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Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

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American Zionist Emergency Council, Sacks, Leo, 1946-1947.

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

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1720 Sixteenth Street, Northwest
Michigan 4480 ZONE 9

August 19, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Mayflower Hotel
Plymouth, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Silver:

I spoke to Senator Brewster yesterday relative to our earlier discussions that I should go up to Maine to give him some assistance in his campaign. He was delighted that I had not forgotten our previous understanding and he suggested that I spend part of next week and the following week getting around the state and talking to our people.

In the course of the conversation, he told me something which was very interesting and which I am suggesting that you telephone him about to get a clearer picture of what he has in mind than I was able to get over the telephone. He told me that when he was in Washington on Thursday of last week for a few hours to attend some sort of special signing of legislation at the White House, he took the occasion at the end of the meeting to discuss Palestine with the President. He said he found the President "utterly bewildered and confused". He asserted that the President seemed all in a daze about what to do. Then he said --and this is what I didn't understand clearly, that he suggested a compromise proposal to the President. After he left Washington, he added, he discussed the same project with John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and he said that he told him, Mr. Rockefeller, that the oil interests are using human lives as a part of their plan for power politics and control of oil resources. He said that Mr. Rockefeller was very much interested in what he had to say. I am truly sorry that I did not get, because of poor telephone connections at that point, the details of just what Mr. Brewster has in mind. Under the circumstances, therefore, may I suggest that you phone him at his office in Dexter, Maine--that is sufficient--and tell him that you are very much interested in Leo's report of his suggestions to the President and to Mr. Rockefeller for solving the deadlock in Palestine. I know he will appreciate the courtesy of your call.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Leo
Leo R. Sack

LRS:es

*Spoke to Brewster telephone
Portland Aug. 21 - has suggested -
no Amer. foreign policy - either under London or American
- He will speak up by Aug. 31 - Also will speak Jewry*

MEMORANDUM

FROM Lee R. Sack

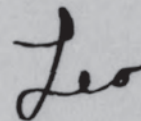
DATE: September 23, 1946

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

SUBJECT:

Enclosed is a copy of the current issue of HUMAN EVENTS, a weekly bulletin which has been published for some time by Felix Morley and Frank C. Hanighen. I hate to see Morley's name attached to this publication because Morley, as an editor of the WASHINGTON POST and more recently president of Haverford College in Pennsylvania, has a reputation for being a splendid liberal and also a writer of great discernment.

Sincerely,



Encl.



AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

1720 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
1706 G St. N.W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

January 21, 1947

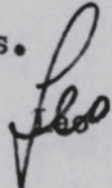
Dear Dr. Silver:

Enclosed are clippings of three speeches in the Congressional Record, one by Capper in the Senate on the 17th; the other two in the House yesterday by Javits, Republican, of New York City, and Madden, a Democrat, of Indiana.

Of the three Javits is, by far, the most interesting. At his own expense he recently toured the Near East and when Congress convened he managed to get himself assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee, which is not bad for a first term. (Incidentally Wadsworth of New York no longer is a member of Foreign Affairs for which we should be thankful. Javits will be a far more sympathetic and helpful member).

Hy Shulson has been cultivating Javits who is Jewish.

Kindest regards.



VICTORIA

the Office of Price Administration. I think this is a lesson in economics.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD Mr. Ford's complete statement.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Looking back over the economic history of the United States, is it not a fact, I will ask the Senator from Michigan, that the same Ford management in this and another generation has always exhibited a high degree of business acumen and perspicacity, and its action in this instance is in line with its past actions?

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree wholeheartedly with the Senator. I think its latest action is in harmony with the series of actions the Ford company has taken during the years.

Mr. TOBEY. I concur.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Although more than one million of our customers are waiting for delivery of their cars at present prices, we are immediately reducing the price of every Ford car—some models as much as \$50.

This is our down payment toward a continued high level of production and employment in the months ahead. We believe that the shock treatment of prompt action is needed to halt the insane spiral of mounting costs and rising prices and to restore a sound base for the hopeful period of postwar production we are now entering.

Let me review briefly the considerations which have led us to take this important step.

The Ford Motor Co. is in the mass production business. Mass production depends upon large markets. It will continue to succeed only if it can produce more and more at lower and lower cost so that more and more people can buy. Large markets begin to disappear when prices rise.

The un-American spiral of mounting costs and rising prices has hurt everybody—some groups more than others. Many have not benefited from postwar wage increases, but have had to share the burden of resulting higher prices. Already, millions of American families are unable to buy the things which, in normal times, make up their standard of living.

In the short view, we can see inflation. In the long view, there is danger of depression.

The period since VJ-day has been an unhappy and costly period of reconversion to peacetime production. Ford Motor Co. has lost millions of dollars since VJ-day, even after all tax adjustments.

But the crisis of this wild aftermath of war seems to have been passed. Our own production, though still limited by material shortages, is now steadier. Productivity of our employees, which hit a new low during the period, seems to have started its return to normal. Ford Motor Co. made a modest profit for the last 3 months of 1946, and we intend to continue to operate in the black.

The American economy now stands at a turning point. Mounting costs and rising prices have warranted caution and hesitancy. There is even general fear that this dangerous, un-American cycle cannot be corrected without an economic recession. We think this fear can be dispelled by common sense and action. And among free men that becomes an individual responsibility.

The Ford Motor Co., therefore, proposes to accept its losses since VJ-day as an item of

the cost of a great and victorious war. We are closing our books on that phase of our production history. We have decided that now is the time for us to make an investment in the future.

Because they must build up depleted cash reserves or because they are still losing money, many businesses may not be able to follow suit. But we hope that our suppliers, our employees, and our other economic partners will back, each to his own ability, our attempt to return to the economic pattern which has helped to make America great—the principle that higher wages and a higher standard of living for all depend upon lower costs and lower prices through increasingly efficient large-scale production.

We hope, as we move forward, that we will be able to reduce prices further, and that we will not be forced to raise them again to compensate for cost increases.

CREATION OF CONTINUING CONGRESSIONAL-STATE STUDY COMMISSION

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I should like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate a matter which I feel is of first importance and is imminent because of the pending discussions of the National Budget and the tax situation. What I have reference to is the pending tax rivalry between the Federal Government and the several States.

During the war the States very properly had to give up various sources of taxation because of the war effort. In many instances, I am advised, they were assured that with the close of the war these sources of taxation would be restored to them.

