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8

Box
3

Folder
169

American Zionist Emergency Council, Committee of Eight, 1945-1946.

October 26, 1945

AH

MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMITTEE OF EIGHT

You must know, by now, that the Palestine Resolution was re-introduced in the Senate at noon today. This was done without my approval. On Thursday, I instructed Mr. Leo Sack to see both Senators Wagner and Taft and to impress upon them again that the resolution was not to be introduced without first getting the signal from us. Mr. Sack conveyed the message to both senators.

This morning, at 11:30, Mr. Sack phoned from Senator Wagner's office stating that the Senator is determined to introduce his resolution immediately. The Senator had again spoken to Secretary of State Byrnes, and the latter again told him that there was no objection to the resolution and that they would not oppose it. I asked to speak to Senator Wagner and told him that he must delay the introduction of his resolution until after a meeting of the Committee of Eight which I called for Monday. I told him of the action of the World Zionist Executive not to proceed with the resolution before getting a unanimous consent of the American Committee of Eight. I told him that I was not even able to contact Dr. Wise and read to him the resolution because Dr. Wise was in Chicago at the Convention of the Hadassah.

Senator Wagner was insistent that the resolution should be introduced immediately. I requested him to get in touch with Dr. Wise. He said that he ^{would} immediately tried to reach Dr. Wise but before I reached him, Wagner had already telephoned him. The Senator told Dr. Wise that I had requested him to delay introducing the resolution. Dr. Wise felt that in view of the article which appeared in the New York Times this morning concerning the agreement between Great Britain and the United States, of which he was very suspicious, and in view of the fact that the Administration was prepared not to oppose the resolution, that it would be very helpful to introduce the resolution at once, and he told the Senator to go ahead.

When I reached Dr. Wise shortly thereafter, he told me of his conversation with Wagner. I reminded him of the resolution that we must consult the Committee of Eight and I also told him that neither he nor the Committee had seen the resolution which Wagner planned to introduce. I urged him to get in touch with Wagner immediately to tell him not to introduce his resolution. He said that he would. He phoned Wagner, but by that time the Senator was already on the floor of the Senate and had introduced his resolution.

I again called Senator Wagner about 12:30 and was informed by him that he had already introduced the resolution. I told him that I was deeply put out and felt very much embarrassed and that I might even consider issuing a public statement. He urged me not to do so. He told me that it was his judgment and that of his colleagues that the introduction of the resolution at this time might be very helpful in bringing pressure on Great Britain. If we wish to consider changes in the resolution, it might still be done later in Committee.

Shortly thereafter I again called Dr. Wise and told him of my conversation with Wagner and read to him the text of the resolution (a copy of which I sent you in my earlier communication marked "Exhibit D"). Dr. Wise felt that it was a good resolution and that it would be helpful and that our people on Monday should be told how the resolution came to be introduced at this time.

October 26, 1945

I feel that you ought to know the above facts. We shall meet on Monday and decide what steps we wish to take.

With all good wishes, I remain

ABBA HILLEL SILVER



October 26, 1945

Dr. Stephen S. Wise
91 Central Park West
New York, N.Y.

Confidential

My dear Dr. Wise:

You will recall that at the last meeting of the plenum of the American Zionist Emergency Council, it was voted unanimously to proceed with the introduction of a resolution in Congress.

The Jewish Agency in London voted that the introduction of the Resolution in Congress should be considered by the Committee of Eight, and in case of unanimous decision, the Committee can act, but if differences of opinion arise, decision will be taken by the whole Executive.

I requested Dr. Goldmann to call a meeting of the Committee of Eight for next Monday noon to consider the matter and to take action. I wish you would give the subject serious thought between now and the time of the meeting for it is highly desirable that we arrive at a decision quickly.

