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American Zionist Emergency Council, "I" and "J", 1946-1947.

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date September 4, 1946

From Arnold K. Isreeli

I believe you will be interested in some of my observations regarding the political meetings of August 31st.

I visited seven of them and spoke at one, in Brownsville. Some of the meetings were very well attended, both as to quality and numbers. Others were not as well attended, but the public was immensely interested in the proposition and the speakers were singularly well suited for the occasion.

I wish to single out Dr. David Tannenbaum, whom I heard at a very large meeting in Brooklyn (Young Israel Synagogue, Eastern Parkway). More than anyone else, he chimed in with our ideas of political action. Several other speakers, amongst them Mizrachi rabbis, were also very explicit as to political action.

At Temple Emanu-El, in Brooklyn, I was present during the question period. It was amazing how the audience discussed the situation. It would be no exaggeration to say that they were not worse than the speakers themselves. In other words, the public is ripe to our ideas. I merely think that one series of meetings will get lost in the political campaign that is being developed at present in the city. This meeting should not become an isolated move. We ought not to let down. This series of meetings should be followed by a few other meetings in the same and other districts. Otherwise, the first series of meetings will remain a "shot in the arm". I would suggest calling a conference of the presidents of the districts in order to discuss with them future action. I understand that the reports from all over the city, outside of the meetings I personally visited, are very good.

AKI:MF

L. J A F F E
JERUSALEM

ל. י. פ. ה.
ירושלים

September 4, 1946.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Silver:

I am deeply grateful to you and to the Zionist Organization of America for your warm greetings upon my birthday. It was very kind of you to remember me.

This is really not the time for letters of this kind. We have difficult times. Our heart is heavy, but we are not downhearted. Better times will come.

My kindest regards to Mrs. Silver.

Yours very sincerely,

L. Jaffe

LJ:BF

-2-

6. Permanent officials in the State Department were judiciously following the British line of propaganda with reference to its opposition to a Zionist orientation in the Middle East; i.e. oil, armed Arab opposition, Arabs seeking Russian aid, necessity for American troops, etc. These canards have long been disproved by American experts as fatuous and propagandistic.

The full text of Captain Kapelman's letter reads:

*Jewish
or
WV Veterans
Memo*

Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

September 20, 1946

Dear Mr. Secretary:

1. At the time of our interview with you on July 15th, you suggested that we set out in somewhat greater detail the complaints which we registered orally regarding the part played by the Department of State in the Palestine issue. We have the honor, accordingly, of forwarding to you this summary. We have, of course, no access to the confidential documents of the Department of State and our observations are therefore of necessity limited to such data as are public knowledge and to such fair inferences as can be drawn from these data. We are confident, however, that an examination of the files of the Department will furnish further confirmatory material, and it is our belief that an open-minded review of the attitude and activities of the Department of State within the Department itself would effect an important and salutary service.

2. Mr. Bartley Crum, in a widely publicized speech made on August 21, has stated that for several years every pronouncement by the President or by Congress, supporting the ideas of free Jewish immigration into Palestine and of Palestine's eventual transformation into a Jewish Commonwealth, was followed by secret communications through Department of State channels to foreign countries in which these public pronouncements were discounted. As an example of such communications, we understand that when President Roosevelt declared publicly that our Government had never approved the British Palestine White Paper of May 1939, a secret State Department instruction was sent out to American representatives in the Middle East, emphasizing, by contrast, that our Government had never disapproved the White Paper. Clearly, these two statements, one public, the other secret, if interpreted in good faith, cannot be reconciled without the use of extreme sophistry.

3. Even though such communications may have been issued over the signature of the Secretary of State, or of the Acting Secretary of State, it is evident to anyone even remotely familiar with Government procedure

that most, if not all, of them originated with the permanent officials of the Department of State and that a major responsibility for this type of tergiversation rests, in fact, with officials entrusted with the formulation and drafting of communications in respect of a policy with which they are out of sympathy.

4. In general, it appears that our Government has failed to instruct its representatives abroad, particularly in the Middle East, that it stands committed by a long line of authoritative pronouncements to a policy favoring the development of the Jewish National Home and that they must be guided accordingly. Indeed there are numerous and apparently well-founded reports of the appointment by the Department to official positions of responsibility and importance in the Middle East of avowed opponents of this policy.

5. In these circumstances it is not surprising that members of the United States legations in the Arab countries, as well as staff members of other United States agencies operating in those countries, are frequently reported to be using their personal contacts with officials of the governments to which they are accredited, with journalists and with other public figures in those countries, to express to them their personal lack of sympathy with the policy of the Jewish National Home and their conviction that no particular importance need be attached to the public pronouncements of the President and the Department of State endorsing that policy. It will be clear that, by taking this position, officials of the Government of the United States, instead of trying to discourage opposition to and secure acquiescence in the publicly proclaimed policy of the American Government on the contrary, encourage opposition to it and thereby endanger the very objectives endorsed at the highest level of the American Government.

6. You, Mr. Secretary, have far better opportunities than are open to us to investigate the activities of American officials in the field described above. Speaking for ourselves, and on the basis of general knowledge in the Middle East, we would draw your attention more particularly to the activities in this sense of Mr. George Wadsworth, American Minister to Syria and the Lebanon, who sent so far as to declare to Arab friends of his that, upon the departure of General Spears, the former British Minister to Syria, he "regarded it as his function to protect Arab interests against the French and Zionists"; of Colonel W. A. Eddy, American Minister to Saudi Arabia and Yemen, of Mr. Philip W. Ireland, attached to the American Legation in Cairo, who was brought in to the Department despite his known and publicly expressed convictions in opposition to the policy of the Jewish National Home, and of Colonel

Harold B. Hoskins, who, during the war, represented the Government of the United States in various capacities in the Middle East; and, finally, of Mr. Habib Kurani, a recently naturalized gentleman of Lebanese origin, whose anti-Zionist views and bias are a matter of public knowledge in the Lebanon.

7. We wish further to draw your attention to certain acts originated somewhere along the line in the Department of State which must have been foreseen as in effect an encouragement of Arab opposition to the policy of the Jewish National Home, publicly endorsed by the American Government.

(MORE)



We refer specifically to such matters as the sending of an agricultural mission to the Mid-Eastern countries, which has been instructed or permitted to work out an itinerary embracing all of the countries of the Middle East pointedly excepting Palestine -- the country in which the most interesting agricultural developments of that whole area are taking place. That such a pointed act of omission by an official American committee will have been noticed by the Arab governments and will have been interpreted by them as a deliberate rebuff to the Jews of Palestine, can hardly be doubted.

