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In the light of these letters of Father Ludovico Mans» it is imperative for us to reconsider our judgment on .Tank-Blake. We must beware of being unduly impressed evidence of the Carew Papers, on which the theory that poisoned O'Donnell has so far relied. The reports hrougi-back from Spain to men like Mountjoy, Carew and len ■ were notoriously unreliable ; the very ship which conV^; the news that O'Donnell had died of poison reported t>> Father Archer was dead, despite the fact that the iam^ Jesuit was in excellent health and was to figure largo) - Irish affairs for nearly twenty years to come.l intie^, " closer and more critical examination of the évidente O1 Carew Papers shows merely that rumours to the effect σ* O'Donnell had died of p<iis<.ning wen then circulating i Spain. There was no rej>ort. homier. that likike had F perpetrated the crime. It was Carew who first ventured - mention him as the possible assassin. But. even Carew P<- this suggestion forward tentatively and nowhere m - correspondence do We find that he 'later had any confix tion whatsoever of his surmise «

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THE ORIGINS OF ISRAEL: TWO VIEWS

By Rev. J. J. W. MURPHY. C.SS.II.

ISE .-IM) J-rLFILMEXT b? Arthur Koestkr
>nd Trial un i En-ir by Dr. I haim Weizmiinn are,
I think, the tirs! tw> b<>-ik.* about Pak-din*. published
iince the British MaudUv ■■lub'd ilu re at midui'jht of 1-lth
May. II'IS. It is safe t > predict that, before b>n*r- there will
be many others ; that they will exprès». many different

That is according tn the established pattern. It indicates i
diiVwulty that faces anybody who is g*uuint-ly impariti»
about Palestine and who wants to preserve impartiality ii
writing about, it. The Zionist side of the ease has all tip
resources of modern propaganda at its disposal and use
then» «kilfullv. The Arab side is weak in such resource
and l u ks skill in using what ii has. So. in order t<* rrdres
the hal.mcc. if i> often necessary for an impartial writer
n> po sent th>* Arab eam- himself and to point out much
t'nat i- misleading in tin. voluminous Zionist presentation.
Tids gives the impression that the writer i< pm-Arab and
anti-Zionist..l

I trust, therefore, that it may not be out ol place tor
nu* h. dveiart. tuv personal attitude towards the Palestine
'liv'Uion ij f.>rv ntl'cring me comments on these two hooks.
I have seen it on the spot in terms of flesh and blond

■'T--- Arab . f Pal'-*..».. th't-f..r.. ft-!- hiuvwlf ur.-i.' an rtv.-rwi.dnuiw
:.'<-.-τ?y .t; th<. |Γ.χ.π:αI:-Γ. *f hi» ca"'' f> *λλ conacwure ot tiw wor<i. . . .
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hae about ,β tcuch change >= had th" Lh-rv-sl..^ hef> r- Kn· 1..»Γ ' .■'■ ■*
pt:S -A O|-: hiriu ir.. ' f'ri T. 121-2, by Sir R-nal l »*..yΓ'. *.. ' ***.
hr.- ..f J-rtsal-m nmi-r British mi.- Mr. K*«rttaf rails him
' »> of flÆ nu;t -ubrlc an-l determined opponont" of the Zi->ni-<
'ÿ- R>. Dr. Wçizmann says 'He waa <verj-nne'i friend t?-. C.v.l
'4cted t<> wm the confidence of the Jew". Sir RonaM H>ω-*! u!'s' " ? ' .
***■A8 told him that hie impartiality w-uld be judged him
ikφ; on complaining that he favourwl th** otter w-le- an'- '■' ' .
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M.

That Mr. Koestler was in a hurry to write his book and did not take time to verify his facts would seem to be the best explanation of his many mis-statements. He was not in Palestine when most of the events happened about which he writes. He tells us in his preface that he lived there from the age of twenty to twenty-three and has, since then, revisited it 'at fairly regular intervals' of five or ten years from 1920 to 1948—his last visit being in the first week of June, 1948, while British forces were still in Haifa. During that time he visited Ein Hasbofet, the collective settlement near Haifa which had served as a model for his Zionist novel *Thieves in the Night*. He tells us that 'in the communal Dining Hall all avoided our table. I had thought they were rather idealized; now I began to see the murderer revisiting the scene of his crime.' Mr. Koestler's Palestine could have told him that his visit would not be a success. The familiar whom he had idealized in his novel, had been deliberately misrepresented in Koestler's political friends, and as I view the great majority of Palestine Jews agreed

Mr. Koestler is always, as always, Mr. Koestler is ably frank—is worth noting as an indication of his method to write history according to the method which he has adopted. He calls it in his preface a 'psycho-somatic' factor, while underlining the psychological factor, and to minimize the importance of politico-economic factors. This sounds like a welcome change from the old-fashioned materialism. Before reading very far it becomes clear that Mr. Koestler is not going to trouble us much with his forces. Psychology is his line of attack. British sentry has his part and it is Mr. Koestler's job to see into the man's mind and what is shining in his eyes.