I should like to acquaint you with the following facts which may assist you in arriving at a decision:

1) I had a lengthy conference on Tuesday first with a group of Republican Senators (Taft, Vandenberg and Brewster) in Senator Vandenberg's office, and later with Senator Wagner. They are all of the opinion that a resolution now would be most timely and helpful. Senators Taft and Wagner undertook to see the President to ascertain whether he would raise any objections to such a resolution. On Wednesday these two senators saw the President as well as Secretary of State Byrnes. They were told that there would be no objection on the part of the President or the State Department. The Senators were advised to wait with the introduction of the resolution until Friday because it was expected that Bevin or Attlee would speak in Parliament on Thursday (October 25). It was of course understood by the Senators that no resolution would be introduced until the Zionist Emergency Council gave them the signal. The latest information is that there will be no announcement in Parliament until next week. The introduction of the resolution, therefore, would be postponed until a later date -- possibly the end of next week -- if the Emergency Council approves.

2) As to the nature of the resolution: I am enclosing herewith for your information, and to refresh your memory (a) the original resolution introduced both in the Senate and in the

October 26, 1945

House last January (Exhibit A); (b) the resolution as it was finally voted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee (Exhibit B); (c) the resolution as it was finally amended in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and which would have been approved by the Committee if the State Department had not intervened; and (d) the draft of the resolution which the Senators (Taft, Vandenberg, Brewster and Wagner) now feel should be introduced.

3) I would call your attention to the fact that the term "Jewish Commonwealth" is eliminated in Exhibit B, C, and D. There is no likelihood of any resolution being approved which would contain that phrase. The congressmen and senators were not inclined to approve it last year. The House Foreign Affairs Committee struck that phrase out. There is even less inclination to vote for a resolution which will include the term "Jewish Commonwealth" today. The Gillette group and their intensive work among congressmen and senators drawing the sharp distinction between their program calling for a free and democratic state, and ours, calling for a "Jewish State" or "Jewish Commonwealth" have confused many members of Congress, and they are shying away from that term. (The theocratic state notion has been implanted in the minds of many in Washington from the President down.) They are not opposed to the idea or the substance, but some circumlocution or verbal circumvention will have to be employed if a resolution is to be adopted. Even if we were to succeed in getting the senators and congressmen who will sponsor the resolution to include the phrase "Jewish Commonwealth," and this will not be difficult, it will undoubtedly be struck out both in the Foreign Affairs and in the Foreign Relations Committees as it was last year.

4) You will note that Exhibit D, the resolution now favored by the Senators, is a joint resolution which will be signed by the President, that it includes a third "Whereas" drawing attention to the President's request for the immediate right of entry of 100,000 Jewish refugees, and eliminates the word "ultimately" to which some of our people found objection last year.

5) Such a resolution, the Senators are persuaded, is likely to be approved without much difficulty. The members of Congress have been deeply moved by the protests and communications which they have received. The five hundred delegates who attended the Washington Conference of the Zionist Emergency Council, held in Washington early this month, and who called upon their senators and congressmen, reported that they had received the warmest approval of our program and pledges to support the resolution. The President and the State Department will not oppose the resolution this time.

It now remains for us to decide whether Exhibit D type

Dr. Wise

-3-

October 26, 1945

of resolution, if approved by Congress, will be helpful to us or not. No other type of resolution (that is, including the terms "Jewish Commonwealth" or "Jewish State") is likely to be approved.

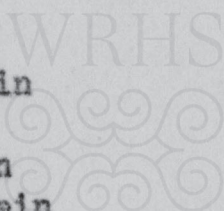
I will give you my own opinion when we meet next Monday. In the meantime, I should like you to study the documents and think through the political advantages or otherwise which might accrue to us if such a resolution is passed at this time, taking into account especially (a) Secretary Byrnes' statement of October 18, (b) the attitude of the Labor Government in England, and (c) the possibility of the matter of Jewish immigration into Palestine being referred to a joint British and American Commission.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

cc: Mrs. S. W. Halprin
Mr. Louis Lipsky
Dr. Nahum Goldmann
Dr. Israel Goldstein



הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

The Jewish Agency for Palestine

MEMORANDUM

January 31, 1946

To:

The Committee of Eight (Dr. Silver)

FROM:

Meyer W. Weisgal

I am attaching herewith, for your information, copies of confidential material just received by me from Mr. Linton, of our London office.