8. Another example, even more disturbing, has been the recent sending of Professor Philip K. Hitti to certain Arab countries with a mission to foster cultural relations between the United States and those countries. Professor Hitti is well known as one of the foremost opponents in the United States of the policy of the Jewish National Home. It must have been clear that the appearance of Professor Hitti in the Middle East, clothed with an official authority given to him by the Government of the United States, would have been taken by the Arab Governments as a clear indication that the Government of the United States does not, in reality, favor the Jewish National Home, thereby further encouraging Arab opinion to oppose it. This would have been the case even if Professor Hitti were entirely to have omitted any discussion of the Palestine issue, but this was obviously an idle hope. Professor Hitti must have been fully expected to discuss and, according to reports in the press, did, in fact, discuss the Palestine issue, giving vent to his well-known views on the subject, while on an official mission for the United States Government.

We do not know who were the officials of the Department who recommended such a mission, but undoubtedly it is within the knowledge of the Department.

9. It is significant that, while this was going on in the field, officials of the various divisions in Washington concerned with Palestine are understood, in conflict with the publicly announced program of the President for the immediate moving of 100,000 Jews to Palestine while postponing for further study the recommendations of the Anglo-American Committee in regard to the future status of Palestine, to have supported the British view

that these recommendations ought to be taken up as a whole. It is remarkable that in voicing this opinion, the officials of the Department of State dissented from the plain wording of the President's statement of April 30 and agreed with the British conception. It will be observed that in this instance the officials were successful in imposing their point of view. The deputies of the Cabinet Committee sent to London this summer were indeed authorized to study the Anglo-American Committee Report as a whole and did do so. As a result, the future status of Palestine has not yet been defined, but the 100,000 Jews are still out of Palestine.

10. Another instance is that of the attitude taken by the permanent officials of the Department with regard to the status of Transjordan. Clearly, the recognition of the independence of Transjordan, linked as it is with Palestine in a single mandatory instrument, could be of utmost importance in reaching a solution of the Palestine issue. With remarkable consistency, the officials of the Department appear to have urged upon their superiors a view that would have them ignore the sound legal grounds for opposing first the separation of Transjordan from the mandated territory of Palestine, and then, its admission into the United Nations. In this instance, they went so far as to minimize the rights of the United States under existing international agreements, disregard the flagrant inconsistency between a joint study of the Palestine problem by the two governments and a unilateral separation of Transjordan while that study was going on, and ignore the obvious political disadvantages of acquiescing in British desires regarding Transjordan while American desires regarding western Palestine were being blithely side-stepped.

11. Similar questions arise in regard to the reasons which, from time to time, are advanced in the highest official circles of our government against pursuing a policy favorable to the Jewish National Home. Again and again arguments are encountered such as that American oil interests in the Middle East would be prejudiced by American backing for the Jewish National Home; that an attempt to develop further the Jewish National Home would face armed Arab opposition on such a scale as to require military intervention by huge forces of British and American troops; that American backing of the Jewish National Home would throw the governments of the Arab states into the arms of the Soviet Union; that, if the impoverished and abused masses of the Arabs in Egypt, Iraq, and Syria

would ever turn toward left-wing radicalism, that would be not because of their misery but out of resentment against American backing of a Jewish National Home; that Palestine is too small to afford a refuge for all the Jews of Europe who wish to emigrate there, and so on.

All of these arguments have been so thoroughly disproved by experts of the highest standing and by clear evidence of the facts that it seems quite impossible that bona fide specialists on the Middle East should continue to maintain them. Without proof positive in our hands, it is a fair inference that the fact that doubts regarding these questions are still entertained by the highest authorities of our Government is the result of the attitude of the permanent officials in the Department of State who give their superiors the impression that these arguments are indeed valid.

12. Unfortunately, in seeking an explanation for these aberrations by American officials from publicly announced government policy, one cannot rule out the effect of the intimate personal connections between them and the fountainheads of Arab nationalism, which strive to add Palestine as one more Arab country to the Arab countries already in existence. It is well known that the personnel of the American University in Beirut and of similar institutions of learning in the Middle East have been the centers of Arab nationalist propaganda and that the American faculty members of those institutions have prominently identified themselves with the nationalist aspirations of the Arab people. At the same time, a scrutiny of the personnel of the various offices and divisions in the Department which deal with the Palestine issue will indicate the extent to which such personnel is composed of individuals personally closely associated and influenced by that school of thought.

13. You will realize, Mr. Secretary, that people who hold these views are not able either to study the Palestine issue objectively on its merits, or to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the carrying out of those policies publicly announced by the President and Congress in favor of the Jewish National Home. Their prejudice or belief, no doubt held in all sincerity, compels them to take an antagonistic view toward everything that may speed up the development of the Jewish National Home and to favor and encourage any argument which may slow down or nullify such development.

14. We are aware, Mr. Secretary, that in these and other instances, the policy urged by the permanent officials of the Department has not become effective without the consent of higher authorities within or without the Department and that, therefore, the Constitutional responsibility rests upon those higher authorities. We understand the need for these higher authorities to be guided by such information and advice as reaches them from the supposedly expert and detached permanent officials. It is in order to make it possible for you to rely confidently on the advice of the permanent officials that we respectfully submit the need to examine to what extent the advice of these officials in the Palestine issue, which has run so consistently in the direction of nullifying or at least slowing down the public pronouncements of the President, is based on expertness and disinterestedness or on the contrary, on their prejudice and bias.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM KAPELMAN
Captain, AAF, U.S.A. (Res.)

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

To Mr. H. Shapiro

Date October 8, 1946

From Mr. Isreeli

A pro-Silver newspaper in Jerusalem "Yedioth Achronoth", cabled here to Dr. Federbush asking him to get from Dr. Silver an expression of his views on the situation. Dr. Federbush asked me to obtain this statement from Dr. Silver which he will cable to Jerusalem no matter what the cost.

The newspaper is printing articles and editorials extolling Dr. Silver and his role and projecting him into international prominence.

If Dr. Silver wishes to issue the statement, he ought to dictate it to us and I will take care of the remittance.

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DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
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NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

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WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Jewish Telegraphic Agency

October 9 1946

Care of or Apt. No. _____

Street and No. 106 East 41st Street

Place New York, N. Y.

