

American Minute with Bill Federer

Oil & World War I, Kaiser, Sultan, Chaim Weizmann & Birth of Modern Israel

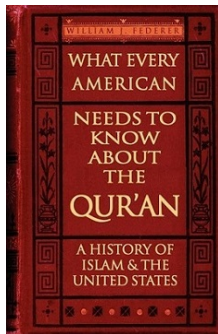
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In the course of the 1800s, the **Turkish Ottoman Empire** became weaker.

Countries broke away or were claimed by colonizing European powers... [continue reading American Minute here ...](#)



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[History of Islam and the United States](#)

Countries that **broke away** from the **Ottoman Empire** include:

- Romania, 1812;
- Moldova, 1812;

- Serbia, 1817;
- Greece, 1821-1830;
- Algeria, 1830;
- Bosnia, 1831;
- Herzegovinia, 1831;
- Egypt, 1867;
- Romania, 1877 - second time;
- Bosnia, 1878 - second time;
- Bulgaria, 1878;
- Cyprus, 1878;
- Herzegovinia, 1878 - second time;
- Tunisia, 1881;
- Italian North Africa, 1882;
- Egypt, 1882 - second time;
- Crete, 1898.



In the late 1800s, the **Ottoman Empire** was called "**the sick man of Europe.**"

When **Armenia** tried breaking away, the **Ottoman Sultan, Abdul Hamid the Second**, stopped them by massacring over

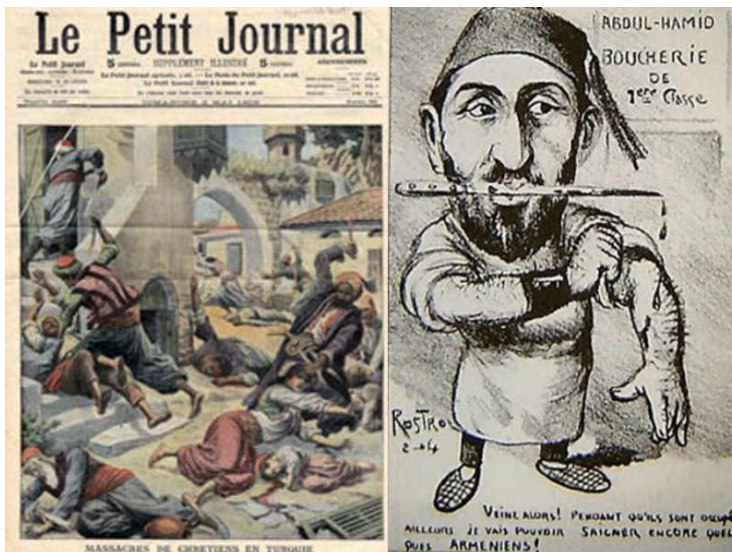
100,000 from
1894 to 1896.



President Grover Cleveland addressed Congress,
December 7, 1896:

"In **Turkey** ... rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism ...
wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of
men, women, and children, made **martyrs to their
profession of Christian faith** ...

... Outbreaks of
blind fury which
lead to murder
and pillage in
Turkey occur
suddenly and
without notice."



**Germany's
Kaiser Wilhelm
the Second**
industrialized his
nation and
needed oil.

In 1898, the
Kaiser agreed to

sell **Sultan Abdul Hamid the Second** upgraded rifles in exchange for oil.

The **Sultan** used the rifles to subdue revolts by Armenians, in many areas annihilating their population.



As part of the pact, the **Sultan** granted **Germany** the right to build the **Berlin-Baghdad Railway**, allowing Germany access Iraq's oil fields.



Sultan Abdul Hamid the Second survived an assassination attempt in 1905, but was ultimately **deposed** on January 23, 1913.



Three Pashas, known as "**The Young Turks**," staged a **coup d'état** and took control of Turkey:

- **Ismail Enver Pasha,**
- **Mehmed Talaat Pasha,** and
- **Ahmed Djemal Pasha.**

When former Ottoman territories, namely **Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, and Serbia**, tried to free members of their nationalities that were still under Turkish domination, the **First Balkan War broke out, 1912-1913.**



The response of the **Young Turks** was to **exterminate** the remaining members of those **nationalities on Turkish lands.**

The Young Turks

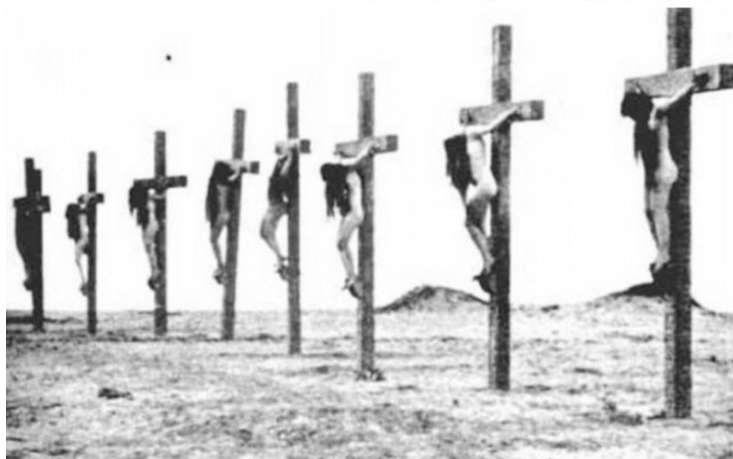
instituted a program of **"Ottomanization"** or **"Turkification"** -- to create a centralized, homogeneous nation of **one race, one language, one culture, and one religion -- Islam.**



The thought was that a **"unified" Turkey** would prevent **encroachment by European powers.**



This evolved into a tragic genocide of millions of **Armenians, Assyrians, Greeks and other minorities.**



Kaiser Wilhelm II sent military officers to train and **upgrade Turkey's military**

forces, resulting in a Ottoman-German Alliance.

German General Fritz Bronsart von Schellendorf, Chief of Staff at the Ottoman



General Headquarters, supported the **massacre of Armenians** as retribution for their "treason."



Historian Gabriele Yonan stated:

"Germany's Oriental Propaganda Department in Berlin counseled and urged the

government of the **Young Turks** to declare a **'Holy War'** and did not demand a cessation once this declaration evolved into a policy of **'annihilation of the Christians'** under conditions of Germany's 'shared responsibility.'

The 2016 movie, **"The Promise,"** starring actors Christian Bale, Oscar Isaac and Charlotte Le Bon, depicted the **Ottoman-German Alliance**, with the subsequent **Armenian genocide** in the **last days of the Ottoman Empire.**



The First Balkan War led up to World War One.

Beginning in 1914, it eventually involved more than **70 million military personnel** across the globe and resulted in over **38 million casualties**.



Allied Powers included:

- **Britain,**
- **France,**
- **Russia,**
- **Serbia,**
- **Montenegro,**
- **Belgium,**
- **Japan,**
- **Italy,**
- **Portugal,**
- **Romania,**
- **Hejaz,**
- **Greece,**
- **Thailand Siam,** and
- **the United States.**



The opposing **Central Powers** included:

- **Germany,**
- **Austria-Hungary,**
- **Bulgaria,** and
- **the Turkish Ottoman Empire.**

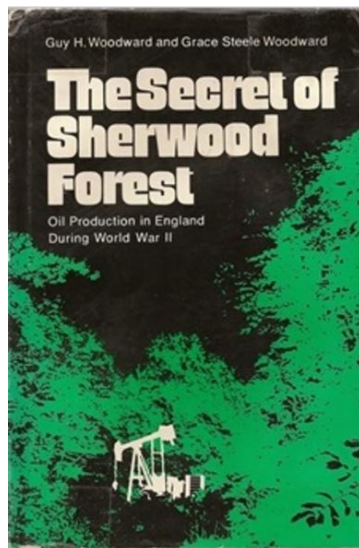
Just as **Germany** wanted **oil** from the **Middle East**, so did **Britain**.