Attachment



THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
77 Great Russell Street
LONDON W.C. 1

23rd January, 1946

M. Weisgal, Esq.,
Jewish Agency for Palestine
342 Madison Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Meyer:

A few words in haste to send you one or two documents which may be of interest to you. First, a copy of our letter of yesterday to the Foreign Office in regard to Mr. Bevin's statement about Transjordan. This is confidential for the time being, though we shall probably issue a statement in the course of two or three days.

2. Copy of a letter dated the 21st January, which was sent to every delegation to the U.N.O. Conference, together with a copy of Moshe's letter to the Chairman of the General Assembly dealing with the Arab boycott.

Yours,

/s/ Ivor (Linton)

22nd January, 1946

The Under-Secretary of State
Foreign Office
Whitehall, S.W.1

Sir,

I am directed by the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine to address you on the subject of the reference in Mr. Bevin's speech at the Assembly of the UNO on Thursday last to the intention of His Majesty's Government to "take steps in the near future for establishing this territory Transjordan as a sovereign independent state and for recognizing its status as such."

2. The Executive venture to express their surprise at this announcement. They are at a loss to understand the justification for dealing separately with one part of Palestine when a Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States of America is in process of enquiring into the problems of Palestine. As the Royal Commission on Palestine has pointed out, the area in which the Jewish National Home was to be established was understood at the time of the Balfour Declaration to be the whole of historic Palestine. Although the Council of the League of Nations approved the proposal of His Majesty's Government that the clauses relating to the Jewish National Home are not applicable to the territory known as Transjordan, (pursuant to Article 25 of the Mandate which entitled the Mandatory "to postpone or withhold the application of such provisions of this mandate as he may consider inapplicable to the local existing conditions" in regard to the "territories lying between the Jordan and the eastern boundaries of Palestine"), nevertheless, the territory in question remained within the scope of the Mandate, which, as shown by Article 25, covered the whole of historic Palestine, East as well as West of the Jordan.

3. The Executive respectfully submit that the future of Transjordan should not be dealt with separately, or in advance of the settlement of the problem of Palestine as a whole. They feel greatly disturbed at the consequences which may flow from a piecemeal handling of the Palestine question, and in view of the status of the Jewish Agency for Palestine under the Palestine Mandate, they beg leave to reserve the right to make further representations on the subject.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(SGD) J. LINTON

Political Secretary

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
77 GREAT RUSSELL STREET
LONDON, W.C. 1

21st January, 1946

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of your Delegation, a copy of the letter dated 4th January, 1946, submitted by the Jewish Agency for Palestine to the Chairman of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, with regard to the action recently taken by five member States of the U.N.O. in proclaiming an economic boycott against the Jews of Palestine.

Yours faithfully,

Political Secretary

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Ref.No.Pol/1/46

Office of the Executive
P.O. Box 92
Jerusalem.

4th January, 1946

The Chairman
General Assembly
United Nations Organization
London

Sir:

On behalf of the Jewish Agency for Palestine I have the honour to draw the attention of the United Nations Organization to the action recently taken by five member States of the U.N.O., viz: Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the Lebanon, in proclaiming an economic boycott against the Jews of Palestine.

2. The aforementioned States, at their joint meeting in Cairo held at the beginning of December 1945, decided to institute a boycott against the products of Jewish industries in Palestine and to take steps for its effective enforcement through the machinery of their respective Governments. According to the official communique of the Conference which was issued to the press on December 3rd, "it was decided that the entry into Arab countries of Jewish products and the manufactured goods produced by Jews in Palestine is undesirable," and that, accordingly, "each State is to adopt the appropriate measures before January 1st, 1946, such as the withholding of import licences, with a view to preventing the importation of Jewish goods and products." For the effective prosecution of the boycott policy it was decided to establish a joint permanent committee. In addition, each State undertook to set up within the framework of its own Government a special commission for the same purpose. As a result of the work of these commissions, administrative measures have been adopted by the Governments concerned to give effect to the joint decision.

