

their waterpots, cutting wood, doing the work around. If we would go up to one of these women and ask her the way to the place where we wanted to go, we were more apt to be told a lie than to be told the truth, because what they wanted was to be rid of us just as quick as possible lest their men see them talking to strange men.

Be we'd go down the road 2 or 3 miles, and there we'd come to a Jewish village where some people with great effort had come from Poland or from Russia and established a town, and there we would find things looking much like they would in towns at that time in this country. In the Arab towns the women had their long skirts and veils; in the Jewish towns they had their short skirts and painted faces and you felt almost as though ~~w~~ you were on the East side of New York. The culture contrast was one which would take a great deal of grace for people to learn to get along together.

Then came the great holocaust of World War II, where the results of this literature such as I was sent yesterday was made evident in attitudes toward Jews, and thousands and thousands were uprooted from their homes; other thousands were killed and the people looked to Palestine for a possible homeland.

The British very cleverly promised the Jews and the Arabs every-~~thing~~ thing if only they would both help them to win the war. So in World War I, the Arabs helped the British _____ the Turkish Empire, and the British felt safe in offering them everything in the world, because they knew they did not have to have it in writing, they could say what they wanted to. But in dealing with the Jews they were very careful. The inventor of TNT made his invention available to Great Britain in WW I and that was one of the decisive things in the British winning that war. But in order to show their gratitude they said, What shall we give you. And he said, I would like to have a Jewish homeland in Palestine. So they made the