As part of **Britain's industrialization**, **Winston Churchill** transitioned the **British Navy** from **coal** to **oil**.

Britain had lots of coal, but little **oil** - just one well, located in the **Sherwood Forest**.

In 1908, the **British** formed an **oil company** with **Iran - Persia** - the **Anglo-Iranian Oil Company**, which was later renamed **British Petroleum**, or **BP**.

Winston Churchill switched British Navy from coal to oil



Britain had only one small oil well, in Sherwood Forest.

Britain needed oil...





As **World War One** progressed, **Britain's** war effort was hindered by their **ineffective manufacturing of explosives.**

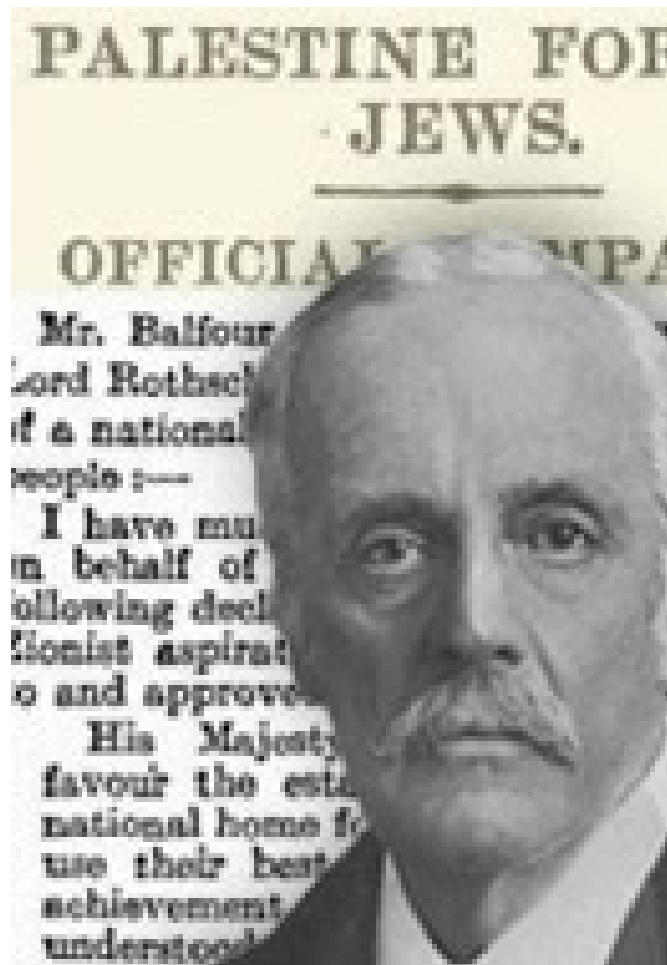
The situation suddenly changed when a **chemist** made a breakthrough in synthesizing the needed **solvent "acetone"** by using a **bacterial fermentation process.**



The chemist was **Dr. Chaim Weizmann**, born November 27, 1874.

His Jewish family had immigrated from

Russia after Tsar's Alexander III's anti-Jewish pogroms of 1881-1884, the stories of which were the basis for the famous musical *Fiddler on the Roof*.



In gratitude for **Dr. Chaim Weizmann's** significant contributions to the nation's military, Britain's Foreign Secretary **Lord Arthur Balfour** issued the **Balfour Declaration**, November 2, 1917, establishing a home for Jews in the former Turkish land now under British control.

In his autobiography, *Trial and Error*, 1949, **Dr. Weizmann**

recounted his response to **Lord Balfour's** initial offer of giving Jews the **British controlled country of Uganda:**

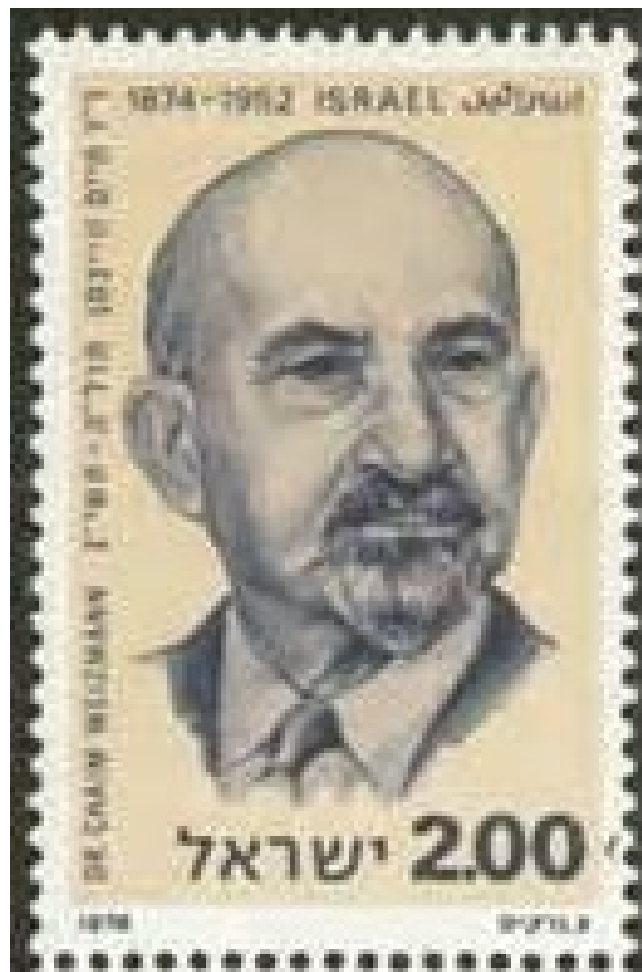
"Mr. Balfour, supposing I was to offer you Paris instead of London, would you take it?"

He sat up, looked at me, and answered: 'But **Dr. Weizmann,** we have London.' 'That is true,' I said, 'but we had **Jerusalem** when London was a marsh.'

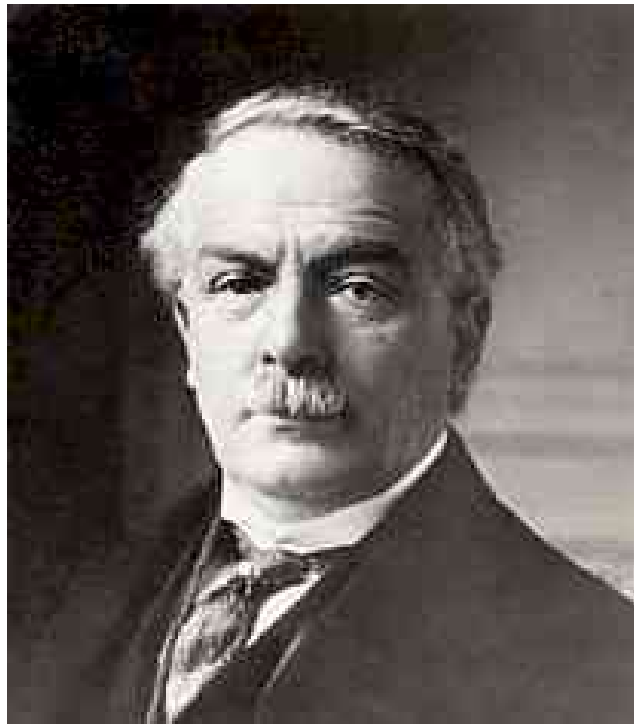
... He ... said two things which I remember vividly.