I HAVE THIS DAY SENT THE FOLLOWING CABLE TO THE JEWISH AGENCY JERUSALEM
 "AMERICAN JEWRY THRILLED BY NEWS SIMULTANEOUS ESTABLISHMENT TWELVE
 SETTLEMENTS IN NEGEV. IT IS MAGNIFICENT TRIBUTE TO INDEFEASIBLE SPIRIT
 OF YISHUV AND GREATLY HEARTENS ALL OF US HERE WHO ARE WORKING WITH YOU
 FOR THE UPBUILDING AND REDEMPTION OF ERETZ ISRAEL. SCHEHECHEYANO"
 KINDEST REGARDS

Abba Hillel Silver

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

Ibn Saud letter

Sent by President

See

Truman letter



10-28-46

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Constituent Organizations

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America
Mizrachi Organization of America
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion of America
Zionist Organization of America

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY Hill 2-1160

November 6, 1946.

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Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I wish to draw your attention to the entreaties of Mr. Jacob Landau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to help him in the Agency's financial plight.

For the last couple of months Mr. Landau has tried to contact some of our people and I believe that we gave him the run-around. He tried to deal with Mr. Neumann, with Mr. Frisch. He accosted me many times. He talked to Mr. Shapiro. He also told me that you did not reply to a letter of his sent to you 2 - 3 weeks ago.

My interest in this matter is the following:

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency is at present a monopolistic Jewish news-service. We are going to the Congress, the JTA will have representatives there and through it the Jewish world will receive detailed information.

I do not believe that we can rely on Palcor. In the first place, its service is very meager; in the second place, Palcor's policy is dictated not by us. Is it not important that we align the JTA on our side, even if it costs us a little additional money, or if we can help them with some of our institutions?

I hope you will not object to my interference in this matter - I do this solely out of regard to our position.

Very cordially yours,

Arnold K. Isreeli
Arnold K. Isreeli

American Zionist Emergency Council

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America
Mizrachi Organization of America
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion of America
Zionist Organization of America

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1160

November 6, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I was very happy to receive your prompt reply to my note of November 4th.

I will now touch upon the questions you raised and present to you a few other items.

The New York Yiddish Press

Even before I received your letter I raised the question of the attitude of the Yiddish Press in a discussion with Mr. Morris Weinberg. His answer was that we do not treat the writers too well, while the others cater to them constantly. He said that complaints have gotten to him that the writers have clamored for interviews and discussions with you. At the same time the others have been discussing with them all their problems at numerous press conferences and special luncheons or dinners, arranged by the Agency, by the Gewerkchaften campaign, by the Poale Zion, etc.

You will remember that I, too, had asked you several times to see some writers, but you were unable to see them.

I am this afternoon going to visit the editors and discuss with them the problem. I will also see some writers. I have prepared two articles on the convention, one will be signed by me, the other by someone else.

May I say in connection with this matter that I felt out of place to deal with the press formally on the ZOA convention. Mr. Barbarash was dealing with the English and Yiddish Press directly, and it was not up to me to meddle in a matter which was his concern. Informally I talked to the writers and they sought private information from me.

I would like to add confidentially that outside of the general information the ZOA Publicity Department has very scant contact with the Yiddish Press and exercises almost no influence on its editorial policy. It seems to me that in the future this matter must be remedied. We in this office do what we can with regard to general policies and relationships between factions, but we touch upon ZOA questions only casually.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

November 6, 1946

Congress Elections

Joseph Baratz submitted to a conference of the labor group the following list of the delegates elected to the Congress:

General Zionists	106
Mizrachi	51
Revisionists	26
Aliyah Chadasha	6
Poale Zion	86
Left Poale Zion	10
Achduth Avodah	15
Hashomer Hatzair	17

I do not know where he got these final figures while in some countries the elections were not yet held, but if his figures are true, then the Congress will have a delegation of 317 and for a majority, 159 votes will be needed.

Let me give you a few possible combinations.

1. General Zionists	106
Mizrachi	51
Revisionists	26
	<u>183</u>

Such a combination would have a majority of votes plus.

2. General Zionists	78
(Hadassah excluded)	
Mizrachi	51
Revisionists	26
	<u>155</u>

In this combination the General Zionists would lack four votes to a majority.

3. Poale Zion	86
Left Poale Zion	10
Hadassah	28
Hashomer Hatzair	17
	<u>141</u>

In this combination labor will have no majority and the combination is almost impossible because not all Hadassah members will vote with labor and on many questions Hashomer Hatzair and the others will not vote with Mapai.

4. General Zionists	106
Poale Zion	86
	<u>192</u>

This combination would have a clear majority and would rule the Congress in every respect.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

November 6, 1946

Report by Ben-Gurion and Greenberg

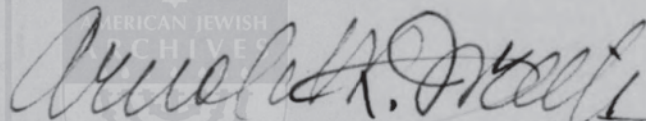
I recommend to you a publicity story issued by the Poale Zion on the report presented by Ben-Gurion and Chaim Greenberg to a special session of the Central Committee of the Poale Zion with the party delegates to the Zionist Congress. The complete report is printed in the Morning Journal of November 6th, page 3. In The Day, the report is not in full. X

You will note Ben-Gurion's optimistic attitude with regard to Mapai's situation in Palestine and to the political situation in America. He dares say that "the political situation has to a certain extent improved. While we are not isolated any longer, England is isolated." He believes also that there are better opportunities for an understanding with the Arab states. Ben-Gurion believes in a colation to represent all important angles of the Zionist movement but its composition should assure the fulfillment of the political line indicated by the majority of the Yishuv, whatever that means.

In Greenberg's report I see the optimism and generalities of a year ago during his short-lived participation in our Council.

His defense of Dr. Goldmann on Partition is truly "remarkable."

Very cordially yours,


Arnold K. Isreeli

AKI:LD

* In case you have not the JMJ, I attach
a clipping AKI.

November 11, 1946

Mr. Arnold K. Isreeli
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Isreeli:

Thank you for your letter of November 6. I have spoken to Mr. Shapiro about the JTA, and I believe that an additional appropriation will be made to it.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK



Jewish Post

letter to Gabriel Cohen
re editorial "A T Bald
misstatement"

see

Emmanuel

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES
Heuman

11-11-46

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

1201

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

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H63 24=NWF NEWYORK NY 19 1035A

1916 NOV 19 AM 11 09

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

:THE TEMPLE ANSEL RD EAST 105 ST=

MR BEVIN WOULD MUCH LIKE A FURTHER TALK WITH YOU AND
COULD SEE YOU IF CONVENIENT AT TEN OCLOCK TOMORROW
WEDNESDAY MORNING THE TWENTIETH=
INVERCHAPEL.