In my own State of New Jersey we are embarrassed at the present moment because practically all our important sources of taxation have been absorbed by the Federal Government and we are at a loss to know where to turn in order to meet some pressing needs, and particularly financial aid for our educational program. The plight of the teachers in our public schools is deplorable, and we need to find sources of income in order to take care of that problem.

Mr. President, I hope to address the Senate on this subject at greater length at a later date, but for the moment I desire to read into the RECORD a very able presentation of this issue by the distinguished Governor-elect of the State of New Jersey, the Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll, which he made in Chicago yesterday before the eighth general assembly of the Council of State governments. Governor-elect Driscoll, in his remarks, urges the creation of a continuing congressional-State study commission to ease competition for the tax dollar. I concur wholeheartedly with Governor Driscoll's proposals.

I quote the following challenging statement of Governor-elect Driscoll which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune this morning, Friday, January 17:

We no longer can afford the luxury of 49 tax programs, each unrelated to the other. I am deeply concerned with the State-Federal competition for the tax dollar, and with the invasion of the Federal Government into the same tax field.

ASKS FEDERAL WITHDRAWAL

I would like to see our States, in concert with the Federal Government, reexamine and redefine the duties of each level of government, to eliminate overlapping functions and administrations. The present confusion almost certainly will lead to disaster.

The solution to the present confusion is to be found in the withdrawal of the Federal Government from certain tax fields, and the reservation of those fields to the States. For example, the income tax, I believe, should be purely Federal, but gasoline and liquor taxes should be reserved to the States.

The emphasis of the national administration has too long been to treat the States as competitive centers of political power. Nor have the States themselves appeared particularly willing to adopt any common policy of State action, except on a few narrow and indecisive fronts. The time has come for those of us who are responsible for State affairs to stop thinking and talking in the hackneyed, nineteenth century notions of State rights.

What we need is a master plan of working federalism which will give expression to the most effective capacities of both the States and the Federal Government. Such a plan could, in principle, stake out the appropriate areas of policy determination for our various States.

If the past is to teach us anything, it is that the present hit-or-miss alteration of fiscal resources results in the compensating expenditures of the Federal Government being offset in large part by a necessary reduction in State and local expenditures in time of economic depression.

WOULD HAVE STATE COLLECT

The whole idea that there is something mysteriously more competent about the Federal Government pervades much of the thinking directed toward simplification of tax administration. We are told time and again that the Federal Government should collect one tax or another and remit to the States their respective shares.

Speaking for New Jersey, we would be very glad to reverse this emphasis with respect to Federal excise taxes. Not only are we ready and able with interstate cooperation to collect such taxes as the alcoholic-beverage tax and to remit the Federal share to the Federal Government but we are ready and able to do so with less red tape and at decidedly less cost. We could operate similarly with pay-roll taxes.

I submit that the trend toward greater centralization will continue unabated, regardless of the party in power, until the States demonstrate a capacity to undertake common problems from a reasonably consistent point of view.

It is to the end of developing such a capacity that I have urged upon you the creating of facilities through which to arrive at a concordance of viewpoints, so far as possible, among our States.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN PALESTINE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I note in the New York Times a dispatch from London which states that the British Government has again directed the attention of our State Department to advertisements in United States newspapers soliciting funds for the support of the resistance movement in Palestine. A Foreign Office spokesman was quoted as saying that the British Ambassador in Washington has seen Secretary Byrnes to express British concern over the advertising campaign which was critical of British policy in Palestine and sympathetic to the Hebrew patriots who are fighting for Palestine independence.

I also note, Mr. President, that the British Government has announced that military authorities were preparing the strongest offensive in modern Palestine's history in order to crush what they term an open rebellion by the underground

forces. All branches of Britain's army in the Holy Land, estimated in excess of a hundred thousand men, are to take part in these operations. Troops from Egypt are said to be reaching the Holy Land daily by road and by rail as reinforcements.

Asked whether the United States State Department would be informed if these large-scale operations were put into effect, the Foreign Office spokesman indicated that there would be no occasion to inform the American authorities of such developments. In other words, Mr. President, in the eyes of the British Government it is none of America's business what the British military authorities do in connection with their responsibility as the mandatory, notwithstanding the fact that a solemn treaty exists between the United States and Great Britain with respect thereto. At the same time, the British Government regards it as a matter of great concern to them that American citizens exercise the right of free speech and free press to express their sympathy for a much persecuted and long-suffering people in their fight against oppression.

For my part, Mr. President, I am on occasion, pro-British and, on occasion, anti-British. I am pro-British when Great Britain acts in fairness and in justice. I am anti-British when Great Britain violates the principles of fairness and justice. In this instance I think the attitude of the British Government violates those principles in both announcements. I am exceedingly anxious that the British Government recognize, first, that Americans are intensely concerned in any measure which Great Britain might adopt to suppress civil liberties in Palestine and to impose upon the citizens of that country restrictions inconsistent with the principles of English and American law; second, that Americans will exercise freely their right to adjudge the justice of resistance to British rule or influence in any part of the world, and that we will lend our moral assistance to any cause which we think is right and just.

Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an Associated Press dispatch from London dated January 6, published in the Washington Star of January 6, 1947.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BRITISH MOBILIZE TROOPS TO CRUSH PALESTINE REVOLT—ALL HOLY LAND FORCES WILL TAKE PART IN DRIVE ON EXTREMISTS

LONDON, January 6.—Government sources said today British military authorities were preparing the biggest offensive in modern Palestine's history to crush what they called the open rebellion against law and order by Jewish extremists.

All branches of Britain's Army in the Holy Land, estimated to total about 100,000 men, will take part, these sources said. Troops from Egypt are reaching the Holy Land by road and rail as reinforcements.

The trigger for the operation is expected to be British Cabinet ratification of proposals formulated in conferences among Palestine's high commissioner, Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Prime Minister Attlee, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, and Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones.

The informants said the British Government took the view that whatever settlement finally emerged for Palestine, the reimposition of law and order was Britain's first obligation.

NO POINT IN INFORMING UNITED STATES

Asked whether the United States State Department would be informed if large-scale operations were put into effect, a Foreign Office spokesman said:

"There would be no advantage in informing the American authorities of whatever day-to-day measures we may be contemplating for the Holy Land."