The first was: 'Are there many Jews who think like you?' I answered: 'I believe I speak the mind of millions of Jews whom you will never see and who cannot speak for themselves' ...

To this he said: 'If that is so you will one day be a force.'



British Prime Minister Lloyd-George had met with **Chaim Weizmann** in 1916, writing in his ***War Memoirs:***



"**Weizmann** - explained his aspirations as to the repatriation of the **Jews** to the sacred land they had made famous.

That was the fount and origin of the famous declaration about the **National Home for the Jews in Palestine ...**

As soon as I became **Prime Minister** I talked the whole matter over with **Mr Balfour**, who was then **Foreign Secretary.**"

In January of 1919, thirty-two nations met at the **Paris Peace Conference** where they agreed to the **Treaty of Versailles** and planned the **League of Nations.**



Delegates formally determined the fate of **post-war Europe**, intending to follow **Woodrow**

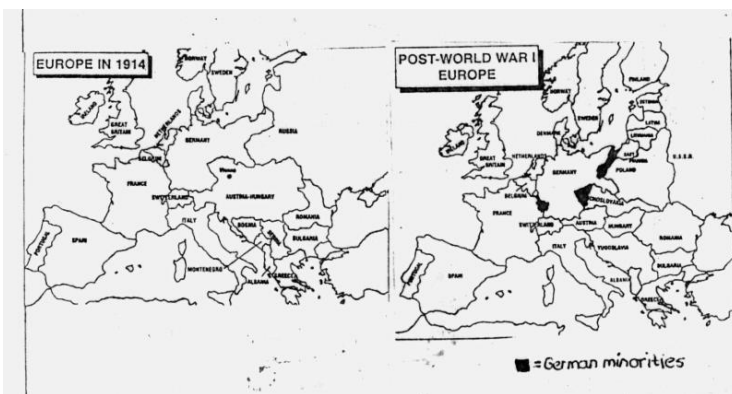
Wilson's 14 Points and the principle of self-determination, where people of different ethnic backgrounds would be allowed to determine their own fate.



After World War One, the lands which had previously been controlled by the defeated **Central Powers** of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Turkish Ottoman Empire, were divided up.

Out of the defeated lands were created **new homelands** for:

- Poles,
- Czechs,
- Slovaks,
- Lithuanians,
- Latvians,



- Estonians,
- Finns,
- Hungarians,
- Slovenes,
- Serbs,
- Bosnians,
- Montenegrins and
- Croats.

The British Empire promised **Kurdish leader Mahmood Al-Hafeed** that the **Kurds** would get **their own homeland** if they fought against the **Ottomans** in **Sulaimaniyyah**,



but afterwards, **Britain** backed away from its promise and **exiled Mahmood Al-Hafeed to India**.

Britain signed the **Lausanne Treaty** in 1924, in which they completely abandoned the promise to recognize an independent **Kurdistan**, leaving **Kurds** as minorities in **Turkey, Syria** and **Iraq**.

This was in accordance with the theory that patriotic **"nationalism"** was dangerous, so the **new nations carved out after World War One** would intentionally contain **opposing**



NATIONALISM

Rivalries due to militarism & imperialism increased nationalism among European powers

European rivals tried to maintain a balance of power while also trying to overpower each other

"European Balance of Power, 1914"

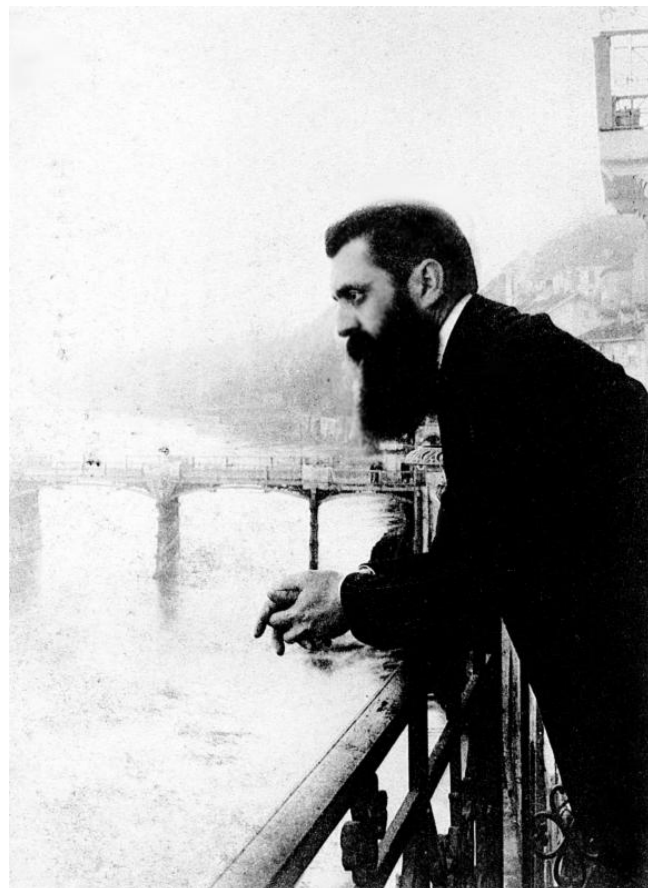
ethnic and religious groups.

This left **built-in divisions** which would prevent the people in these new countries from unifying, thus preventing a recurrence of "**nationalism.**"

The **Balfour Declaration** gave an area called the **British Mandate** to the **Jews**, stretching from Lebanon and Syria in the North; to Egypt and Arabia in the South; from the Mediterranean in the East; to Iraq in the West.



The inspiration for **Jews**, who had been quietly resettling in their homeland for decades, came from **Theodore Herzl's Zionist movement.**



The Zionist movement

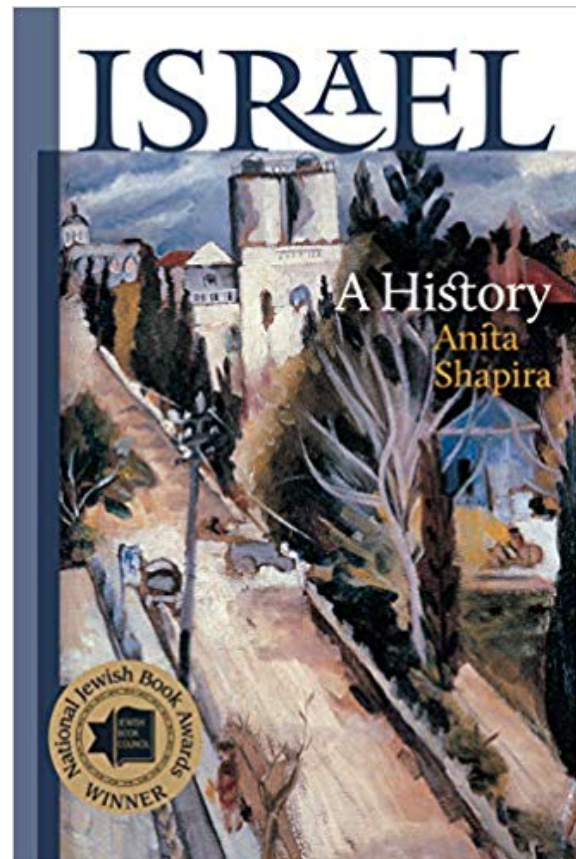


initially grew out of America's 19th century **Second Great Awakening Religious Revival** where some **evangelical Christians**

preached **millennialism**, and that **Jewish resettlement** was necessary before the coming of **Christ** and the **Advent of the Millennium Kingdom**.