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hap», he knew that he was: but I doubt P“ — ,
and I had very much lietter opportunities m kb"* -
and hundreds like him than had Air. Koes'lv· fj y
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nd chapter Mr. Koestier examin' ' !,t : ·
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Commission for which the Commission takes no responsibility, rather does its document suggest that this part of

the earlier Murinus misrepresentation of official records is on

dispossessed by Jewish land policy, '... rather than a reality.' The Palestine Government after the report of the Hope-Sinipson Commission in 1930, the Government invited Arabs who were entitled to allotments of State land, up to 100 acres only, to make valid claims for new land; in 1936 only 10% of the land was claimed; that there were none. These figures

"The Commission was never serious, and was quickly obliged to inform his readers that over 300,000 applications were received, few of which he mentions", in

"The Commission's scheme divided the Government into six categories of Arabs who had sold their land to Jews or had it sold over their heads. The Commission considered some of the grounds for restriction as 'unduly restrictive.' Some restriction was necessary as Arabs would have sold their land to Jews at the first opportunity. Little attention had to be protected against themselves

... as true of some Arabs who were true of those whose temptation of Jewish ready money. But to say that the problem was more a political slogan than a reality. With any complete presentation of the facts presents only the

... the *find Fulfilment* is devoted to making

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propaganda out of human suffering, Its heading is 'I' Little Death Ships.' Its theme is the efforts of the Ziuiis-J to save Jews from the Nazi persecution in Europe by 'ri' ing them to Palestine, being thwark-d by the callous p-l-* of the 'White Paper.' issued by the British Governin'ct p 1939 in order to placate the Arabs by drastic resiritetia.' | •Jewish immigration. The climax of the heart-rending st'r* as told by Mr. Koestler. was the nuiss-suii-ide of the .l-' in flu. British ship *Patria*, who blew up themselves and th.».' ship in Haifa harbour on '25th November. 194.» when r. entry to Palestine and laved wi;h deportation to tl. 'i'.' of Mauritius for the duralion of the war. To the outs'>l't this prwsjject may seem not quite an adequate ni'.*'. ! nmss-sHioi<|<. but Mr. Ko.-sih r k-]K the -story v. «.!' t'l lew p-oph- will stop ti> think of tlint. The proper eorum*'l' on it all is due irom a Jew rather lhan from a Gentile. I'r Robert Welts-h. whom I ba-.c .-Ireudv v f i s l |

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THE ORIGINS OF ISRAEL: TWO VIEWS kj

The Jewish problem is that it subordinates hntn.-i,in political advantage while it «om nines to appeal to ■:>:icn<v of the world on purely humanitarian, groun >. ; Dr. Weltsvh again: ' . disagreement Wi.'h Air. *st;flh.iiild not be mistaken for vindication >1 B.; -l. ■I I certainly should not hkv the- Disk of \ in ii-'ng i policy in Palestine. either in prii.- inie or m J. mil. tb faults. which were many, did i:»t l(ppt-ar io :■): as Aly 'æ'-cribed by Air. K>> <ī:'. His ehapf.T-L< nding. >>>:ier Ir-l.-nd ' will at ira---; Iridi rr.dus. . nd * ,n;': H iding il. bui i! b imperiaid for th. in, :>: the truth about Pal.-s- inc, to n-nic-ml ler that Λ 'P -r'-.B ii<-f in Palestine when any of the events. ≡ "Γ-> (: bv him. look place.

d tnd by him on page 261 may b. worth quoting Γ ^C I,a'i a?rived in Palestim a young Jew ' told I s.c-nes about British intrigue., which >o:i <li-d ,i,Λ* UIKo,n*ne!ng. But tian if y>n know that X. is '■i!l» r you try t-> prow d the more nne>>n wdl ,i. ;n U!(l fi> ;hc {rlith y;ju

η Γ-†* \i?,e : l ó·) Mr' K — - r , , ' ' ' ' ' Ted Hie. i.. in i>rdir ;o pr<>>r hi-, ease U >. f, w... ; in c >γ->M<iñ , | ;> Zioukm. But J -f ≡ ≡ i m.-c- ícī; * the «ruth <.f his ease ■ t ≡ ≡ k^Λ. t:~ f:~ 'han h>- ought Io Lav.* r' -"■.nis and \i'rifñiig hA n-fcrem-e-. " ; "" 'i-r -.o ui-ich of bix i..b;< should be t ■';> . >< rt-'-iing -. 'yl-| and vouai have r ? ■ h ' H.)h Land In making ils recent - " 'ttiers could have done.

“4 Pai■im ■■aine to an end about thiree * ; E<<-vī r'. ar.-i'. ,d in the first week of June, ; r' ur. s,i;K. large gays in my information i 'r;7 <n *h<rp during th.- subsequent twelve ' J: ' k Tw. , ,g and Fulfilment with f !-! - L .4- aec.iwn* <4* what, the authorjaw ' r h'-i'...; in Palestine from -h>® to QÇtoher.