TELEGRAPH

YOUR

THANKSGIVING

GREETINGS

SPECIAL
BLANK
AND
ENVELOPE

ASK FOR LIST
OF SUGGESTIONS
FOR GREETINGS

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Bevin - Imverchapel memo

see

Ernest Bevin memo

11-25-46

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

17th January 1947

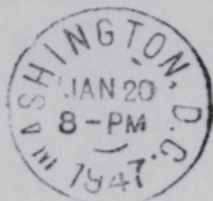
Dear Dr. Silver

Thank you for your letter of January 12th about our recent talk. I saw your statement at the public meeting and was happy to read your remarks about the acts of violence. Though these have unfortunately not yet ceased, as you will have seen since writing your letter, I hope that your words will reach their mark.

I passed on to London your views on the matter mentioned in your last paragraph after our meeting.

*Yours sincerely
Irene H. H. H.*

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.



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Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland,
Ohio.

Private Office

BRITISH EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

To Hillel

BRITISH EMBASSY,

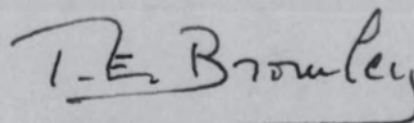
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

28th January 1947

Dear Rabbi Silver,

We have gathered indirectly (through Miss Holtzmann and one of our officials in New York) that you never received the letter written to you by Lord Inverchapel on January 17th in answer to yours of the 12th to him. It was sent off all right but may possibly not have been sufficiently addressed, and in the Ambassador's absence for two or three days I am therefore sending you a copy of his letter, which I hope will this time reach you safely.

Yours sincerely,



T.E. Bromley

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,

The Temple,

Cleveland, Ohio.

January 30, 1947

His Excellency,
Rt. Hon. Lord Inverchapel
British Embassy
Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency:

I was very glad to receive your letter commenting on my remarks at the meeting in Manhattan Center in New York, and to know that you have passed on to London the views I expressed in the concluding paragraph of my last letter to you.

In expressing my appreciation for this, I should like to add at the same time that I was pleased to hear from Miss Fanny Holtzmann that you had advised British Consular officials in this country to refrain from entering into partisan discussions on the Palestine issue. In a number of American communities, a great deal of resentment was generated by what some Consular officials are alleged to have said. Your action in this matter, I am sure, will have a most helpful effect.

With all good wishes, I remain

Yours respectfully,

AHS:RB

Abba Hillel Silver

לכבוד

הד"ר אבא הלל סילבר

נשיא ההסתדרות הציונית בארצות הברית

חבר ההנהלה הציונית

א.מ.נ.

הננו מאשרים בתודה עמוקה את קבלת מכתבו מיום ה-10 באפריל 1946, ומעריכים בהוקרה רבה את עזרתו עד כה במפעל הנצחת חב"בה רייק, ומקווים, שגם להבא כבודו יתמוך חמריה ומוסריה בעניין הזה. בגלל סיבות שהזמן גרמן, לא יכולנו לאשר את קבלת מכתבו הנ"ל קודם לכן, ואת כבודו הסליחה.

כלאדם, אשר החשיב את מפעלנו זה ואשר נענה לפנייתנו בשעתו בלבביות רבה, הננו מוצאים לנכון להמציא לכבודו את כל החומר, שהוצא על ידינו עד כה בקשר עם מפעל השוב זה, כמו כן הננו להמציאו את תכניות המפעל בכללו. מחומר זה יעמוד כבודו מקרוב על היקף המפעלנו זה וכל היענות מוסדות הישוב ואישיו בו למפעלנו זה. אולם הסרים לנו סכומים ניכרים, כדי לאפשר למבצע מפעל זה בשלימותו לפי התכנית הכללית.

יודעים אנו שאין באפשרות כבודו, עלאף רצונו הכנה, לקיים את הבטחתו למשלחת הקבוץ, אותה קבל לראיון בנובמבר 1945, בשהותו בירושלים, להכריז על מפעל הנצחת חב"בה רייק בארצות הברית ע"י ההסתדרות הציונית, אולם אנו משוכנעים, שבחוג מצומצם של ידידיו ומעריציו יוכל כבודו לעשות גדולות למען עזור בהגשמת מפעלנו זה. אין לפקפק, שבחוגי השפעתו האישית ימצא אוזן קשבת למפעלנו זה, אשר בלי ספק יוכתר בהצלחה. מתוך ידיעה על היות כבודו עסוק, בתקופת הקייץ של השנה החולפת, בעניינים חיוניים ומכריעים, לא רצינו להטרידו בפעם נוספת בעניין זה.

אולם אנו בטוחים, שעתה כבודו ימצא שעה כשר רצויה לפעול ולעשות גם לטובת מפעלנו זה. בתקווה ואמונה לקבל תשובה מהירה וחיובית, הננו חותמים בתודה.

בכבוד רב

יושב ראש:

מזכיר:

ח"מ נשיו.

9/2/47

JOSEPH JOEL
5 GREENWAY LANE
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Feb. 12 '47

Dear Mr. Silver

For some time I have noticed that the Jewish periodicals especially the few that I read, are full with tragic stories of the plight of our fellow Jews in Poland - in the D.P. Camps and also how the treatment of the Jews by the British are Nazi like.

I have written to several editors my opinion, suggesting to drop some of this Uchzen as the readers who read their magazines are well informed as to what goes on in Poland - in the D.P. Camps and of British brutality and a change should be made and we should stop the telling all this to the Jews, with Jewish feelings and to begin informing our fellow citizens of Christian faith of the goings on in Poland - D.P. Camps and especially how brutal the British are acting in Palestine - Some - one should tell the Public - The little I could check is, that the few people I talked to, do not know a thing

Feb 12 '47

JOSEPH JOEL
5 GREENWAY LANE
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

about these happenings and the local papers do not write about it - Something should be done - like sending down speakers into the Christian church pulpits to tell the people of the British brutality and also to persuade the regular news papers also to write about it - When a Richmond paper writes about Palestine it is to tell the public of the British Problem there, but they do not criticize England for condemning people to death because they found on them a ship and weapons - These boys no doubt belonged to the Organizers, but there was no proof that they have killed any body and carrying concealed weapons isn't yet among civilized people an offense that calls for a death sentence

I am waiting for this perhaps you can start a movement to inform our Christian Citizens of the plight of our fellow Jews - for instance of N.Y. very few Christians read the P. M.