3. Thus an edict issued by the King of Saudi Arabia towards the end of December 1945 (reported in the Palestinian Arab press on December 31st) provides for the complete prohibition of the importation of, and the trade in, Palestinian Jewish goods, it being made clear that this definition applies not merely to goods manufactured by Palestinian Jews but also to goods originally imported through their instrumentality from other countries. In Egypt, a special decree was promulgated by the Minister of Finance on December 31, 1945, prohibiting the importation of goods produced in Palestine save by special permission in each case, the obvious intention being to withhold such permission wherever goods of Jewish origin are concerned. In Damascus the following decisions were reported on December 25, 1945, to have been adopted by the Syrian Government: (1) the importation of goods manufactured by Jews in Palestine or supplied by Jewish intermediaries to be prohibited; (2) whoever enters into trade relations with Palestinian Jews or engages in the importation of their goods into Syria to be guilty of a criminal offence and prosecuted under the Defence of Independence Act. Similar decisions

are reported to have been adopted by the Government of the Lebanon. According to a press message from Baghdad of January 4, 1946, the Iraqi Government likewise decided to prohibit the importation of Palestinian goods of Jewish origin and also to restrict the export of Iraqi goods to Palestine.

4. The Jewish Agency for Palestine begs to submit that this decision to wage an economic war against a section of the population of a neighbouring country, first taken jointly by the governments of the Arab States in council assembled and subsequently acted upon by each Government within its own territory, is inconsistent with the purpose and the whole spirit of the United Nations organization. The maintenance of international peace and harmony and the protection of the freedom of all peace-loving peoples to engage in all legitimate activities are of the very essence of the new world order. The course adopted by the five Arab States appears in particular to be contrary to the following express provisions of the Charter of the United Nations:

- (a) The declaration in the Preamble that the peoples of the United Nations are determined "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights.... in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small"; "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours"; and "to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples".
- (b) The provisions of Article 1 (2) according to which one of the purposes of the U.N.O. is "to develop friendly relations among nations" and of Article 1 (3) which provides that one of the purposes of the U.N.O. shall be "to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion".
- (c) The provision of Article 56 whereby "all members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55"; the purposes set forth in Article 55 being "the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations" and the promotion of "universal respect for, and observation of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

5. The Jewish Agency for Palestine begs further to point out that though the above five States were among the very last to declare war and, on the strength of such declaration, were admitted to the United Nations without having taken any active part in the actual struggle, they have been the first to offend against the Charter of the U.N.O. by officially resorting to action designed to cause racial incitement and economic discrimination, thus adopting one of the characteristic policies pursued by the Nazi and Fascist regimes which were crushed by the victory of the United Nations. This incitement and discrimination is directed against the Jewish people which was the principal victim of these policies and which, in Palestine and elsewhere, cooperated most actively in the war efforts, both in the military and in the economic spheres.

6. The Jewish Agency begs to lodge an emphatic protest against the action taken by these five member States of the United Nations Organization and to request that the inconsistency of this racial boycott policy with the obligations assumed by member States of the U.N.O. may be impressed upon the five States concerned and that they be required to desist from the course upon which they

have embarked. In this connection attention is drawn to the obligations imposed upon members of the U.N.O. by Article 2 (2) of the Charter which requires members to "fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter." Reference is also made to Article 4 which restricts membership to States which accept and "are able and willing" to carry out the obligations imposed by the Charter.

7. It is respectfully requested that this communication may be brought to the notice of all member States of the U.N.O.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. Shertok

EXECUTIVE OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

The Jewish Agency for Palestine

New York Office: SUITE 1205, 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y., MUrray Hill 2-8803

Washington Office
1720 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W.
Michigan 4480

February 5, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Silver:

I am sending you herewith the stenographic record of the two meetings of the Committee of Eight.