A lot of it, of course, is hearsay and pointing of the moral but it contained the first account that I saw in print of what happened in Palestine during those historic weeks that decided the fate of the State of Israel, as related by some of the Jews who planned and fought for it. Naturally the account is one-sided, but as much of it as is first-hand seems reliable, at least as far as I have been able to check it. Certainly it is on the whole more reliable than 'Book Three' which was written as I have already described; but that is not claiming much for it.

The chapter in 'Book Three' entitled 'The Political Structure of Israel' will not, I fear, be studied by the majority of Mr. Koesher's readers. The political structure of Israel is a complicated building. There were a number of parties when I was in Palestine ranging from Extreme Right to Extreme Left with Religious somewhere between. There have been added since then the Haganah, the Irgun and the Stern Gang came up from 'underground' to get votes. The 'I.Z.L.' did not do too badly with 120 out of a total of 120: Stern got only. Mr. Koesher's list: -)l !*: nt-re mip'-rtaat partii s' cn page 233.

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ami for ... Anils ... -i ie-r ... appeared. It reveals his ... I think ... the moral standing of its leader was ...

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have been an active member of it, had he lived, but he died in 1940 organizing a Jewish international force to fight against the Nazis. More than once in Palestine I thought I could see a strong family resemblance between Jabotinsky's 'yirital heirs and the Nazis. Others, both Jews and British, said they saw it too. Mr. Koestler claims that 'almost every point of Jabotinsky's programme has either been implemented by official Zionism or vindicated by the trend of events' (p. 301). Both these statements would be challenged by the great majority in Israel to-day, if the election results, above quoted, are any indication.. It is thus clear that Mr. Koestler thinks politically with a minority. His thinking may be orrerr than that of others ; the exaggerated nationalism and rare-worship characteristic of the. Nazis may be the logical «κ'ivop and nemesis of political Zionism. He asked a Jewish wounded soldier in Haifa, "Do you really believe th" Irgun are fascists ?' 'Of course they are. . . . You nly to look at them. They are the type ' (p. 196). Oh course Mr. Koestler did not agree, but if he is right about w> " an.i ;f i|C majority of Israelis are also right about J heirs, the Irgun Zvei Leumi (now the 4 Freedom l'-rfy y the future of Israel will not be what its present *V Y.- P;t7|y ;up ÎS h. ,ÎM .

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 ten veers. and then ' a vociferous

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but bloodless secular revolution ' will make a clean sw«? of political relations between the State and the Synagogw Having lived for seven months in friendly contact with e large and fervently religious Jewish community in Tripoli- tania, I think I know the difference between religious L*' and those who are not, and I agree with Mr. Koestler » putting the great majority of Israelis in the latter eg There is a small body of Jews in Palestine who live only lik their religion, but most of the rabbis seem to put their tnfc in politics rather than in prayer, since the rebuilding of & ' began to look likely to come by human means.

dtonld be reminded, by being faced with dark questions like these, that the Jewish problem is no mere matter of this world only. In the course of 1050, Mr. Kocstler formally accepted the consequence of his opinion and announetd that lit. no longer considered himself a Jew.

Promise mid Fulfilment will be read with interest and Aiii profit by all who know rhe main facts of Palestine's n-o-at histon-, and who arc therefore in a position to know wbt-η Mr. Kocstler departs from these facts. It will be read with interest by many others.

J. J. W. MURPHY.

One of the collection of essays, which forms Three,' is oi thr rebirth of the Hebrew language. —' readers will !v> disappointed that Mr. Koestler has lid'l io .say ab-»ni it. What he sav.s is no! sympathetic. ; only point of practical interest which he makes. \ that d- aluh.ibc! s.i aild be l:itini/,rl, Still, wlia- he says i- ■ redding, if only for its bri-f hi&turv “f the moena-Ji* ' make Hebrew, after being a dead language for ; years. 4t:f. living language i a thoroughl, n: ' Ht-· :·:ΠΑ i! stit.. j! u,IS. inur-»'. <l s'.!-·:· nee.SSII? ha?«* : l'oimuizn Kn.-nagc f.τ nil the ■sib·.', tongues. s! nations of Jews who „i!ηū; jat;, l>t<L--tim sir.ee l'n' each with th* tongue in vbh-h h. wa · describ'd in the .V is of t»y. Ann*tIIB i.»« t- ' the 'sunmon ianguag; dr.uj(| Hebre w ye <' pared to «tending thas all Am*ri-ui · >:■ Latin. Y«t it ..?<■ ·>?·:,i u,,. χττ. rr. . . rr lb'ilk;

I M·. I i di-ni that »v I ' i vi? Jtw ·rej-;i-... gig w n< ? ' Mr. Koestler answers - simp·l' 'o a J!w. T ·)· π Wf-' -■ ·;·-γ- t!... s V. · ■ * . tiw iimus r; > . r s: ktif A»rhut l *Wl .w . q.o i;.^ afc,, l *h '... '... < Av., q I I ? ■, < iS ilbmtfltfoi

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