Respectfully yours
Joseph Joel

February 20, 1947

Mr. Joseph Joel
5 Greenway Lane
Richmond, Va.

My dear Mr. Joel:

Thank you for your kind letter of February 12 which I read with great interest. I have forwarded it to our headquarters in New York.

A good deal is being done to bring the truth about Palestine and the position of our fellow Jews in the DP camps to the attention of the non-Jews of America. Much more work has to be done. You must remember, however, that our funds and our means for this task are limited. There is undoubtedly an Emergency Council or a Zionist District in your community which should look after the local press, churches and service organizations and see that they are properly supplied with literature and lecturers. The offices of the Emergency Council and the ZOA in New York stand ready to help in every way to supply such literature as you may need, and wherever possible, lecturers.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

May 21, 1947

Mr. A. K. Isreeli
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Isreeli:

What use have you made of the statement on
the Soviet Union which I send you a few days ago?

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



American Zionist Emergency Council

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America
Mizrachi Organization of America
Poale Zion-Zeire Zion of America
Zionist Organization of America

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1160

May 22, 1947.

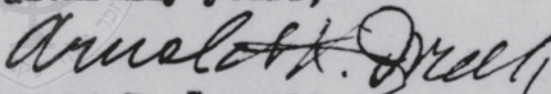
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Herewith are attached copies of letters which I sent with your statement to three papers. Another copy of your statement was given by me to the Forward personally.

I was told afterwards that the papers will make use of it.

Faithfully yours,


Arnold K. Isreeli

Encl. Copies.

דעם 19-טן מאי, 1947.

מר. ד.ל. מעקלער, רעדאקטאר
מארגען זשורנאל
77 באוערי
ניו יארק, נ.י.

ליבער פריינט מעקלער:

דר. סילחער איז א סך מאל קריטיקירט געווארען
דערפאר וואס ער האט זיך אויסגעדרוקט מער ווי אין
מאל, אז מיט ענגלאנד און אמעריקע ענדיקט זיך
ניט די וועלט אין דער אינטערנאציאנאלער ציוניס-
טישער פאליטיק. ער האט עס אפמאל געזאגט גאנץ
אפען און אפמאל איז דאס געווען איספליצירט אין
זינע עפענטליכע רעדעס.

צוליב דער לאזע, וואס האט זיך איצט געשאפען
מיט גראמיקא'ס דעקלערונג, וועט איר גלויב איך,
געפינען אן אינטערעס אין דעם אויסצוג פון דר.
סילחער'ס רעדע פאראיארען אויף דער קאנטענשאן פון
דער אמעריקאנער אידישער קאנפערענץ אין קליינלאנד
וועגען ציוניזם און סאטעמען פארבאנד.

איך האף אז איר וועט געפינען א מעגליכקייט דאס
אויף אירגענד וועלכען אופן אויסצונוצען כדי צו
געבען רעכט וועמען דאס רעכט קומט.

מיט פרעדשאפט,

א. קריסטמאר-זרעאלי.

ביזעל-גוט: קאפי ע

19טן מאי, 1947.

מר. בן ציון גאלדבערג
דער טאג
183 בראדוו
ניו יארק, נ.י.

חשובער פריינט גאלדבערג:

אין אייערע ארטיקלען וועגען דער דערקלערונג פון גראמסקא
רופט איר אן די נעמען פון עטליכע ציוניסטישע פירער וועלע
ווי איר דערקלערט, האבען געהאט א ווייטען און רעאליסטישען
בליק אויף דער סאמעטען רעגירונג און איר באציאונג צום
ציוניזם.

אין נאמען האט איר ניט דערמאנט: דר. אבא הלל סילווער.
איך פערזענליך האב אים געהערט עטליכע מאל רעדען אין פרייזאם
און אויף גרויסע פארזאמלונגען וועגען דער נויטיקייט און
מעגליכקייט צו געהינען די סאמעטען רעגירונג אויף אונזער זייט.
עס ליגט אבער פאר מיר אן אויסצוג פון דר. סילווער'ס רעדע
פאראיארען אין קליינלאנד, אויף דער קאנווענשאן פון דער
אמעריקאנער איד'ישער קאנפערענץ, און איך שיק איך איבער א
קאפיע דערפון. וועט איר פון איר זען ווי ווייט דר. סילווער
האט פאראויסגעזען און האט געוואלט די איצטיגע באציאונג פון
סאמעטען פארבאנד צו דער ציוניסטישער באוועגונג.

מיט פריינטליכען גרוס,

א. קריטשמאר-זרעאלי

ביגעליינט: קאפיע

דעם 19-טן מאי, 1947

סר. מ. נאחטיק, רעדאקטאר
סארגען פרייז
35 איסט 21סטע גאס
ניו יארק, נ.י.

חשוב'ער פריינט נאחטיק:

איך בין נים קיין ארוואקאט פאר דר. סילווער, דעם
פארזיצער פון אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישען עמירדזשענסי
קאונסיל. מיר האבען דא אין קאונסיל פארשידענע
סינונגען און איך בין דעם קאונסיל נאכט פערזענליכקייטען.
אבער וויסענדיק איינער קריטישע שטעלונג צו דר. סילווער,
ויל איך איר זאלט, אויס קוריאזיסעט, ליענען אן
אויסצוג פון א רעדע וואס דר. סילווער האט געהאלטען
וועגען סאמע רוסלאנד דעם 18-טן פעברואר, 1946, אויף
דער קאנפערענץ פון דער אמעריקאנער אידישער קאנפערענץ
אין קליינלאנד. פון דעם דאזיגען אויסצוג העט איר זען
די שטעלונג פון דעם אמעריקאנער ציוניסטישען פירער צו
דער פראגע פון דער באציאונג פון דעם סאמעטען פארבאנד
צום ציוניזם און פארקערט. די גאנצע לאגע איז איצט
אזוי אקסועל אז מ'זיך צושיקען איך די קאפיא איז
גלויב איך, נים אויסער-ארדנענג.

מיט פריינסליכען גרוס,

א. קריסטמאר-זרעאלי

ביגעלינט: קאפיא.