A final decision on Palestine's fate also may come from Britain this week. The possibilities include:

1. A partition plan for the Holy Land, which would create independent Arab and Jewish states there.

2. Considered a last-resort solution, British surrender of the League of Nations mandate to the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS RATIFICATION NECESSARY

Whatever solution is finally adopted, with or without Arab and Jewish consent, Government sources said the United Nations would have to ratify the new arrangement.

The Arab League said yesterday its seven-member nations would be represented at a conference on Palestine scheduled to start here January 21 under sponsorship of Britain, which governs the Holy Land by mandate.

At the same time, Haganah, relatively moderate Jewish underground defense organization, broadcast from Palestine a secret radio plea for an end to violence and professed knowledge that the British Government just now is preparing a solution of the Palestine problem.

JEWS STILL HAVE NOT ACCEPTED

The Jews, however, still have not accepted an invitation to the London conference. The World Zionist Organization voted in Basel, Switzerland, December 24, not to participate under existing circumstances but left the final decision up to its general council if a change should take place in the situation.

The Arab League's decision to come to London was made public by Secretary-General Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha in Cairo. He said League delegates would demand an independent Arab government in Palestine and oppose any partition scheme or further Jewish immigration.

The League represents Egypt, Syria, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, Saudi-Arabia, Lebanon, and Yemen. Yesterday's announcement came in the face of a Christmas plea by the Palestine Arab executive committee that the League boycott the conference unless Britain invited Haj Amin el Husseini, exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, and agreed to discuss Arab independence.

PRESS URGES STRONG MEASURES

London newspapers, meanwhile, demanded strong measures to end violence in the Holy Land. The Sunday Dispatch called for all-out methods, the Sunday Times for sterner, direct methods against the terrorists themselves. The News of the World, declaring Britain needed more practical support from the United States, said the fact of news in New York State seemed to color the view of the White House.

In its broadcast, Haganah blamed Irgun Zvai Leumi and the so-called Stern Gang, extremist Jewish underground groups for recent attacks on British troops. Its announcer said Haganah would not allow Zionist work all over Palestine and the hopes of a Jewish nation to be destroyed.

Irgun Zvai Leumi, however, in another underground radio broadcast, said flame throwers would be used further against the British, as they were last Thursday. The broadcaster listed British casualties in

Thursday attacks as one officer killed and 20 soldiers and 5 policemen wounded. He said underground casualties were only two wounded. He reported the flamethrowers were converted fruit-tree sprayers.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED BY BLAST

Meanwhile, traffic was stopped by the blasting of a deep hole in a highway north of Rehoboth, and a police guard chased off a group that fired at the Hadera station of the Haifa-Tantura railway. No casualties were reported from either incident.

The Government announced 33 arrests, 4 of them women in searches in Hadera and Kafar Atta, north of Haifa, and confirmed the tightening of Palestine Jewish and Arab newspaper censorship in the previous 24 hours to avoid heightening already tense public feeling. The censorship does not apply to news sent abroad.

In Egypt 11 British soldiers were hurt, 2 dangerously, in a hand-grenade attack near Benha, 25 miles north of Cairo, on a train traveling toward Palestine. Unknown assailants threw two or three grenades into one of several troop coaches in the passenger train and one grenade exploded.

On the Mediterranean island of Cyprus some 10,000 Jews were being moved from temporary quarters at Caracolos internment camp to a new winter settlement of Nissen huts on the coast of Xylotymbou. They still will be behind barbed wire and under armed guard. They were taken off ships on which they tried to enter Palestine in defiance of British immigration quotas.

RECENT AIR TRAVEL FATALITIES

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I have no doubt that the Members of the Senate and the people of the United States must in the last few months have been startled by and must now be deeply concerned in the apparently increasing number of fatalities in air travel. Fatalities have been so numerous and the crashes have been so frequent that as I am advised today travel by air in the United States seems to have been discouraged.

Mr. President, when it was my privilege to write the 1938 aviation law, which is now the law governing civil aviation, there was placed in the law, after long study, a provision for an independent safety board. That was not done haphazardly. It was done after receiving the advice and counsel of the best minds of the country. It was done against some opposition, but it was placed in the law in a very effective manner. The President of the United States, under a reorganization act, took it upon himself to change the aviation act of 1938 and in the reorganization which followed his advisers prevailed upon him, against the advice of others, to eliminate from the law the Independent Safety Board.

Mr. President, with every ounce of energy I possessed at that time I opposed the approval of that reorganization act, one reason being the elimination of the Independent Safety Board. This body thought differently, and by a divided vote approved the Reorganization Act. But from that day until now—and especially now—crashes and fatalities in the air, in my judgment—and I speak from a careful study and observation of the subject—have been traceable directly or indirectly to the absence of the Independent Safety Board. Many of the crashes which have taken place would not have occurred if there had been an

The prerequisites of such a plan are these:

1. A reexamination of the reason for every dollar spent in the Federal Government. This means a study of every existing statute which involves the spending of money, no matter how far back in our history that statute reaches.

2. A program that pledges the retirement of the public debt by at least \$3,000,000,000 each year. It should aim at \$5,000,000,000.

3. The reduction of taxes.

The President has recommended a Budget of \$37,500,000,000. It should be possible to reduce the Budget to \$30,000,000,000 and apply half of the surplus of \$7,500,000,000 to debt retirement and half of it to tax reduction.

I say "amen" to that statement.

Mr. Speaker, an early American philosopher said of Alexander Hamilton:

He smote the rock of national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of public credit and it sprang upon its feet.

The financial miracles that Alexander Hamilton performed for this struggling Republic during its infancy was repeated by Andy Mellon during the dark and trying days immediately following World War I. Today a Republican Congress is pledged to repeat those same financial miracles for a financially sick nation. I see no reason for not doing so promptly. Therefore, I claim it is both wise and necessary to make a cut in our personal income taxes now.

(Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute in order to make a statement to clarify a situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in determining seniority on the reorganized Public Lands Committee, into which were merged six previous standing committees of the House, we made an error in the determination of seniority between the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL] and the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

In order to correct that error and to bring that assignment of seniority in line with other similar assignments adopted by the Committee on Committees, I ask unanimous consent to correct the list of members of the Committee on Public Lands by placing the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROCKWELL] No. 4 thereon and the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE] No. 5 thereon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a poem.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from

New York [Mr. JAVITS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

REPORT ON TRIP TO PALESTINE AND GREECE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, just prior to the opening of the Congress, I sought information about certain critical world problems of primary interest to my constituents by a trip to Palestine, Greece, Rome and London in that order. The Department of State was extremely helpful in facilitating travel arrangements for me, but the trip was on my own.