Anita Shapira wrote in *Israel a History* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2014, p15):

"The idea of the **Jews returning to their ancient homeland** as the first step to world redemption seems to have **originated among a specific group of evangelical English Protestants** that flourished in England in the 1840s; they **passed this notion onto Jewish circles**."



Geoffrey Alderman wrote in the *Jewish Chronicle*, November 8, 2012:

"The **Balfour Declaration** was born out of

religious sentiment. **Arthur Balfour** was a Christian mystic who believed that the Almighty had chosen him to be an instrument of the Divine Will, the purpose of which was to **restore the Jews to their ancient homeland** — perhaps as a precursor to the **Second Coming of the Messiah**.



The Declaration was thus intended to assist in the **fulfillment of biblical prophecy**. This appealed to **Lloyd George**, whose private immorality did not prevent him from believing in the **prophecies of a Bible** he knew inside out."

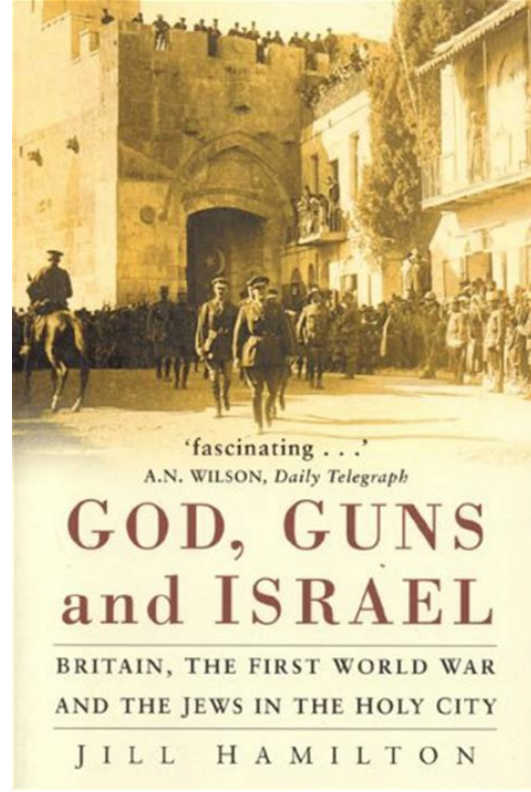


Anti-semitism and persecution of Jews increased in Eastern Europe and Russia in the 1800s.

This contributed to Jewish leaders becoming convinced that **the only safe haven for the Jews was to have their own state**.

Britain's promise during

World War I was, that if Jews worldwide, particularly in America, would **politically and financially support Britain against the German-Ottoman Alliance**, then after the war, **Britain would support a Jewish state** carved out of the defeated Ottoman Empire.

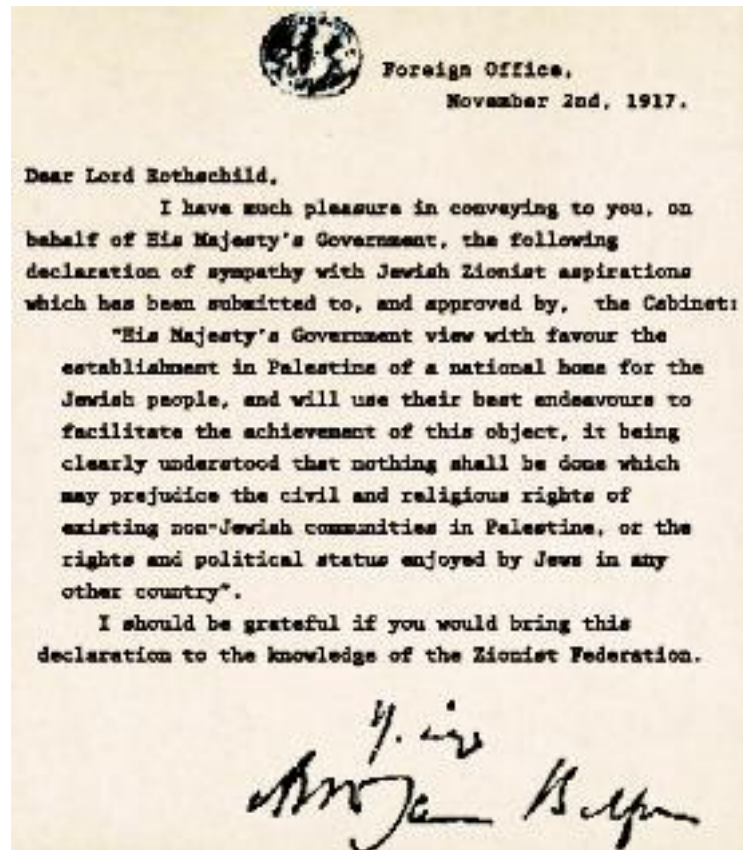


Lord Balfour addressed a Jewish gathering, February 7, 1918:

"My personal hope is that the **Jews will make good in Palestine** and eventually found a **Jewish state**. It is up to them now; we have given them their great opportunity."

In 1919, **Lord Balfour** wrote to **Lord George Curzon**:

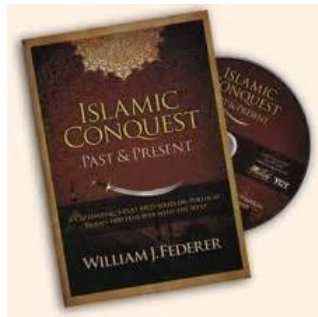
"In **Palestine** we do not propose



even to go through the form of consulting the wishes of the present inhabitants of the country ...

The **Four Great Powers** are committed to

Zionism. And **Zionism**, be it right or wrong, good or bad, is rooted in **age-long traditions**, in present needs, in **future hopes**, of far profounder import than the desires and prejudices of the 700,000 Arabs who now inhabit that ancient land."

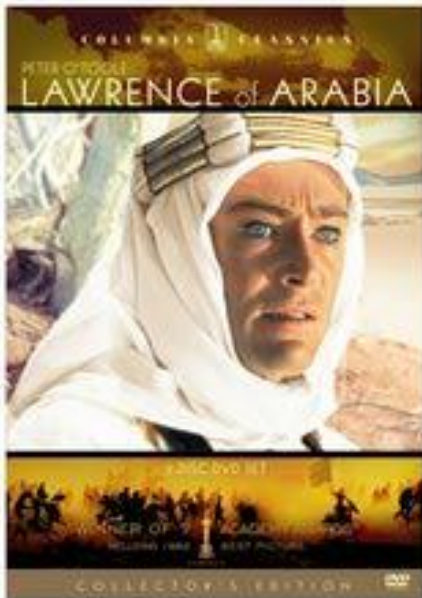


[Islamic Conquest-Past and Present \(DVD\)](#)

Confusing the situation during World War I, was an obscure **British lieutenant** serving in Cairo, **T.E. Lawrence**.

He had been sent off to assess if **undisciplined Arab tribes**, led by **Faisal** and **Abdullah**, sons of the **Hashemite Sharif of Mecca Hussein bin Ali**,

were capable of helping the British fight the Ottoman Turks.



This was portrayed in the 1962 film *Lawrence of Arabia*, starring Peter O'Toole.