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date June 27, 1947.

From Miss Shoshana Agamit
Sec'y to Mr. Isreeli

In the absence of Mr. Isreeli, who is now on vacation, I am sending to you the enclosed clipping of B.Z. Goldberg's column in The Day of today which, I am sure, will be of interest to you.

וועגען דר. סילווער'ס אריענטאציע

פון קאלעגע קריטשמאריזירעאלי, דעם באוואוסטען אידישען זשורנאליסט, וואס שטייט נאָענט צו דעם אייז טיגען פירער פון אמעריקאנער ציוניזם דר. אבא הלל סילווער, האָב איך דעם פאלגענדען בריוו:

"אין אייערע ארטיקלען וועגען דער דערקלערונג פון גראַמיקאָן רופט איר אָן די נעמען פון עטליכע ציוניסטישע פירערס, וועלכע, ווי איר דערקלערט, האָבען געהאַט אַ ווייטען און רעאליסטישען בליק אויף דער סאָוועטן־רעגירונג און איר באַציאונג צום ציוניזם. "אויין נאָמען האָט איר נישט דערמאָנט: דר. אבא הלל סילווער. איך פערזענליך האָב אים געהערט עטליכע מאל רעדען אין פריוואַט און אויף גרויסע פאָרזאמלונגען וועגען דער נייטיגקייט און מעגליכקייט צו געווינען די סאָוועט־רעגירונג אויף אונזער זייט. עס ליגט אָבער פאַר מיר אויך אַן אויסצוג פון דר. סילווער'ס רעדע פאַראַיאַרען אין קליוולאַנד, אויף דער קאָנווענשאָן פון דער אמעריקאנער אידישער קאָנפערענץ, און איך שיק אייך איבער אַ קאָפּיע דער פון. וועט איר פון איר זען ווי ווייט דר. סילווער האָט פאַראַוויסגעזען און האָט געוואָלט די איצטיגע באַציר אונג פון סאָוועטען־פאַרבאנד צו דער ציוניסטישער באַוועגונג."

די קאָפּיע פון דר. סילווער'ס רעדע, געהאַלטען אין קליוולאַנד דעם 18טען פעברואַר, 1946, לייענט זיך אזוי:

"אין דער דאָזיגער פאַרבינדונג וואָלט איך וועלען אָנדייטען, אַז מיר דאַרפֿען זיין געהיט קעגען יענע, וואָס וואָלטען וועלען צובינדען די ציוניסטישע באַוועגונג צו איינער אָדער אַן אנדערער פון די היינטיגע קאָנקורירענדע אידיעאָלאָגישע גרופען, סאָוועטישען סאָציאַליזם קעגען סאָציאַל־דעמאָקראַטיע. עס זענען פאַראַן אזוינע, וואָס זיי פאַרדריסן יעדער צוגאַנג, וואָס ווערט געמאַכט צו געווינען די סימפּאָטיע פון דער סאָוועטישער רעגירונג צו אונזער ציל. זיי רופען דאָס אָן "פּלירטעווען", און מאַכן שפּאַט פון ציוניסטן יעדעס מאל, ווען עפעס אַן אַנטי־ציוניסטישער סטייט מענט אָדער האַנדלונג קומט פון סאָוועטישע אָדער פּראָ־סאָוועטישע קוואַלען. דאָס איז מאַדנע פענאַמע נאָן אין אידישען לעבען, וואָס קאָן צוגעשריבען ווערען צו אַ בלינדער און ביטערער פאַרטייאַשיקייט, וואָס ווערט אַריבערגעטראָגען פון אַ געביט, וואָס האָט נישט קיין שייכות צום אידישען לעבען, צו אַ ספּעציפּיש־אידישער אישו פון ערנסטען באַדייט."

"אין מיין רעדע אויף דער ציוניסטישער קאָנווענשאָן אין אַטלאַנטיק סיטי דעם 18טען נאָוועמבער האָב איך געזאָגט: 'מיר מוזען באַזאָרגען די פירערס פון די פעלקער אויף דער וועלט מיט וויסען און פאַרשטענד דעניש וועגען אונזער זאך, כדי אונזער צד זאָל זיין ריכטיג פאַרשטאַנען און אונזער ציל געהעריג אונטער־שטיצט. אזא אַרבייט איז דאָ צו טאָן אין וואַשינגטאָן און אין לאַנדאָן און אויך אין אנדערע הויפּט־שטעט פון דער וועלט. איך וויל נישט, פאַרוואָס מ'האַט דעם סאָוועטען־פאַרבאנד נישט איינגעלאָדערן אין דער אונז טערזוכונגס־קאָמיסיע. געוויס איז דער סאָוועטען־פאַרבאנד אינטערעסירט אין דעם פּראָבלעם פון די היימלאָזע אידען אין אייראָפּע, און געוויס קאָן דאָס פּראָבלעם פון מיטעלען מזרח נישט געפינען זיין פּול־שטענדיגע לייזונג אָהן דעם גוטען ווילען און דער העלפענדיגער קאָאָפּעראַציע פון דעם דאָזיגען נאָענט־סטען שכן. אונזער פּראָפּאָגאַנדע מוז היינט אָננעמען אַ רונד־וועלטליגען כאַראַקטער."

"איך האָב נישט געבעטען, אַז די ציוניסטישע באַוועגונג זאָל אַריבער אויף דער זייט פון סאָוועטען־פאַר־באַנד. נישט מיר האָבען באַקומען אזא איינלאַדונג און נישט מיר האָבען אזוינע פלענער. איך האָב געמאַכט אויפּמערקזאם אויף דעם פאַקט, אַז די פונדאַמענטאַלע באַשלוסען וועגען פּאַלעסטינע וועלען אָהן ספּעק גע־מאַכט ווערען פון דער אַרגאַניזאַציע פון די פאַראַיִג ניגטע פעלקער, וואָס באַשטייט פון אנדערע לענדער אויסער ענגלאַנד, און וואו דער סאָוועטען־פאַרבאנד

וועט זיכער האָבען אַ באַדייטענד וואַרט. איך האָב דרינגענד געבעטען, אַז מיר זאָלען נישט פאַרפעלען צו זוכען פּריינטליכע באַציאונגען מיט'ן סאָוועטען־פאַר־באַנד, ווי מיט אַלע אנדער לענדער, וואָס וועלען האָבן אַ שטימע אין דער אַנטי־שיידונג, ווייל מיר וועלען דאָן דאַרפֿען פיל פּריינט. איך האָב געבעטען אַ פּראָפּאָגאַנדע, וואָס זאָל אָננעמען אַ רונד־וועלטליגען כאַראַקטער.

