feeling is that Israel prefers that to accepting any responsibility for refugees or making any territorial concessions at all."

Telegraphic language.

When June came and Mark still hadn't been relieved, he grew more frustrated at the fruitlessness of the undertaking. On June 2 he sent Acheson a long telegram:

"I leave to the Department whether Israel's admission to the U.N. <sup>22</sup> sanctified what she is doing. Personally, I do not see how the arrangement can be accepted. Israel was a state created upon an ethical concept and should rest upon an ethical base. Her attitude toward refugees is morally reprehensible and politically shortsighted. She has no <sup>security</sup> ~~security~~ that does not rest in friendliness with her neighbors. She has no security that does not rest upon peace in the Middle East. Her position now as a conquerer demanding more does not make for peace. It makes for more trouble.

"There never has been a time in the life of the Commission when a generous and far-sighted attitude on the part of the Jews would not have unlocked peace. Perhaps they are too close to the siege of Jerusalem to see it now. As an advocate of the new state, I hope they come to it eventually. Otherwise there will be no peace in the Middle East, no security for Israel, and no possibility of lifting the economic blockade with which she must remain a remittance-man nation."

Dean Acheson <sup>went</sup> ~~came~~ to Paris around the middle of June and Mark

Telegraphic language?  
This is exact quote

As to Paris why?

went there to see him and tell him he simply had to get back to his job in Louisville. Barry had been appointed administrator for the Marshall Plan for France and both of them could not be away from the papers. They had an understanding that, when Mark was away, Barry assumed the responsibilities of publisher as well as editor, and when Barry was away, Mark added <sup>the</sup> ~~his~~ responsibilities <sup>of the</sup> ~~as~~ editor to his publishing chores. Besides, the Commission wasn't accomplishing a thing in Lausanne. Mark told <sup>Secretary</sup> Acheson if he'd hold the heads of the Jews and Arabs in buckets of ice water for two thousand years he'd be willing to try again to make a peace, but not before.

He suggested that Secretary Acheson appoint Paul Porter to take his place, <sup>and</sup> Porter was <sup>so</sup> designated.

In spite of this total impasse, Mark received a most cordial and welcome letter from Dr. Eytan:

"We are all extremely sorry that circumstances compel you to leave the Commission....I do not think we have ever disguised from one another the fact that there are subjects on which you and I do not agree <sup>H</sup> or, more accurately, on which our respective Governments do not agree <sup>H</sup> but this has not affected your objective approach to the Commission's very difficult task nor the personal respect in which you are held by every member of my delegation.

"It has been, in spite of occasional excitements and upsets, a pleasure and an education to work with a man so imbued with liberal traditions and liberal views. Honest differences of opinion are perfectly legitimate, and the existence of such differences between your <sup>Government</sup> ~~Government~~ and mine on points of detail and tactic cannot obscure the fundamental identity of their purpose <sup>H</sup> the



peace of the Middle East and the betterment of standards of life for all who dwell there. It is not about these objectives, but about how they can best be attained that ~~there~~<sup>there</sup> are differences of thought and approach.

"... I should like to thank you again for the patience and courtesy you have always shown us and for the contribution you have made to the work of the Commission."

On returning to Louisville, Mark had a lot of mail that had to do with Palestine and Israel. Many people wrote to suggest solutions to the problem, many to ask <sup>(for)</sup> information. One telegram ~~was~~ from <sup>Paul</sup> ~~Paul~~ Porter. ~~It~~ had as its only date line: "After my second week in Lausanne." It said,

"Dear Mark,

You dirty old SOB."

~~xxx~~

see opening sentence of ch 44 on p. 338 Continuation of "mail" topic