Instead of simply reporting back, **T.E. Lawrence** took it upon himself to lie to the **Arabs**, promising them that if they would join the **British** in

fighting the **Turks**, they would get the land in the **Middle East**, as he wrote in *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, 1922:



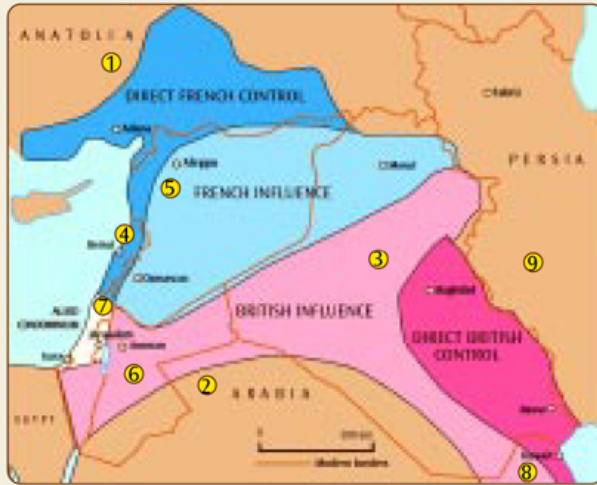
"I risked the **fraud**, on my conviction that **Arab help was necessary** to our cheap and speedy victory in the East, and that **better we win and break our word** than lose."

In 1919, **Lord Balfour** admitted in a confidential memo, that because of the desperate situation in World War I, **Britain** allowed such **perfidious insinuations made to the Arabs to persist**, though **Britain never intended on keeping them**:

"So far as **Palestine** is concerned, the Powers ... made ... no declaration of policy which, at least in the letter, they have not **always intended to violate**."

Lawrence's unauthorized promises conflicted with a **Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916** between **Britain, France and Russia** for governing the **post-war Middle East and Turkey**, thus he inadvertently **laid**

1916 SYKES-PICOT MIDDLE EAST PARTITION



MODERN COUNTRIES AND DATES OF INDEPENDENCE

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① 1923 -- TURKEY | ⑤ 1946 -- SYRIA (FROM FRANCE) |
| ② 1932 -- SAUDI ARABIA
(UNIFICATION OF THE KINGDOM) | ⑥ 1946 -- JORDAN (FROM UK) |
| ③ 1932 -- IRAQ
(FROM LEAGUE OF NATIONS BRITISH
MANDATE) | ⑦ 1948 -- ISRAEL (FROM UK MANDATE) |
| ④ 1943 -- LEBANON (FROM FRANCE) | ⑧ 1961 -- KUWAIT (FROM UK) |
| | ⑨ 1979 -- IRAN
(ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN PROCLAIMED) |

the groundwork for future land disputes, especially after the fall of Russia from the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

When **Russia's Czar was overthrown** in the 1917, the **Bolsheviks** shocked Britain by turning against

the post-war plan.

The **Bolsheviks** caused Britain international embarrassment by **publishing the secret Sykes-Picot Agreement**.

Democrat President Woodrow Wilson, while advocating self-determination for areas freed from Ottoman control, expressed **enthusiastic support of Israel**, as he wrote to **Rabbi Stephen A. Wise**, 1918:



"I think all Americans will be deeply moved by the report that ... the **Weizmann commission** has been able to lay

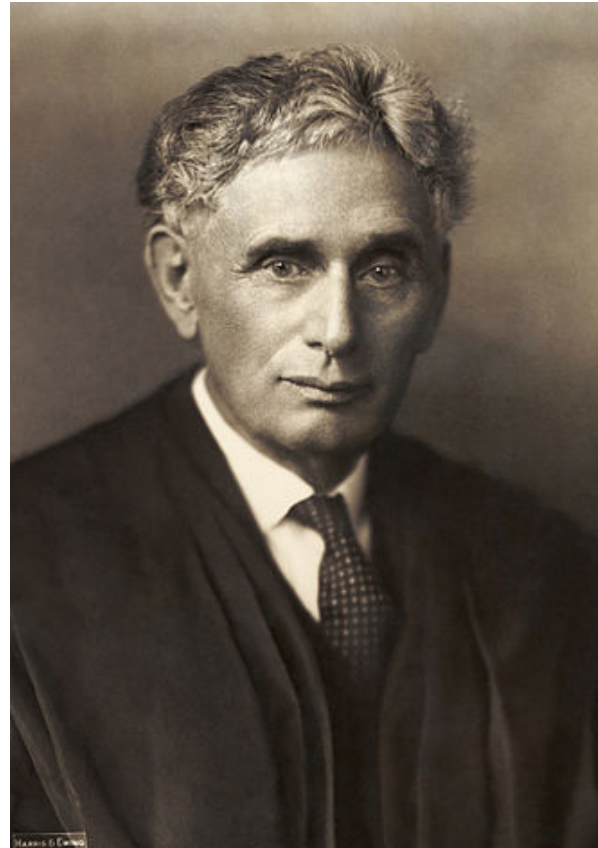
the foundation of the **Hebrew University at Jerusalem.**"



Rabbi Stephen A. Wise described **Woodrow Wilson**: "He is one of the great presidents of American history."

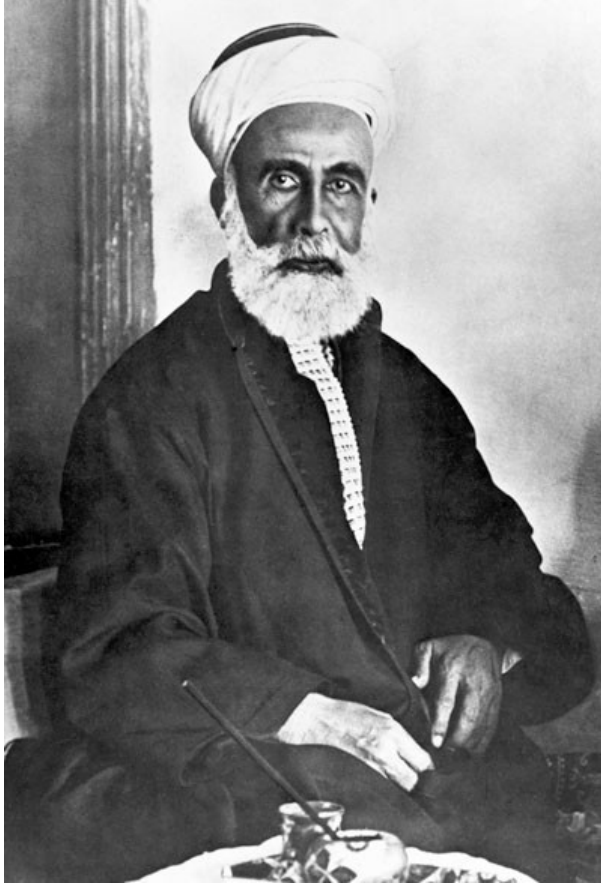
Justice Louis Brandeis, who was nominated by **Woodrow Wilson** to the U.S. Supreme Court, told **Reformed Rabbis** in April 1915:

"The undying longing of **Jews for Palestine** is a fact of deepest significance; that it is a manifestation in the struggle for existence by **an ancient people** which has established **its right to live**, a people whose **three thousand years of civilization** has produced a faith, culture and individuality which enable it to contribute largely **in the future, as it has in the past.**"



During World War I, the **Hashemite Sharif of Mecca Hussein ibn Ali**, who cooperated with the British in leading the **Arab Revolt** against the **Turks**, stated in 1918:

"The resources of the



country are still virgin soil and will be developed by the **Jewish immigrants** ... That the country - is - for **its original sons**, for all their differences, a **sacred and beloved homeland.**"

Hussein ibn-Ali's son, Faisal ibn-Husseini, declared himself King of Syria and Iraq.



King Faisal represented the **Arab nations** at the **Paris Peace Conference**, and signed the **Faisal-Weizmann**

Agreement,
January 3, 1919,
adopting the
Balfour
principles:



"Article Four- - All necessary measures shall be taken to encourage and stimulate **immigration of Jews into Palestine** on a large scale, and as quickly as possible to **settle Jewish immigrants** upon the land through closer settlement and intensive cultivation of the soil."