"מיר זענען נישט געווען און זענען נישט היינט אַנט־מוטיגט אַריבערצוגעווינען ענגלאַנד, כאָטש מיר זענען פיל מאל אַנטווישט געוואָרען, און די לעצטע געשעענישען זענען געווען מער אַנטווישענד פון אַלע. מיר זענען נישט געווען אין זענען נישט היינט אַנטמוטיגט אין אונזערע פאַרזוכען אַריבערצוגעווינען דעם פּרעזידענט פון די פאַראַייניגטע שטאַטען און אונזער סטייט־דע־פאַרסטעמנט, כאָטש ביז אַהער האָבען מיר זיך דאַרטען אָנגעשטויסען אויף אַ היפש ביסעל מיספּאַרשטענדע־ניש און ווידערשטאַנד."

"קיינער האָט אונז נישט קריטיקירט אָדער אָפּגע־שפּאַט פון אונז פאַר'ן טאָן אינטענסיווע אַרבייט מיט די דאָזיגע רעגירונגען; קיינער האָט אונז נישט קריטיקירט אָדער אָפּגעלאַכט פון אונז פאַר אונזער מינע זיך איינצושטעלען קאָנטאַקטען מיט אנדערע רעגירונגען אין אייראָפּע, דרום־און צענטראַל־אַמעריקע און אין אנדערע טיילען פון דער וועלט. פאַרוואָס זאָל די ציוניסטישע באַוועגונג זיך צוריקהאַלטען פון פרובירן צו געווינען די פאַרשטענדעליש און פּריינטשאַפט פאַר אונזער באַוועגונג ביי איינער פון די גרעסטע מאַכטען אויף דער ערד?"

"די אַראַבער האַלטען זיך נישט אָפּ פון אָנפירען פּראָפּאָגאַנדע אין דער ריכטונג פון ענגלאַנד, און אין דער ריכטונג פון סאָוועטען־פאַרבאנד. מיין פאַר־דרום איז נישט, וואָס מיר האָבען פרובירט, נאָר וואָס מיר האָבען נישט גענוג שטאַרק פרובירט, אָדער נישט פרי גענוג פרובירט. ביים היינטיגען מאָמענט איז די באַציאונג פון דער סאָוועטישער רעגירונג—ווי ווייט דער גאַנצ קנאַפּער באַווייזט, וואָס מיר האָבען, קאָן אַנדייטן אַ באַציאונג—נישט גינסטיג פאַר אונז. אָבער דאָס איז נאָר נישט ענדגילטיג. טייל פון אונז וועלען זיך דערמאָנען, אַז ביז מיט עטליכע מאָנאַטען צוריק זענען געווען בעסער באַווייזען פאַר אַ גינסטיגער און פּריינטליכער באַציאונג. די איצטיגע באַציאונג קאָן יא אָדער נישט זיך ענדערען אין דער צוקונפּט. ס'קאָן זיין, אַז עס וועט אונז נישט געלינגען. אָבער מיר זענען דאָס געוויס שולדיג צו זיך אליין—צו טאָן אַלץ, וואָס איז אין אונזער כוח, צו זען, אַז די דאָזיגע באַציאונג זאָל זיך יא ענדערען—און צום גוטען."

מיר איז אָנגענעם איבערצודרוקן דעם דאָזיגען סטייט־מענט פון דר. אבא הלל סילווער, וואָס ער האָט געהאַלטן מיט אַ יאָר און אַ פערטעל צוריק, און איך בין דאַנקבאַר מיין קאלעגע און פּריינט קריטשמאריזירעאלי פאַר'ן דערמעגליכען מיר דאָס. דאָס ווייזט דר. סילווער'ס שטאַטסמאַנשאַפּטליכען קוק אויף דער פּאַליטישער לאַגע און זיין ווייטזיכטיגקייט, בעת אנדערע האָבען אזוי נישט־געקאָנט זען. איך פון מיין זייט קאָן צוגעבען, אַז ווען מיכאַעלס און פעפּער האָבען באַזוכט קליוולאַנד, האָט דר. אבא הלל סילווער זיך נישט נאָר באַטייליגט אין זייער אויפּנאַמע, נאָר ער האָט אויך געהאַלטען אַ פינע רעדע אויף זייער קבלת פנים.

וואָס שייך די אַריענטאַציע פון ציוניזם בכלל, האָב איך מורא, אַז עס איז דאָ אַ טענדענץ צו "ווערען גוט מיט ענגלאַנד", אין דער האַפּנונג, אפּשר וועט ענגלאַנד ווערען בעסער—אידען זענען אַן איינגע'עקשנ'ט פּאַלק. די סימפּטאָמען האָט קאלעגע מאיר גראַסמאַן אָנגעוויזען אין אַן אַרטיקל אין "טאָג": די באַטייליגונג פון צויר ניסטישע פירערס—מיט'ן ווירדיגען אויסנאַם פון הרב פישמאַן—און באַזונדערס פון גאַלדע מאירסאָן אין ענג־לישען יום־טוב ביים האַייקאַמישאָנער און דאָס "גוטע לעבען" צווישען דער "הגנה" און דער ענגלישער מאַכט. אָבער וועגען דעם—אין אַ באַזונדערען קאָלום.

80th CONGRESS
1st Session

H. CON. RES. _____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 1947

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas, Great Britain as the mandatory of Palestine has requested the United Nations General Assembly to make recommendations concerning the future government of Palestine and has agreed to submit to the General Assembly an account of its administration of the League of Nations' Palestine Mandate; and

Whereas, a United Nations Special Committee on Palestine has been constituted by the General Assembly to investigate and to submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine; and

Whereas, the practicability of implementing the recommendations of the General Assembly are an important item of consideration by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, and such recommendations are likely to require the undertaking of supervisory responsibility by the United Nations or by an administering authority; and

Whereas, the historic policy of the United States regarding Palestine has been repeatedly stated by the Congress and the Chief Executive to the effect that the United States is directly concerned in the future government of Palestine and the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home as promised by international covenants and agreements to which the United States is a party:
Now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that it is the sense of the Congress that the President of the United States should instruct the United States Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly to assert before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine and the General Assembly: (1) the historic policy of the United States that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine, and that Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development, so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home and, in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race and creed, shall have equal rights; and (2) the position of the United States as one of the states directly concerned in the solution of the Palestine question, by virtue of the Anglo-American Palestine Convention of 1924, and unless the United Nations itself acts, the willingness of the United States if invited to do so, to consider participation in a supervisory or administering authority for Palestine under the United Nations.