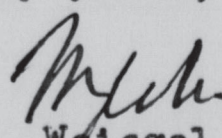
We keep these records in our files in order that we may refer to decisions that call for action. We do not write them up in the form, for example, as the minutes of the Emergency Council. This for two reasons:-

1. Our staff is very limited ;
2. It involves only a few people and everyone of them has access to these stenographic notes whenever they desire. However, you may keep these notes in your files as we have another copy in the office here.

I spoke to Goldmann about the Russian business. He is contacting London and will advise you as to what action is proposed.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,


Meyer W. Weisgal

MWW:RG

The Jewish Agency for Palestine

MEMORANDUM

March 8, 1946

To: Members of the Committee of Eight

FROM: Nahum Goldmann

Today we received the enclosed cables from the World Zionist Organization regarding the Congress.

I do not think that this is in reply to the cable which I sent to the Executive on March 1st, copy of which I also enclose.

Enc.



RCA RADIOGRAM

GB686 HXA375 JERUSALEM 30/28 6 1920 CTF 28WDS

JEWAGENCY FOR EMERGENCY NEW YORK

ACTIONS COM DECIDED CONGRESS 13/8 PALESTINE FINAL DATE
SHEKEL DRIVE 31/5 ELECTIONS LATEST 7/7 KINDLY ADVISE
GOLDMANN LIPSKY SILVER WISE AND ALL AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
CONFIRM

13/8 31/5 7/7

WRHS

ZIONIT

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



C O P Y

RCA RADIOGRAM

March 5, 1946

NLT
EXECUTIVE
JEVAGENCY
JERUSALEM

571 LEARN THROUGH PALCOR CONGRESS DATE AUGUST THIRTEENTH
REGARD THIS UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE MEMBERS EXECUTIVE MUST
BE STATES AUGUST TWENTIETH IN PREPARATION UNO ASSEMBLY STOP
STRONGLY URGE YOU ADVANCE DATE FIRST DAYS AUGUST ALSO
ELECTION BEGINNING JULY INADVISABLE FOR AMERICA BECAUSE
VACATIONTIME ADVISE ADVANCE BOTH DATES EVEN DESPITE TECHNICAL AND
CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTIES

GOLDMANN

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

The Jewish Agency for Palestine

MEMORANDUM

April 9, 1946

The members of the COMMITTEE OF EIGHT

To:

FROM: Meyer W. Weisgal

The enclosed copy of a letter which the Jewish Agency in London sent to the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees may be of interest to you.

WRHS



THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
77, Great Russell Street
London, W.C. 1.

1st April, 1946

The Director,
Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees
19, Hill Street
W. 1.

Dear Sir,

According to Article 8 E of the "Final Act of the Paris Conference on Reparation" (Cmd 6721), the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees or "a United Nations Agency to which appropriate functions of the Inter-Governmental Committee may in future be transferred" has been charged with the task of administering certain sums for the benefit of persons "who have suffered heavily at the hands of the Nazis and now stand in dire need of aid to promote their rehabilitation."

2. The definition of persons eligible for aid given in section D of Article 8, covers the case of Jewish non-repatriable victims of German action as well as of German and Austrian Jews who desire to emigrate from Germany and Austria. It is germane to point out that two of the sources from which the funds are to be obtained, namely, the non-monetary gold found by the Allied Armed Forces in Germany (section A) and the assets in neutral countries of victims of Nazi action who have since died and left no heirs (Section C) can be assumed to be mainly if not overwhelmingly Jewish. As for the 25 million dollars which are to come from the proceeds of German assets in neutral countries which are available for reparation (section B), this sum is but a minute fraction of the thousands of millions of dollars which the Germans stole from the Jews of Europe.