King Faisal wrote a letter, March 3, 1919, to **Felix Frankfurter**, who was later nominated to the U.S. Supreme Court by **Franklin D. Roosevelt**. The letter stated:



"We feel that the **Arabs and Jews are cousins** in having suffered similar oppressions at the hands of powers stronger than themselves ...

We **Arabs**, especially the educated among us look with the deepest sympathy on the **Zionist movement** ...

... We will wish
the **Jews** a most

hearty welcome
home ...

With the chiefs of
your movement,
especially with **Dr.
Weizmann**, we ...
continue to have
the closest
relations. He has
been a great helper of our cause, and I hope the **Arabs**
may soon be in a position to make the **Jews** some return
for their kindness ...



... Our two
movements
complete one
another. **The
Jewish
movement** is
national and not
imperialist. Our
movement is
national and not
imperialist, and
there is room in
Syria for us both ...



People ... less responsible than our leaders ... have been
trying to **exploit the local difficulties** that must
necessarily arise in Palestine ... **to make capital out of
what they call our differences.**"

Felix Frankfurter
replied:

"ROYAL HIGHNESS:
Allow me ... to
acknowledge your
recent letter with deep



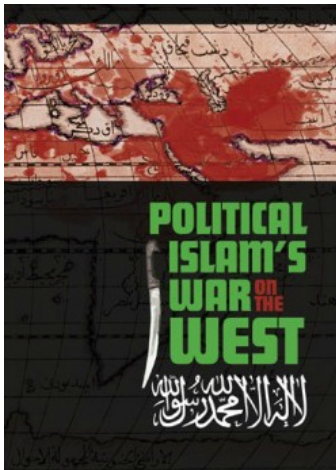
appreciation.

Those of us who come from the United States have already been gratified by the friendly relations ... between you and the **Zionist leaders**, particularly **Dr. Weizmann** ...

We knew that the aspirations of the **Arab and the Jewish peoples** were parallel, that each aspired to re-establish its nationality

in its **own homeland**, each making its own distinctive contribution to civilization, each seeking its own peaceful mode of life ...

The Arabs and Jews are neighbors in territory; we cannot but live side by side as friends."



[DVD Political Islam's War on the West](#)

In 1920, a hastily convened **San Remo Conference** gave France a **"mandate"** to

oversee post-war Syria.

France immediately invaded and expelled Faisal, leaving him only the **King of Iraq**.

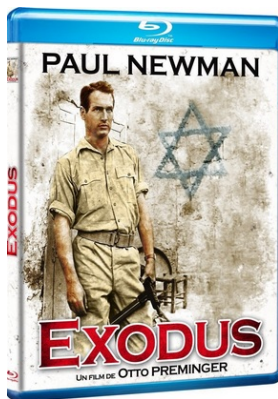


Faisal's brother, **Abdullah**, planned to mount an attack, but **Winston Churchill** persuaded him not to, agreeing instead to recognize **Abdullah as King** of a part of the

British protectorate which had **previously been given to the Jews**.

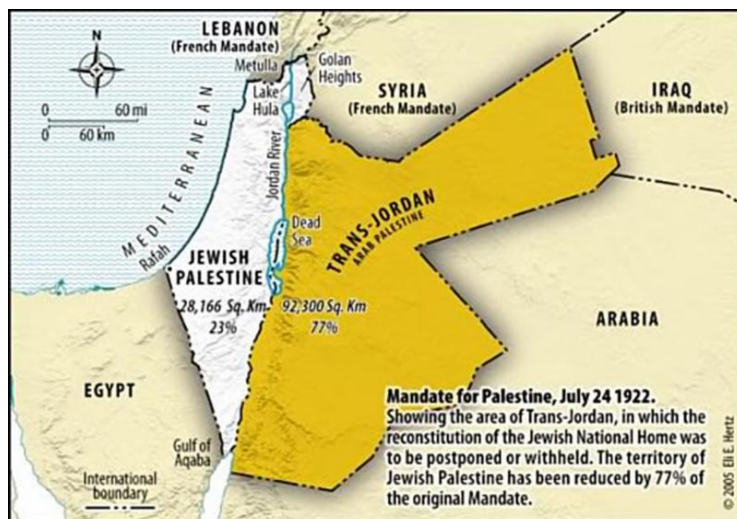
It was named "**Transjordan**" as it was on the other side of the **Jordan River**.

After World War I, in an **abrupt about-face against the Jews**, Britain issued **White Papers** in **1922** deterring further Jewish resettlement of their homeland.

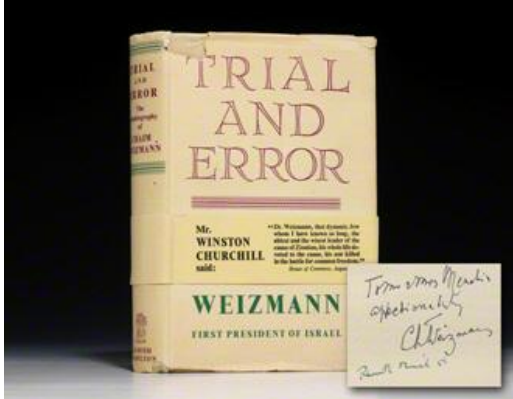


The 1960 movie "**Exodus**," starring **Paul Newman**, depicted this period in Israel's history.

The proposal to split Israel's land was ironically instigated by Britain's **anti-Zionist Jews**.



Chaim Weizmann referred to these **anti-Zionist Jews**, which included **Claude Montefiore**, **Lord Reading**,



Edwin Montagu and Lucien Wolf, in his autobiography, *Trial and Error*, 1949:

"Their **secular** representative, the secretary of the Conjoint Committee, was **Mr. Lucien Wolf** ... in

whom the **opposition to Zionism** was a mixture of principle and of **personal idiosyncrasy** ...

He resented the rise of what he called **'foreign Jews' in England**, looked upon the Foreign Office as his patrimony -- inherited estate -- **he was of an old Anglo-Jewish family** -- and put me down as a **poacher** ...

Zionism was in his view a purely East European movement ... **beneath the notice of respectable British Jews**.



It was ... impossible for him to understand that English non-Jews did not look upon his **anti-Zionism** as the hallmark of a superior loyalty.

It was never borne in on him that men like **Balfour, Churchill, Lloyd George**, were **deeply religious**, and **believed in the Bible**, that to them the **return of the**

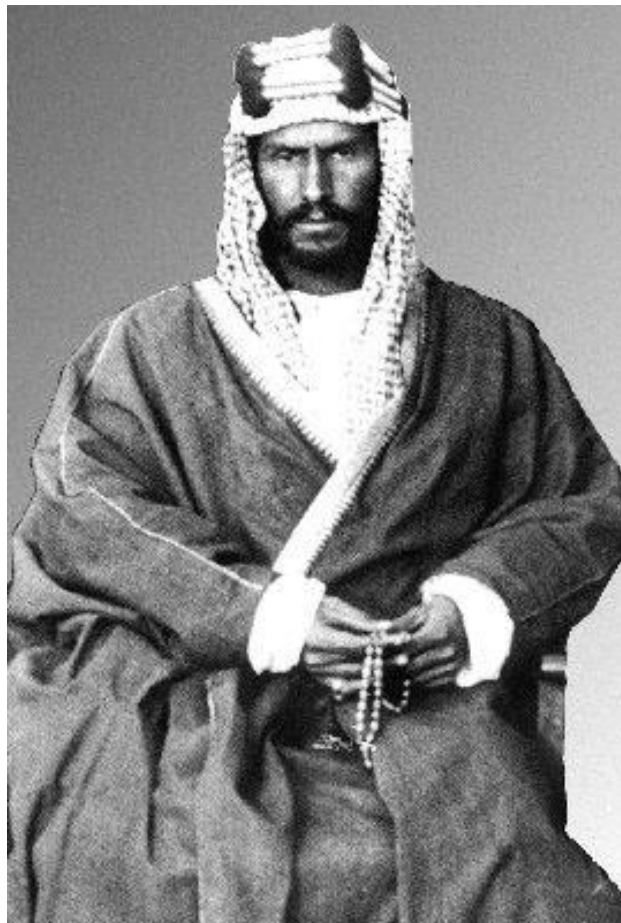
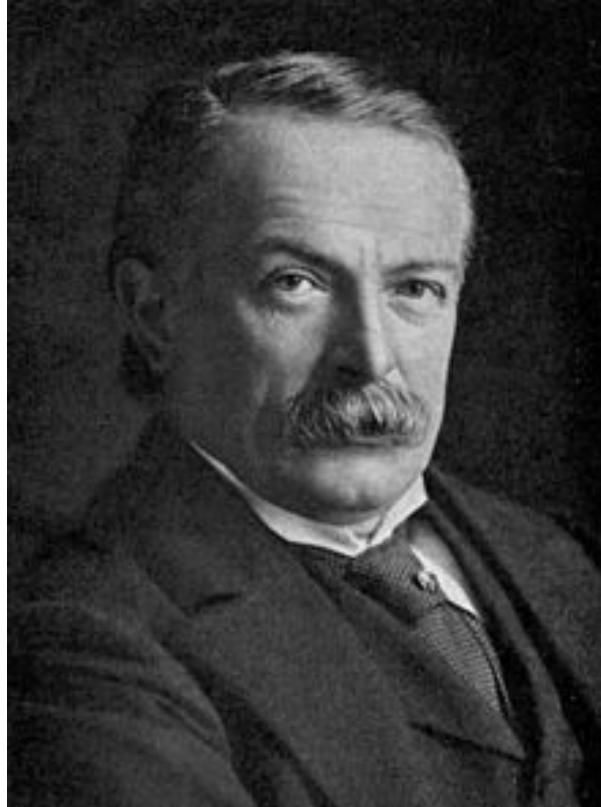
Jewish people to Palestine was a reality, so that we Zionists represented to them a great tradition for which they had enormous respect ..."

Weizmann continued:

"I remember **Prime Minister Lloyd George** saying to me, a few days before the issuance of the **Balfour Declaration**:

'I know that with the issuance of this **Declaration** I shall please one group of **Jews** and displease another.

I have decided to please your group because you stand for a great idea.'"



Meanwhile, in Arabia, **Abdul Aziz of the House of Saud**, allied himself with fundamentalist **Wahhabi - Salafi - movement** to oust **Ali of Hejaz**, the eldest son of Hashemite **Sharif of Mecca Hussein ibn-Ali**, and the brother of **King Faisal of Iraq** and **King Abdullah of Transjordan**.

In 1924, **Saudi King Abdul Aziz** officially ended the relatively

moderate Hashemite rule of Arabia -- a role they held since the 10th century.

Now called **"Saudi" Arabia**, it was still of relatively little worth geography till 1937, when **John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company of California** discovered oil there.



Within a few decades, **Saudi Arabia** went from the **poorest Muslim country to the richest**, and resulted in an **international realignment in world politics.**

An **Arabian-American Oil Company** was formed called **"Aramco."**



King Abdul Aziz ibn Saud practiced Islamic polygamy, having many wives and 45 sons.

With his new found wealth, he began to spread the **fundamentalist Wahhabi - Salafi - Sharia version of Islam**, which



has the goal of establishing global **Caliphate of Islamic Sharia domination**.

Arab wealth began to **buy** support of **Western politicians**.

Meanwhile, **World War Two** began in 1939, involving more than 30 countries and



over 100 million people.

Fatalities are estimated as high as 85 million, making it the deadliest war in human history.

During the war, millions of **Jews** were persecuted and killed in Europe by **Hitler's National Socialist Workers Party**.



Hitler initially expelled **Jews** from Europe, from where many found a way to their ancient homeland.

The Grand Mufti

of Jerusalem, **Haj Amin al-Husseini**, traveled to Berlin and met with **Hitler** on November 28, 1941, confirming their mutual hatred of "the English, the Jews, and the Communists."



Haj Amin al-Husseini insisted **Hitler** publicly commit to "the elimination of the Jewish national home."



During World War II, Democrat President **Franklin Roosevelt** coined the name "United

Nations" for the Allied countries working together against the Axis Powers.

Roosevelt explained that the goal of this new organization included protecting Jews, March 24, 1944:



"The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist ...

In one of the blackest crimes of all history -- begun by the Nazis ... the wholesale systematic murder of the **Jews** of Europe goes on unabated ... Hundreds of thousands of **Jews** ... are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend ...

The United Nations have made it clear that they will pursue the guilty ... All who knowingly take part in the deportation of **Jews** to their death ... are equally guilty with the executioner."

On November 11, 1942, **President Franklin Roosevelt** complimented the **Jewish Theological Seminary of America**:

"A victory of the United Nations is to be a world of enduring peace ...

founded on renewed
loyalty to the spiritual
values ...

In cooperation with
**Catholic, Jewish, and
Protestant** scholars ... it
will in time, I trust,
become an increasingly
powerful instrument for
**enlightening men of all
faiths."**



Near the end of
World War II,
February 4-11,
1945, **President
Franklin D.
Roosevelt** met
with **British Prime
Minister Winston
Churchill** and
**Soviet leader
Josef Stalin** at
the **Yalta**

Conference to decide how to divide up post-war Europe.

Roosevelt, being
in a feeble
condition just two
months before his
death, capitulated
to **Stalin's**
demand that
millions of
**Eastern
Europeans** be

dominated by the totalitarian **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.**



Soviets wanted to **control** new nations which were **formed out of former German, French and English colonies.**



They sent **KGB agents** into these new nations to do **critical theory -- dividing populations into racial, ethnic, religious, economic groups and pitting them against each other to create domestic chaos.**

This allowed **socialist puppet leaders** to **promise solutions** involving **emergency power grabs.**

Roosevelt warned November 1, 1940:

“Whoever seeks to **set one nationality against another,** seeks to degrade all nationalities.

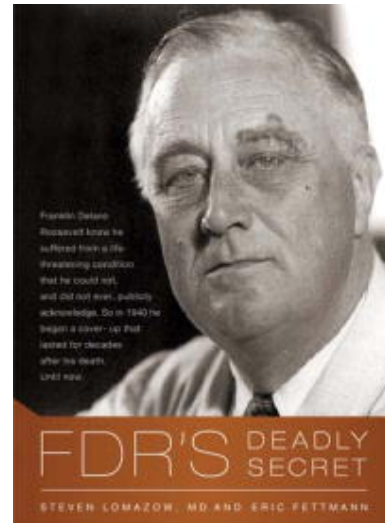
Whoever **seeks to set one**

race against another seeks to enslave all races."



Roosevelt stated January 2, 1942:

“Remember the NAZI technique: ‘**Pit race against race**, religion against religion, prejudice against prejudice. **Divide and conquer!**’”



On his way home from the disastrous Yalta Conference, in declining health, **Franklin Roosevelt** stopped in Saudi Arabia to meet with **King Abdul**

Aziz ibn Saud on the *USS Quincy* in the Suez Canal, February 14, 1945.