Cong. J. K. Javits
80th Congress
1st Session

[undated]

CONFIDENTIAL DRAFT

H. R. _____

A BILL

To designate a United States-Palestine Settlement Commission

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the foreign policy of the United States with respect to Palestine is that Palestine shall be opened for the free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development, so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home, and in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights.

Sec. 1. "The term "displaced person" as used in this Act means an alien (1) who since 1933 has been forced to leave the country of his nationality or former residence because of political or religious persecution, and for good cause is unwilling or unable to return to such country, and (2) holds democratic political convictions;" (b) the term "persecutee" means an alien residing in the country of which he is a citizen or of his last residence who has been subject to religious or political discrimination or persecution by the government or armed forces of an enemy of the United States before the termination of hostilities in World War II, and who holds democratic political convictions; and (c) the terms "displaced person" and "persecutee" shall not include any alien who voluntarily aided or abetted any enemy of the United States in World War II.

Sec. 2. A commission to be known as the United States-Palestine Settlement Commission is hereby created for the purpose of carrying out the foreign policy of the United States with respect to Palestine.

Sec. 3. (a) The President of the United States, within thirty days from the passage of this act, shall appoint, and he hereby is empowered to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Commission which shall be composed of five members. Each member of the Commission shall be a citizen of the United States and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$12,000 a year. One of such members shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. Two members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Any vacancy that may occur in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment.

(b) The Commission, may, without regard to the Civil Service laws, employ a secretary and such legal, clerical and technical assistants as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

(c) The Commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary or desirable to carry out its functions under this Act.

(d) The Commission shall transmit to the Congress the first report of its operations under this Act within ninety days after the date of its organization, and shall report thereafter on the third day of January and on the first day of July in each year during its existence; provided, however, that the Commission is authorized to report to the Congress at any time that the Congress is in session, the recommendations of the Commission under Section 5 of this Act, and, provided further, that when the Congress is not in session reports shall be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of State.

(e) The Commission shall have the same privilege of free transportation of official mail matter as is granted by law to officers of the United States Government.

(f) The authority of the Commission to carry out its functions under this Act shall terminate at the expiration of five years after the date of the enactment of this Act or sooner upon the passage of a concurrent resolution by the two Houses; except that such authority may continue to be exercised after the expiration of said period of five years to the extent necessary to carry out contracts or agreements made before the passage of such concurrent resolution. Upon termination of work of the Commission, all books, records, documents and other papers in the possession of the Commission, shall be deposited in the Archives of the United States.

Sec. 4. The Commission shall, subject to Subsection (a) of Section 6 of this Act, make studies, reports and plans relating to (a) the immigration of Jewish displaced persons and persecutees, (b) the improvement of Arab standards of living, and of Arab social services and educational opportunities in Palestine, and (c) the initiation, development and establishment of long range agricultural and industrial projects for the development of Palestine.

Sec. 5. The Commission shall, subject to Subsection (a) of Section 6 of this Act, formulate, recommend and execute programs which by the effective use of governmental and private facilities will further (a) the lawful immigration and close settlement of Jewish displaced persons and persecutees on the land of Palestine as expeditiously as possible and the lawful acquisition of said land by or for such persons to the extent of the maximum economic absorptive capacity of Palestine, and consistently with the social, economic and political conditions found to exist by the Commission in Palestine, or in the part thereof to be settled; (b) the improvement of Arab standards of living;

(c) the greater development of Palestine in the agricultural, commercial and economic fields provided that such development shall, insofar as practicable, benefit as well neighboring Arab countries; and (d) the improvement of Arab primary and secondary education and of Arab opportunities for technical and university education so as to bring about greater parity between Arab and Jewish educational standards in Palestine.

Sec. 6 (a). The Commission is authorized to cooperate with the government or governmental authority of Palestine, and with the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, in carrying out measures to promote the objectives in Palestine specified in the foregoing Sections 4 and 5, provided, however, that the government or governmental authority of Palestine shall be responsible for all authority necessary to carry out such measures in Palestine and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Commission are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this Act on the part of the Commission and on the part of the government or governmental authority of Palestine, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Commission. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this Act shall be made by the Commission through and in consultation with the Department of State.

(b) In the study of problems and the execution of programs it shall be the policy of the Commission to cooperate with the Department of State, and to utilize the facilities of existing departments and agencies which perform functions and activities affecting the work of the Commission, and the Department of State and such other departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Commission and afford to it their facilities as may be agreed.

Sec. 7. The Commission is authorized within the limits of funds appropriated to contract with and transfer funds to existing governmental

agencies and institutions; and to enter into contracts and agreements with individuals, educational, informational, commercial, scientific and cultural institutions, associations, agencies and industrial organizations, firms and corporations; and to cause corporations to be created, under the laws of the District of Columbia, or any state of the United States or any foreign country to assist in carrying out the Commission's studies and programs and to capitalize such corporations; provided, that corporations hereafter created or caused to be created by the Commission, primarily for operation outside the continental United States, shall determine and prescribe the manner in which their obligations shall be incurred and their expenses allowed and paid without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure, accounting for and audit of Government funds, and may, in their discretion, employ and fix the compensation of officers and employees outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States.

Sec. 8. The Commission may appoint such Advisory Committees and provide for the operation thereof, may utilize voluntary and uncompensated-for services, and may provide for actual travel and subsistence expenses (not exceeding \$25 for subsistence expense for any one person for any one calendar day) of persons so engaged, as are necessary for the efficient execution of the functions, powers and duties of the Commission under this Act.

Sec. 9. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized.

Sec. 10. This Act may be cited as the "United States-Palestine Commission Act of 1947".

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BRITISH EMBASSY

WASHINGTON 8, D.C.

17th January 1947

Dear Dr. Silver:

Thank you for your letter of January 12th about our recent talk. I saw your statement at the public meeting and was happy to read your remarks about the acts of violence. Though these have unfortunately not yet ceased, as you will have seen since writing your letter, I hope that your words will reach their mark.

I passed on to London your views on the matter mentioned in your last paragraph after our meeting.

Yours sincerely

(Signed) Inverchapel

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio