PALESTINE MANDATE DEFATED IN LORDS

British Government's Policy Is Condemned, 60 to 29, Despite Balfour's First Plea There.

HE POINTS TO HIS ACTIONS

Fears That Zionists Would Usurp Political Power Are Unfounded, He Says.


Special Cable To THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 21.—The Earl of Balfour made his first official speech in the House of Lords this evening in circumstances of unprecedented interest with an unfortunate result. The die-hards did not treat him kindly and the Government was defeated 60 to 29. He had to reply to a sessional motion that the mandate of Palestine on the ground that it violated the pledges given by the Government to the Jewish people and was opposed to the wishes of the majority of the House of Commons, and he promised to submit his case to the League of Nations.

Lord Islington said that if the mandate was ratified it would impose on Britain the responsibility of a trusteeship for a Zionist political predominance in which America and the other associated and allied powers, with the assent and approval of the League of Nations and their government, were to be safeguarded. He said, was a distortion of the mandatory system. A small proportion of the population would be given preferential treatment, and the authority was to be imposed by being made to comply with the pledges given by the Government. The mandate was a sect, but not a large gathering of peers to hear Lord Balfour address the House for the first time.

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Lord Balfour did not find himself in the watches of theCompany, although the Lords gave him a hearty cheer at the outset. He declared that France would not countenance a Jewish settlement in Palestine, and that Israel was not the product of the Jewish state in Palestine.

A declaration of the right to settle in areas where the Jews are a minority is not the right of the whole people of that area, and if the Jews were not to be allowed to settle in Palestine, he said, it was impossible to establish a Jewish home in Palestine without giving to the Jewish organization political power over the Arab races.

That was a poor compliment, he said, to British government and the League of Nations. He could not imagine any political interests being exalted.

The presence of the country could only be developed to the extent as the mandate was quashed and settlement was settled its members would come forward and help in the development of the situation in Palestine.

Under the British mandate no form of tyranny, racial or religious, would ever be permitted," he declared. The resources of the country could only be developed to the extent as the mandate was quashed and settlement was settled its members would come forward and help in the development of the situation in Palestine.

"It is not going to be a great specula-

tion, investment that will prove itself exciting on the Stock Exchanges of Lon-

don and New York, it is going to be carried out by those who desire to do good things, who wish to play a new game, rather than for the purpose of reaping dividends,"

Lord Balfour defended the Rubenstein

Continued on Page Four.


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Palestine Mandate Defeated in Lords

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

concessions, and said the whole scheme had been explained in the most critical spirit by the experts of the Colonial Office. They were quite unanimous that the terms and character of the undertakings were such that no better contract could have been obtained. There was an irresistible and undue favoritism in it, and if it could be carried into effect it would give economic advantages to Palestine which could be obtained in no other manner.

In replying to the charge that Britain had been unjust to the Arab forces, Lord Balfour pointed to the fact that it had been mainly through the British that the Arab race had been freed from Turkish rule. The policy of the allied power’s political council continues to be most helpful to the Arab population.

Finally, after quoting Lord Islington’s declaration that he had no feeling against the Jews, Lord Balfour said that he had no prejudice in their favor. He submitted that this was a partial solution of the great Jewish problem and he concluded:

“We are giving the Jews something of a local habitation and a home where they may develop in peace and quiet under British administration, which hitherto they have been compelled from the very nature of the case to bring to fruition in countries which knew not their language and belong not to their race.”

This eloquent claim did not placate Lord Islington and his friends. Lord Sydenham proved himself an advocate of Turkish rule. Lord Laming and Lord Buckmaster from different points of view demanded greater consideration for the Arabs.

The Government whip did not appear to have made any special efforts to obtain a majority. When Lord Islington challenged on his motion, therefore, he gained an easy victory. It was a blow for the League of Nations.

LONDON, June 21 (Associated Press).—The defeat in the House of Lords is not expected to involve the resignation of the British Government, but it is considered as damaging to the Government’s scheme. The Government will do, as it does, after similar incidents in both houses of Parliament. It probably will have some influence, however, on the Government’s subsequent policy.

Something may develop tomorrow in the House of Commons when Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Unionist, raises debate on the question of the concession to Pincus Ruthenberg for harnessing the Jordan River, and Secretary for the Colonies Churchill is expected to make an important statement.