Roosevelt's intention was to persuade the **Saudi King** to **support Jewish immigration to Palestine.**

King Abdul Aziz slaughtered a

goat on deck for their meal, then blindsided **Roosevelt**, pressuring him to abandon his planned support of a Jewish homeland.



Saudi King Abdul Aziz then persuaded the ailing **Roosevelt** to make a secret oil-for-security agreement, where the United States would supply military assistance, training and built a

military base in Arabia in exchange for **secure access to Saudi oil**.

The **Saudi King** followed up with a letter to **Roosevelt**, who wrote back, April 5, 1945, promising that the United States would not to recognize a Jewish State.

One week later, **Roosevelt** was dead of his illnesses.



The next

STATE OF ISRAEL IS BORN

The first independent Jewish State in 19 centuries was born in Tel Aviv as the British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately subjected to the test of fire. As "Medinat Yisrael" (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews. At the same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accept recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was divided by Muslim armies from the south, east and north, and Tel Aviv was raided from the air. On Friday the United Nations Special Assembly adjourned after adopting a resolution to appoint a mediator.

Most Crowded Hours in Palestine's History

Between Thursday night and the morning Palestine was crisscrossed by all standards used to measure the most crowded hours in its history.

The Jewish population there was the largest ever in the history of the land. The British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately subjected to the test of fire. As "Medinat Yisrael" (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews. At the same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accept recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was divided by Muslim armies from the south, east and north, and Tel Aviv was raided from the air. On Friday the United Nations Special Assembly adjourned after adopting a resolution to appoint a mediator.

Jews Take Over Security Zones

The British mandate over Palestine was terminated at midnight on Friday, and the Jewish population there was the largest ever in the history of the land. The British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately subjected to the test of fire. As "Medinat Yisrael" (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews. At the same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accept recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was divided by Muslim armies from the south, east and north, and Tel Aviv was raided from the air. On Friday the United Nations Special Assembly adjourned after adopting a resolution to appoint a mediator.

Egyptian Air Force Spitfires Bomb Tel Aviv, One Shot Down

At least one Spitfire was shot down in the attack on Tel Aviv. The British mandate over Palestine was terminated at midnight on Friday, and the Jewish population there was the largest ever in the history of the land. The British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately subjected to the test of fire. As "Medinat Yisrael" (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews. At the same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accept recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was divided by Muslim armies from the south, east and north, and Tel Aviv was raided from the air. On Friday the United Nations Special Assembly adjourned after adopting a resolution to appoint a mediator.

U.S. Recognizes Jewish State

The United States recognized the State of Israel as the first of the great powers to do so. The British mandate over Palestine was terminated at midnight on Friday, and the Jewish population there was the largest ever in the history of the land. The British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately subjected to the test of fire. As "Medinat Yisrael" (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews. At the same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accept recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was divided by Muslim armies from the south, east and north, and Tel Aviv was raided from the air. On Friday the United Nations Special Assembly adjourned after adopting a resolution to appoint a mediator.

President, Harry S Truman, immediately proceeded with plans to recognize the State of Israel.

The United Nations Charter

was signed June 26, 1945, by 51 member nations.

One of its first acts was the recognition of the State of Israel in 1948.

The negotiator of the Middle East Armistice Agreement was Ralph Bunche, the African American diplomat who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950 for his efforts.



Bunche Beach in Fort Myers, Florida is named for him.

On November 29, 1948, Democrat **President Harry S Truman** wrote to **Dr. Chaim Weizmann**, the first President of Israel:



"I remember well our conversations about the Negeb ... I agree fully with your estimate of the importance of the area to **Israel**, and **I deplore any attempt to take it away from Israel.**

I had thought that my position would have been clear to all the world, particularly in the light of the specific wording of the **Democratic Party platform.**"

Though **dropped** from the current Party platform, the **1948 Democrat Party Platform** stated:



Democratic Party Platform of 1948

July 12, 1948

We pledge full recognition to the State of Israel. We affirm our pride that the United States under the leadership of President Truman played a leading role in the adoption of the resolution of November 29, 1947, by the United Nations General Assembly for the creation of a Jewish State.

We approve the claims of the State of Israel to the boundaries set forth in the United Nations resolution of November 29th and consider that modifications thereof should be made only if fully acceptable to the State of Israel.

We look forward to the admission of the State of Israel to the United Nations and its full participation in the international community of nations. We pledge appropriate aid to the State of Israel in developing its economy and resources.

We favor the revision of the arms embargo to accord to the State of Israel the right of self-defense. We pledge ourselves to work for the modification of any resolution of the United Nations to the extent that it may prevent any such revision.

"President Truman, by granting immediate recognition to Israel, led the world in extending friendship and welcome to a people who have long sought and justly deserve freedom and independence.

... We pledge full recognition to the State of Israel.

... We affirm our pride that the

United States under the leadership of **President Truman** played a leading role in the adoption of the resolution of November 29, 1947, by the United Nations General Assembly for the creation of a Jewish State.



... We approve the claims of the **State of Israel** to the boundaries set forth in the United Nations resolution of November 29th and consider that modifications thereof should be made only if fully acceptable to the **State of Israel**.



We look forward to the admission of the **State of Israel** to the United Nations and its full participation in the international community of nations.

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We favor the revision of the arms embargo to accord to the **State of Israel the right of self-defense.**"

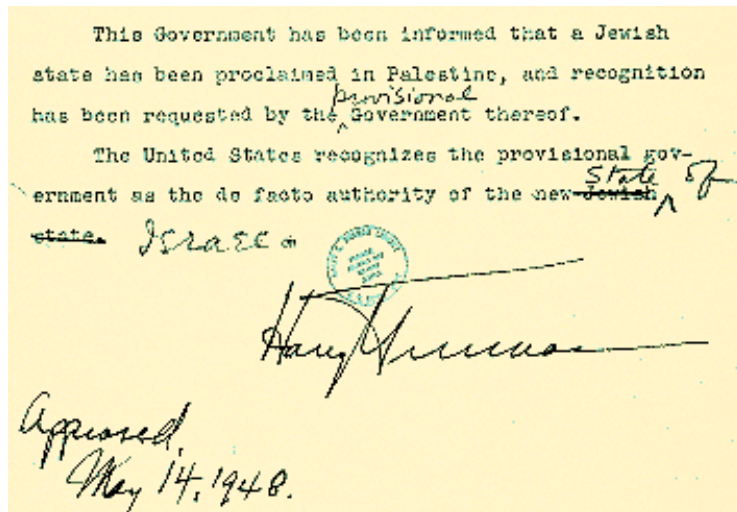


Harry S Truman recorded in his book, *Memoirs-Volume Two: Years of Trial and Hope*, 1956, of a note he had written to an assistant:

"I surely wish God Almighty would

give the Children of Israel an Isaiah, the Christians a St. Paul, and the Sons of Ishmael a peep at the Golden Rule."

President Truman concluded his letter to Israel's President **Dr. Chaim Weizmann**, November 29, 1948:



"I have interpreted my re-election as a mandate ... to carry out ... the plank on **Israel** ... In closing, I want to tell you how happy and impressed I have been at the remarkable progress made by the new **State of Israel.**"

Dr. Chaim Weizmann had stated:

"I think that the **God of Israel** is with us."



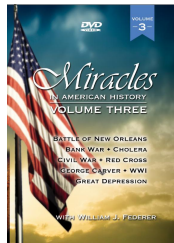
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