3. The Jewish Agency for Palestine is naturally interested in the fate of all Jewish victims of Nazi action, but it is particularly concerned with those who desire to emigrate to Palestine. All information available, whether it comes from the representatives of the refugees in the camps, or from reports of persons, Jews and non-Jews, who have visited the European countries concerned, clearly shows that the vast majority of the Jewish refugees and victims of Nazi persecution desire to go to Palestine. In any scheme, therefore, for the rehabilitation of such Jewish refugees emigration to and settlement in Palestine will take a foremost and prominent place. That is due not only to the desires and sentiments of the refugees but to the realities of the situation.

4. According to section G of Article 8, the Inter-Governmental Committee "shall have power to carry out the purposes of the fund through appropriate public and private field organisations." We assume that in regard to the rehabilitation of Jewish refugees, the Inter-Governmental Committee will desire to have the cooperation of and to work through the appropriate Jewish organisations. As regards emigration and settlement in Palestine, the Jewish Agency will gladly offer its cooperation and help, and hopes that the Inter-Governmental Committee may agree to regard it as the appropriate body under Section G. We believe that there will be general agreement on the part of all Jewish organisations concerned with relief work, that funds allocated for resettlement in Palestine should be allotted to the Jewish Agency. In view of the contact which the Jewish Agency has had with the Inter-Governmental Committee in the past, it is not necessary for us to do more than to indicate the status internationally accorded to the Jewish Agency in the Palestine Mandate, to its place in Jewish life and to the work it has carried out in the Diaspora in the sphere of training, education and relief and in Palestine in the field of rehabilitation and settlement.

5. We should very much appreciate an early opportunity of discussing with you the points raised above and cognate matters. In the meantime as an indication of the plans we have in mind, we should like to put forward the proposal that funds allotted for the purpose of resettlement in Palestine, should be applied by the Jewish Agency primarily for the education, training and settlement of Jewish boys and girls on the lines of the Youth Aliyah scheme, and also for the resettlement of adult refugees, particularly for housing and for initial expenses upon arrival in Palestine which would amount to some \$800 per person. It is clear that the funds which can be obtained from the three sources enumerated in Section A, B and C of Article 8 will suffice to deal only with a small part of the problem, and the Jewish Agency in these circumstances, must reserve the right to approach the Allied Powers for additional funds which will be needed for carrying out this great and urgent task of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

We hope to hear from you shortly.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) J. LINTON

הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

The Jewish Agency for Palestine

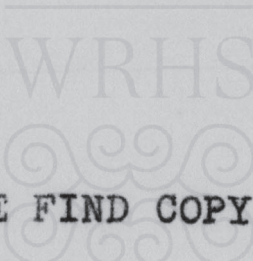
MEMORANDUM

MAY 23, 1946

To: THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF EIGHT

From: NAHUM GOLDMANN

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND COPY OF A CABLE WHICH
WAS RECEIVED TODAY.



MAY 23, 1946

GBK 1249 DHXA 431 Z JERUSALEM 89 22 1656

LC JEWAGENCY NEWYORK

843 FOLLOWING FOR COMMITTEE EIGHT AFTER FULL DISCUSSION AND
REVIEW EXTERNAL INTERNAL POSITION INNER ACTIONSCOM YESTERDAY
DECIDED DEFINITELY AND IRREVOCABLY ADHERE RESOLUTION HOLD
CONGRESS PALESTINE BUT POSTPONING DATE UNTIL DECEMBER 1946
STOP FULLY AWARE DIFFICULTIES AMERICAN DELEGATES LEAVING
STATES DURING WINTER MONTHS ACTIONSCOM NEVERTHELESS CONFIDENTLY
RELY ZIONISTS UNITED STATES WILL NOT ALLOW INCONVENIENCE
INTERFERE FULL AMERICAN REPRESENTATION HISTORIC FIRST CONGRESS
PALESTINE STOP WHILE ENGAGED PREPARING INSTRUCTIONS ADAPTING
SHEKEL ANN ELECTION CAMPAIGN NEW SITUATION REQUEST YOU WITHHOLD
PUBLICATION ABOVE COMMUNICATION UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE STOP
CABLE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ZIONET

World Committee for Palestine

1706 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICERS

President

SIR ELLSWORTH FLAVELLE
2 Bloor Street East
Toronto, 5, Canada

Vice-Presidents

SENATOR GABRIEL GONZALEZ V.
Santiago, Chile

DR. ANTONIO CASTRO LEAL
Amsterdam 202
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

MRS. ORDE WINGATE
Place of Tilliefour
Monymusk
Aberdeenshire, Scotland

SENATOR ROBERT F. WAGNER
Washington, D. C.

June 6, 1946

MEMORANDUM A

Submitted to the COMMITTEE OF EIGHT

ON CONFIDENTIAL REPORT OF DR. GUSTAVO GUTIERREZ

Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez, Cuban diplomat and chairman Cuban pro-Palestine Committee, returned June 3, 1946, from a two weeks' tour of Palestine where he was most favorably impressed with Jewish achievements and "new forms of life". In a confidential oral report, he informed the secretary of the Latin American Division of the World Committee for Palestine and Mr. G. Hammer, comptroller of the Jewish Agency for Palestine as follows:

1. That he (Dr.G.G.) was cautioned by certain diplomats and U.N. delegates of his own country with regard to his pro-Palestine activities and was told that there is an understanding between Latin and Arab representatives to the U.N. "to vote together on issues which affect them." (This corroborates fully the confidential communication datelined London, March 23, 1946, sent you April 28, 1946)
2. That the Arabs are very active in the field to establish and promote friendly relations with the Latin American delegations and personnel, whereas of all the Zionist leaders he met in London and in Palestine, only W. izmann showed marked interest in Latin American support for the Zionist cause.
3. That Zionists in London concentrated exclusively on their friends in the British Parliament and did nothing to present their case or win the friendship of Latin Americans during the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Dr. Gutierrez warned that Zionist leaders should not expect any favorable reaction to a last minute appeal to Latin Americans who respond only to those who consider them good enough to befriend them long before an emergency arises. He suggested that in addition to making good the deficiency on the New York scene, the following action should be taken:

1. Several outstanding Zionists should go to Latin America to (a) present personally to the Foreign Minister a memorandum stating clearly the Jewish case including facts and figures; (b) to follow up said memorandum with a second visit, several days later, to request that it be submitted to the U.N. delegates; (c) if request is granted, it should be followed up a few days later with final request that U.N. delegates be directed by their respective foreign offices to vote in favor of Zionist demands.

ADDRESS WASHINGTON OFFICES:

DEAN HOWARD M. LESOURD
Secretary-Treasurer

RACHELLE S. YARDEN
Secretary, Latin American Division

Washington, D.C., June 6, 1946

To carry out this plan satisfactorily, visiting Zionists should expect to spend two weeks to sixteen days in each country, hence the need for several Zionists to visit a number of countries simultaneously.

This official task should not be entrusted to a gentile emissary, because Latin Americans are almost certain to react unfavorably to any person whom they consider as "sold to somebody" and not acting out of idealist motives.

2. Gentile emissaries should be active in dissemination of information and mobilizing public as well as official opinion in order to facilitate a position favorable to Zionist aims and aspirations.

REMARK A

Dr. G. Gutiérrez plans to tour the Latin American countries to carry his first-hand information on Palestine to the largest possible number of people. His tour is scheduled to begin on the first of August, 1946.

REMARK B

The Zionist leadership in New York has made no provisions for mobilizing the local forces for establishing and promoting friendly relations with the U.N. delegates and personnel. The secretary of the Latin American Division of the World Committee for Palestine, failing to receive any answer to the several memoranda submitted with regard to this problem, found it necessary to initiate some action in this field with the help of volunteers. Miss Dorothy Adelson and Mr. Saadia Gelb have been instrumental in getting in touch with several important Latin Americans, but without the necessary setup, this work cannot be carried out on the scale and in the manner conditions require.