I was rather careful, in the course of my trip, to reserve comment and conclusions for a report such as this to the House and to my constituents.

My visit to Rome was to seek enlightenment on the religious side. The audience which I was privileged to have with His Holiness Pope Pius XII had no political connotations and I therefore omit it from this report. The members of this House may be interested to know, however, of the terms of "love and esteem" in which His Holiness spoke of the people of the United States.

The problems presented by Greece and Palestine are of special interest. The time I spent abroad was necessarily brief—just under a month—but I tried very hard to interview men and women, representative of all shades of opinion, saw the countries, both of which are small, and tried to cover the ground as thoroughly as possible. I had given considerable study previously to the problems of these countries; and, though I do not pretend to have become an expert on them, certain facts and impressions of this experience stand out so markedly that I hope they may prove to be of value to this House.

PALESTINE

In Palestine I traveled the length and breadth of the country, literally from Dan to Bersheba; that is from the Huleh Marshes, in the northeastern part of the country, to the Negeb, in the southernmost part.

I talked not only with the man in the street—Jew and Arab alike—and with journalists but also with the heads of the Jewish agency, with the representatives of our State Department, with the British High Commissioner and the Chief Secretary, with the British commanding general at Haifa, where the immigration troubles with refugee ships have taken place, with the head of the Jewish community, with the president of the Hebrew University, with leading Arab intellectuals, with the chief rabbi of Palestine, with businessmen, industrialists and lawyers, and with managers and residents of Jewish agricultural settlements throughout the country. In London I checked and confirmed my impressions through the courtesy of the British Government by conferring with distinguished representatives of the foreign and colonial offices.

An interesting phase of life in Palestine is that the Jews have achieved an economic balance there not present among them anywhere else in the world. About 20 percent of the Jewish population are farmers, which is about the

same as the over-all percentage for the United States population; but throughout the world only about 3 percent of Jews are estimated to be farmers. The Jewish population in Palestine is about 600,000 and the Arab is about 1,200,000. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture and agricultural processing, though small industry is growing rapidly and the whole civilization of the middle east could well be modernized by the potentiality of this new industrial development.

The types of Jewish agricultural settlement in Palestine are of three kinds: The first, and the most numerous, is the small town—just like our own country town; second, the agricultural settlement, where the land is privately owned but where both the selling of produce and the buying of supplies are controlled by cooperatives for all—farm cooperatives are also well known to us; and lastly, the much discussed communal settlements, where there is no private property but all is held and worked together. It is significant to note, however, that in this last group are found only about 20 percent of the aggregate Jewish population of Palestine who are settled on the land.

We have all heard of the work of soil utilization in Palestine. It is very inspiring to see what are truly these miracles. In the valley of the Jordan, great boulders have been moved away with United States bulldozers, and the fields have been made into waving gardens of green. The hills of Judea have been cleared of stones and rocks and the fertile terraces of ancient days restored to bear olive trees again.

The Negeb occupies almost one-half of Palestine's 10,000 square miles. It is a dust-bowl type of parched prairie—which could, with irrigation, be as rich as the Imperial Valley of California—in which an estimated 80,000 Bedouins normally lived until the Jews threw in a dozen settlements overnight recently.

The possibilities of agricultural development in the Negeb are shown at the experimental settlement of Beth Eshel, near Ber Sheba, where great fruitfulness in the land has resulted from irrigation and also from special farming methods. This Negeb is the main area to be benefited by the proposed Jordan Valley development project.

Given the necessary money—the will and inspiration shown by these existing settlements indicate that the Palestinian land can certainly take a great many additional families. The doubling of the Jewish population of Palestine, now about 600,000, within a proximate period of time, does not seem at all out of line. Of the 1,400,000 Jews left in Europe, outside of Russia, the best estimate I can get is, that certainly 600,000 at the least would want to go to Palestine.

I made some inquiries into the question of cost. The estimates varied. But the consensus seems to be that 100,000 additional families could be settled on the land with an investment of outside capital of one-half to one billion dollars—certainly an attainable figure—and that this number of families could be well settled within a few years.

Social tension does not appear to be a major factor at this time between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine who, at the

grass roots level, appear to enjoy cordial neighborly relations. But among the Arab ruling and owning class there is a spirit of intense nationalism and coupled with it, religious fanaticism and fear of western ideas. This group finds it hard to recognize that the situation in Palestine with its large Jewish population, its background of Turkish rule and the solemn promise of the Jewish National Homeland to be established there makes comparison with the Arab countries inappropriate.

It is very significant to note the progress which western ideas introduced by the Jews have already made among the Arabs in Palestine. For example, in the last 15 years, the Arab life expectancy has been raised from 37 to 48 years and the infant mortality has been reduced almost 50 percent—the Arab birth rate is extremely high.

I was informed by a British representative at the highest levels, that there is a deep interest in Arab communities in education and that Arabs even in outlying villages constantly ask for better schools and are even interested in classes for girls—I gather quite a departure in that country. The Arab farmers and city dwellers have already realized some part of the higher living and educational standards for them of which a free and independent Palestine would be capable.

The social tensions present in Palestine are now largely between the Jews and the British. These are based on the restraints on immigration and land purchase enforced by the British—though we should not forget that Britain is continuing to admit 1,500 refugees every month, incidentally, without causing any Arab revolution—and on the anomaly of colonial control applied to a highly civilized people. For example, the municipal activities of the city of Tel Aviv, a modern, all-Jewish city of 250,000, require the prior authorization of a British district commissioner. Tel Aviv has its own mayor and a very competent municipal council. The status of such a British district commissioner in the civil service hierarchy of a city like Tel Aviv in our country, would put him at about a department head level.

The terroristic acts in Palestine which have caused such grave tension between the British and the Jews must be condemned in the strongest terms, and have already been so condemned within and outside of Palestine by all who desire justice and the realization of legitimate Jewish aspirations there.

In an interview with the correspondents in Jerusalem, I emphasized my belief that the terroristic acts had done more to alienate public opinion in the United States from Jewish aspirations in Palestine than any event in years; that the Republican majority of this House would have little patience with terror as an instrument of policy and that it would be very damaging to the interests of the Jewish refugees in Europe. We must recognize that this terror which ends in political crime begins in political frustration, and I am convinced that a policy of justice in Palestine is the necessary moral basis for ending the terror.

On the political side, it is easy to be

puzzled, as many are, about the special diplomatic considerations involved in the Palestine situation. The British say that they seek only a just solution between Jews and Arabs. The Jews say justice cannot mean breaking the promise to encourage Jewish immigration and "close settlement" of Jews on the land of Palestine, implicit in the Balfour Declaration and in the League of Nations mandate to Great Britain.

The British say that restrictions against purchase by Jews of Arab land in Palestine are essential to protect the Arab against himself; yet land, if purchased in a free market under objective supervision, would make any Arab interested in selling rich enough to command his own estate in any other Arab country. Some argue that Britain's policy is dictated by a fear that the Arabs will turn to communism if aggrieved in a Palestinian settlement, but prosperity and education for the Arabs, both of which have been concomitants of Jewish settlement, are the greatest discouragers of communism. Arab sympathy for the Palestinian Arabs is said to be greatest in Iraq and Syria, the very points where Britain has the greatest stake in oil resources. It is said that British policy is dictated by fear of Arab retaliation against Britain's trade routes and oil resources. But fear of retaliation by the Arab world is unjustified if the settlement in Palestine be just to the Arabs—and there should be no design for other than a just settlement. For all the discussion of a Jewish Palestine, we must not forget that we are speaking only of a free state with a Jewish population which may be permitted to become equal to or greater than the Arab. No one has proposed to move out the Arabs or to treat them other than as equals, and any such proposal would, of course, be unthinkable. The Republican Party platform of 1944 makes this clear:

In order to give refuge to millions of distressed Jewish men, women, and children driven from their homes by tyranny, we call for the opening of Palestine to their unrestricted immigration and land ownership so that in accordance with the full intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the resolution of a Republican Congress in 1922, Palestine may be constituted as a free and democratic commonwealth. We condemn the failure of the President to insist that the mandatory of Palestine carry out the provision of the mandate while he pretends to support them.

There is yet another conference assembling in London tomorrow to deal with Britain's place in Palestine. Of one thing the world may be certain—the situation of the Jews in Europe and in Palestine will grow worse on all counts the longer a solution is deferred and tension remains at a peak. The London Conference will not be realistic if it fails to recognize that the essentiality is land settlement, admission of refugees from Europe into Palestine, and the lifting of land-sale restrictions. Political agitation is easily advertised as a technique for bringing about land settlement, but so far it has been retarding land settlement. Most Jews I talked with in Palestine feel that partition is probably the only practicable answer. But partition

will take time for agreement on boundaries, on new constitutions, on economic and political relations for the partitioned parts, and on the internationalization of the central area in which are located the shrines of Christendom. In the meantime Jewish land settlement is urgently needed and, with it, greater Jewish and Arab participation in internal administration.

The prestige of the United States is very high in Palestine. A plan by which the United States will join, through a special mission to Palestine for that purpose, in supervising increased immigration and land settlement, now, and the resumption of free land purchase is likely to ease the immediate political pressure considerably. As part of such a plan, in view of Arab interest, some financial and technical aid for Arab education should be considered as recommended by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry in May 1946. Let us not suppose that new money is necessarily involved, for we are paying now for displaced-persons camps in the American zone to look after thousands who want to go to Palestine, without satisfying anyone.

In October 1945 our distinguished Speaker—among other Members—introduced House Joint Resolution 264 asking "that the United States shall use its good offices to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that they may reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall enjoy equal rights," which was followed, on December 19, 1945, by the adoption of Senate Concurrent Resolution 44. Taking those resolutions as excellent models, I urge that implementing legislation be passed at the very earliest convenience of the Congress.

Juridically, Britain is bound by a resolution adopted at the last session of the League of Nations in April 1946, providing that the Mandate continue to be administered until "other arrangements have been agreed between the United Nations and the Mandatory."

My own district which is about equally divided between Protestants, Catholics, and Jews indicated by a substantial majority a preference for a United Nations Trusteeship for Palestine with the United States as one of the trustees, in a survey of opinion by the Elmo Roper organization which I initiated to ascertain the district's views on major questions during last fall's campaign.

Any settlement on the Palestine issue would therefore ultimately come before the United Nations. Should the emphasis be placed now on a settlement which will open Palestine to renewed immigration and land settlement, consideration may well be given in parallel to an agreed partition or to a United Nations Trusteeship to see Palestine through its transitory phase before partition or independence—in such event the United States could consider acting as one of the trustees.

May I say, too, that we must not forget to savor the good we do? When Palestine was at peace in 1936, and refugees were

escaping there freely from Hitler's Germany, the people of Tel Aviv were so happy they would spontaneously stop and dance in the streets. This induced a Hebrew poet to write of them, "They filled their bellies with water and thought they were drunk."

GREECE

The very land of Greece looks free and independent. From the air, the Lord seems to have thrown a handful of mountain and valley into an azure sea and made Greece.

Greece has suffered terribly during the war: Fourteen hundred villages razed, 400,000—almost one out of three—homes destroyed, the country stripped bare, the roads, railroads, and other means of communication ruined, rolling stock taken away, livestock taken off the farms—the Nazis even carted away much of the furniture out of the people's homes.

The heroic resistance of the Greek people to the Fascist and Nazi hordes in Albania, the Ruppel Pass, and on the Olympus Line, which made the Nazis' timetable a scrap of paper and gave the Russian armies a priceless breathing spell, earned for the Greeks this treatment. Battered and destroyed in its human and material resources, with its productive plant all but gone, Greece, already a poor country, faces despair. The drachma is at one-tenth of its stabilized value of but months ago, and the Greek price level is 40 percent greater than that of the United States or Britain.

UNRRA will have spent \$350,000,000 in Greece in about 2 years—58 percent of it for food. The proceeds of UNRRA sales in Greece are included in the Greek Government budget, earmarked for internal relief, and when this flow ends early this year (but \$22,000,000 of goods remain to be delivered in 1947) the Greek people believe their situation will be hopeless, indeed, unless we come to their aid.

During my visit to Greece, I conferred with the leaders of all shades of political opinion—those represented in the Chamber of Deputies as well as those who abstained in the last parliamentary elections—members of the Government, our own ambassador, Mr. MacVeagh, who was most courteous and gracious, and his staff, the British commanding general, and officials of UNRRA, and Greek-American War Relief.

Much has been said about communism in Greece, but the country is not designed for it and does not want it. Eighty-five percent of the Greek economy is agricultural and 90 percent of the land is in small holdings. Agrarian reform took place 30 years ago. Internal economic pressures in a people driven almost to despair, lead men to violence against a government which they think ought to do something about it. Such violence, of a leftist character, produces, in turn, the reaction of violence on the right. The presence of British troops now justified on grounds of internal security is another complicating element. Under the circumstances, it is not hard, and might even be attractive, for outside interests to fish in the troubled waters.

Greece, despite its desperate situation, is still trying to operate with a complete-

ly free enterprise economy. The Periclean tradition of law and human rights remains vigorous and alive. Certainly a country like that is not of a mind for communism.

The internal situation in Greece is made critical by an elementary food problem. Post-UNRRA Greece faces an annual wheat shortage of 375,000 tons at a minimum. The aid needed by Greece for elementary relief on a maintenance-of-life basis, was estimated to me at \$15,000,000 per month for a year. The people of Greece hope for aid from the people of the United States. The confidence that it will be forthcoming sustains them in all their struggles. They hope, too, that a political settlement will not be sought through this aid, nor any Greek government be propped up by it.

The Greek internal economy demands drastic measures; for example, Greece with 7,000,000 poverty-stricken people, is carrying an army and civil service of 250,000—shades of Washington, D. C.—with an additional 250,000 refugees living in and around Athens dependent on the Government.

The most careful husbandry of foreign exchange and gold to provide the basic necessities of life is absolutely urgent for Greece, as are control of inflation and an equitable tax structure. It is important to remember that Greece does not have now the productive facilities to get going and deal with inflation by added production—and that these facilities have to be obtained first. Their problem in controlling inflation is much more like our own during the war period than like our own during the reconversion period.

Greece illustrates for us the basic principles which need to be observed in making a grant for urgent necessities of life to a country in need. First, such a grant should be from the people of the United States to the Greek people and should not be a diplomatic pawn. Second, it should be a grant for Greece, and should not be extended out of a fund for grants appropriated in a blanket way to the Executive. Third, it should require Greece to do as much as possible to help herself. We should, therefore, have a United States mission in Greece to supervise the use of our grant, with power to suspend or terminate payments if she is not doing enough to help herself.

In addition to its problem of basic food, Greece also has the problem of reconstruction, needing not only money but technical aid. When Greek resistance organizations were being urged by Allied radio broadcasts to sabotage the Nazis, they were promised restoration and reconstruction by the Allied Powers of all that was destroyed, even better than it had been before. Greece remembers that promise.

Greece received no lease-lend aid from us though she was so great a factor in the defeat of the Axis. She has had \$25,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank to rehabilitate her roads and harbors, and \$45,000,000 to buy our Army surplus. For the 10 years before 1939, the Greek economy just about broke even and that is an important factor in calculating her credit standing. Greece

seems an ideal place for a reconstruction loan by the new International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with supervision for the expenditure of the money.

CONCLUSION

Much has been said about our world responsibility. I conceive it as our desire neither to isolate others nor to be isolated ourselves. We must share—but with wisdom and prudence and the design to cooperate, not to squander.

I have tried in both the cases of Palestine and Greece to cover the facts and my direct impressions, and it is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that the Members will find these facts and impressions useful to them as the House deals with these problems or problems of similar pattern.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEE, OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 54), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective January 4, 1947, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law, additional compensation at the rate of \$700 per annum, payable monthly, to the special employee in the office of the Doorkeeper, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEES

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 55), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby elected Members of the following Joint Committees of Congress:

Joint Committee on Printing: Mr. LeCompte, of Iowa; Mr. Gamble, of New York; Mr. Pickett, of Texas.

Joint Committee of Congress on the Library: Mr. LeCompte, of Iowa; Mr. Bishop, of Illinois; Mr. Landis, of Indiana; Mrs. Norton, of New Jersey; Mr. Meade, of Maryland.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent in the event the House is in session at 2:30 p. m. that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may be permitted to continue their hearings on House Joint Resolution 2 on which they are presently engaged.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

[Mr. LANDIS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

(Mr. LANDIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks on two subjects.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana (at the request of Mr. HALLECK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Kansas City Star, entitled "Meet the Big Bad Landlord."

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include certain excerpts.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Portland Oregonian.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

OUR WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION NEEDS A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, there have been repeated alterations in the operation of the Nation's War Assets Administration, but there has been no change. The more the faces have shifted, the more the whole business remains the same.

As of this date, there are literally thousands of items under the jurisdiction of WAA about which no official is ready to speak. Many of these are untagged, undescribed, and uncataloged. In fact, there is strong suspicion in some quarters that much of the material supposedly available for sale by War Assets is even unknown.

It is stored in warehouses scattered throughout the country, and when prospective purchasers find merchandise they want, they are all too often confronted with the absolute impossibility of finding out the terms of sale. When they do find out, there are so many discouragements attached to the application, the waiting period, and the processing of red tape that they give up in disgust.

If there was ever any excuse for these conditions, they have long ceased to exist. Hostilities have been over for a year and 5 months, and we have had enough time to organize our surplus properties and to dispose of them as well, if we had gone about it in a businesslike way.

There are too many people in the War Assets Administration who are not being properly employed. They could very well be used to get the merchandise out into the daylight where it could be seen, appraised, priced, and sold.

I am asking Congress for an immediate investigation of the entire War Assets Administration.

PALESTINE—JUSTICE—ENGLAND

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I note with considerable amazement that the British Government has recently filed a protest with the Government of the United States, in which complaint is made of certain voluntary organizations in this country which are collecting funds in the interest of the people of Palestine and the Hebrew people in Europe who want to go there.

It appears, Mr. Speaker, that the British Government regards it as objectionable that American citizens are concerned with the plight of those who regard Palestine as their country and their home. It appears that the British Government complains particularly because certain groups of American citizens are sympathetic with those people in Palestine who are willing to risk their lives to save their countrymen in Europe seeking to escape what I regret to describe, Mr. Speaker, as continuing antisemitism in Europe. In this connection, the British call particular attention to certain advertisements which have appeared in American newspapers.

Personally, Mr. Speaker, I, as an American citizen, find nothing whatever in these advertisements which would not have been expected as a natural and normal reaction from the American public. The advertisement merely points out in forceful language certain things which have happened recently with respect to Palestine and its citizens. In fact, Mr. Speaker, at this time I wish to add a few facts to those contained in this advertisement.

It has been now approximately a year and a half since the President of the United States, in response to overwhelming public opinion, requested the admission of 100,000 displaced European Hebrews to Palestine. After prolonged conversation, the British Government proposed the appointment of a joint committee to study the question.

What was the committee to investigate? The committee, Mr. Speaker, was to rediscover facts about the Palestine issue long since known both to the British and American Governments. It was to go to Europe to find out whether any Hebrews there wanted to go to Palestine. It was to go to Palestine to find out whether the Jews there wanted the European Hebrews to come. It was also to investigate whether Palestine could absorb any substantial number of such persons. Of course, all these things had been repeatedly investigated by competent authorities both official and unofficial. Nevertheless, the result of the British proposal was the appointment of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. After an extended and thorough investigation of 4 months, this joint committee unanimously affirmed President Truman's request and recommended the admission of 100,000 to Palestine at the earliest possible moment. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, the committee anticipated their admission, or the admission of most of them, in 1946.

What did the British Government then do? I, for one, was astounded when that Government proposed the appoint-

ment of another committee to consider the recommendations of the first committee. Our long-suffering President, over the vigorous protests of large segments of the American public, finally agreed and appointed the so-called Cabinet Committee. After weeks of further consultation, this committee returned with a three-way partition proposal by the British which was acceptable to nobody. In the meantime, the 100,000 were languishing in European detention camps. The President, at this point, felt justified in publicly renewing his request for their admission to Palestine, but by this time, Mr. Speaker, the British Government had thought of another reason for delay. This time they called a conference in London for the Arabs and the Jews and themselves. Before any progress could be made, however, the conference was interrupted by the meeting of the United Nations in New York. The conference, accordingly, was recessed.

Now, quite naturally, a question of such widespread importance to so many peoples and nations was one appropriate for the agenda of the United Nations. This, of course, according to the British view, could not take place because, as you will understand, Mr. Speaker, the British were in the middle of the London Conference which was to be resumed after the meeting of the United Nations. And so it turned out, Mr. Speaker, that the Jews of Europe were unable even to get on the agenda—much less get to Palestine. The last of this month, therefore, the next installment of this tragic story is to be resumed.

I will admit that the procedure adopted by the British Government has had certain results. The problem becomes, in a sense, less pressing. If we have 18 months more of committees and conferences, the whole thing will be still less pressing for the reason that great numbers of these potential immigrants to Palestine will have no further interest in going there. Many of them are already dead and another winter will cause the deaths of thousands more.

At the same time it is entirely understandable that friends and relatives in Palestine should take matters into their own hands, and it is equally understandable that Americans should sympathize not only with the Hebrews in Europe but with their tragedy in Palestine.

I seem to recall a statement by the British Foreign Minister that he would stake his political future on solving the problem of Palestine. To date he has succeeded only in discourtesy to the President of the United States, irritation to the American people and the solidification of a determined resistance movement in Palestine. In these circumstances it is little wonder that the advertisements of which the British Government so bitterly complain appear in American newspapers.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 86. An act to provide for designation of the United States Veterans' Administration

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

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

February 7, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

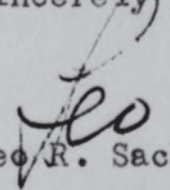
Dear Dr. Silver:

Loy Henderson just phoned me to say that in reference to the conversation between you and him, he is endeavoring to arrange a luncheon engagement with you and Acheson for Monday. Mr. Acheson is now out of town but he is expected back on Monday morning, Henderson thinks.

The Agency happened to mention to us over the phone a few minutes ago that you would be back in town Monday so, if you are, may I suggest that you keep yourself free for lunch so that in the event that Acheson is back you can see him.

Henderson will advise me on Monday morning, he said.

Sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

LRS:cw

1706 G. St. N. W.

February 4, 1947

Mr. Wilbur Forrest
Executive Editor
New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Wilbur:

I have been delayed in writing to you since my return from the Zionist Congress at Basle, Switzerland to tell you two things-- first: What a magnificent job the Herald Tribune is doing with its Paris edition, and second: How very much we all appreciate the grand coverage given to the Congress by the Herald-Tribune through John Chabot Smith.

In Europe the Herald-Tribune is by far and away the finest english language newspaper on the scene and in the month that I was overseas, despite the fact that I never heard a radio broadcast, I was well advised at all times of the U. S. A. picture, because of the Paris edition.

In the case of John Chabot Smith's reporting, it was superb, and when I returned from Basle, it was surprising the large number of my Zionist friends in Washington and New York who asked me "did I see the magnificent reports from Basle in the Herald-Tribune by Mr. Smith". I did, and I think the Herald-Tribune has made an awful lot of friends.

Right now the Herald-Tribune is pitching in a magnificent manner with John Smith's pieces from London, which because of our other sources of information, I happen to know are accurate, and through Mr. Bigart's stories from Palestine. I do not know Bigart, but I do know that he is tops as a reporter.

More power to you, Wilbur, and to the Herald-Tribune.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Leo R. Sack

P. S. When I was overseas, I recall that it was you who introduced me to Mr. Geoffrey Parsons and that gave me pleasure because it is his son who is doing such a splendid job as editor of the Paris edition, and now, yesterday, Mr. Parsons again came through with a magnificent editorial, which pleases us all. Again, more power to you, and to the Herald-Tribune.

copy

New York Herald Tribune
230 West 41st Street,
New York City

February 7, 1947

Mr. Leo R. Sack
American Zionist Emergency Council
1706 "G" Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Leo:

Naturally I was delighted to receive your good letter of February 4 commenting so favorably on the work of our John Chabot Smith at the Zionist Congress at Basle, Switzerland. Your high opinion also of our Paris edition and the work of Homer Bigart in Palestine cheers us immensely.

Most all of our boys are trained on the home staff and I think that is why they do a pretty good job of objective reporting and writing wherever they are. As for the Paris edition, we all think, with you, that Geoffrey Parsons, Jr. is doing a fine job of editing.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Wilbur Forrest,
Assistant Editor.

Copy

American Zionist Emergency Council
1706 G. Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

February 10, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Harry:

The enclosed exchange of letters with Wilbur Forrest, Assistant Editor of the New York Herald Tribune, my interest you. Wilbur runs the new columns and Mr. Parsons runs the editorial page. They are the two who, under Mrs. Reid's supervision, make the Herald Tribune the great newspaper that it is today.

In this connection I recall with a great deal of pleasure one of my first good-will activities soon after I joined the Emergency Council about three years ago when I went over to the Tribune to have lunch with Wilbur and to sell more interest in Palestine to him and to Mr. Parsons. I really feel that that has paid dividends since.

This letter, however, is to suggest that you remind Dr. Silver when next he is in New York to please take time out to telephone Mr. Parsons and invite him and Mr. Forrest to join him at lunch; better still, perhaps a letter of appreciation to Parsons with an invitation to lunch to him and Forrest. I mentioned this to Dr. Silver the other day and I don't want him to forget it.

Please return my letters after you have read them.

Sincerely yours,

Leo R. Sack.

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
1706 G STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LEO R. SACK.

February 11, 1947

(Confidential)

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Blvd.
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am sorry that I did not see you personally in Washington yesterday. I endeavored to contact you at the hotel in the late afternoon, but was told that you had not registered at the Willard. This morning I learned that you planned to take a plane to Cleveland following your conference with Senator Taft.

I wanted to tell you that about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Henderson's secretary telephoned me to advise that he was endeavoring to arrange a conference between you and Mr. Acheson for later in the week. I asked the young lady to please give us as much notice in advance of the time in order that you could arrange your own engagements.

I also wanted to discuss with you your observations to me over the telephone last Friday afternoon following the press conference of Secretary of State Marshall. Here is the question which I prepared for submission to the Secretary in the event that he did not mention Palestine in his formal remarks:

"Mr. Secretary: I understand that you have been taking a very sympathetic interest in the current conversations in London relative to the situation in Palestine, as well as in the threat of the British of countrywide martial law in Palestine. Can you tell us anything about the Department's recent discussions, if any, with the British Government on the subject?"

The question was not submitted to Press Officer McDermott before the conference convened. It happened that Mr. Marshall referred to Palestine and this question was not asked. Neither were there any other questions asked of the Secretary pertaining to Palestine. There were no verbal questions whatsoever on Palestine.

My investigations disclose that two questions in writing of a very general nature were submitted to State Department Press Officer McDermott before the conference convened. One was by JTA's correspondent which inquired "Whether this government contemplated any steps in cooperation with the British in the

solution of the Palestine question?"

When Mr. McDermott received this question, he remarked "we have already received a similar question." He did not say from whom. Insofar as I can ascertain, these were the only two questions referring to Palestine submitted before the conference.

At the conference, Secretary Marshall had been talking for quite some minutes on many subjects when Mr. McDermott whispered to him. Secretary Marshall then declared: "I am reminded that I want to say something about Palestine." He then proceeded to make the observations of a general nature which you have read in the newspapers.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am absolutely convinced in my own mind that the question which I prepared before the conference and which, I repeat, was not submitted either in writing or orally and had nothing whatsoever to do with the telephone message you received following the conference.

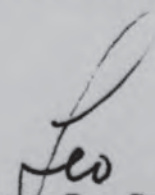
For your further information, I should add that at no time did I discuss my visit with Mr. Henderson with any person other than you, Dr. Akzin and Mr. Schulson, the last two in whom I have implicit confidence. Your subsequent conversations with Secretary Marshall I have not discussed with any person.

It is my opinion, as I said to you on the telephone Friday afternoon, if there was any leak, it must have come from some of the Agency members with whom you discussed my conversations with Henderson and perhaps your own conversations with Secretary Marshall. You may recall, Doctor, that when I spoke to you on the telephone on Saturday afternoon a week ago to tell you about my visit with Henderson, I urged that you do not discuss it with Emanuel Neumann in London, because I was fearful that the overseas telephones are monitored now, even as they were during the war.

I have no idea where the leak occurred, but I am absolutely satisfied in my own mind that the leak did not occur from any negligence or overzealousness on my part.

I am writing you in such detail because you can imagine I, too, am disturbed about the matter and just a little bit chagrined that you felt that I, after all my years of training, was negligent in the handling of a highly confidential matter.

Very sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack.

Sack



A I R M A I L

WRHS



Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

CONFIDENTIAL

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

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

February 19, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

In reference to the memorandum which I gave to Harry Shapiro over the telephone this afternoon and which he in turn passed along to you immediately thereafter, I am enclosing herewith copy of House Concurrent Resolution 157 which Mr. Bloom advises me he is thinking of re-introducing. It is Mr. Bloom's thought that this resolution, which requires Britain to live up to the terms of its treaty with the United States, will automatically terminate operation of existing immigration restrictions. Bloom is of the opinion that had this resolution passed, the United States Government would have been forced months ago to remind Britain that it was not living up to its treaty obligations with the United States.

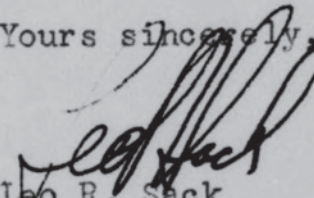
In any event, whether this is a correct deduction or not, Bloom did question Mr. Marshall about this matter yesterday and Marshall promised to investigate. Since visiting with Bloom at noon today, the State Department about 3 o'clock made public the fact that General Marshall has communicated with Britain on the proposed reference of the Palestine Mandate to the United Nations. There is a possibility, too, and it is worth considering, that should Bloom go ahead with the introduction of this resolution, another "Resolved" clause should be added to take care of the attitude of the American representatives to the United Nations to the end that these representatives abide by the previous decisions of the Congress on the subject and the unquestioned attitude of the American people as reflected by statements of the Presidents, Congressional Resolutions, actions of state legislatures, pronouncements of political conventions, etc. - or something along these lines. As I have said to you in the past, we are unlikely to get more than one piece of legislation in this Congress, and whatever is introduced should take care of the United Nations matter, too. I am enclosing for your further information the text of McDermott's press announcement as copied by one of our young ladies from the stenographic text in his office.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

February 19, 1947

As Mr. Shapiro probably advised you, I am hopeful of having a dinner for you and Mr. Neumann next Wednesday or Thursday with Brewster as host. The uncertainty of the date depends upon Vandenberg's engagements. Harry probably told you what I told him, that Vandenberg is disgusted with the Ibn Saud decoration. He thinks it stinks, which, obviously, it does. Brewster wants to speak on the subject in the Senate. He probably will.

Yours sincerely,


Leo R. Sack

LRS:cw
Encls. (2)



Wash Star
2/27/47

Comment on Palestine Shows U. S.-British Tie

London Statement on Truman Is Probably Without Precedent

By David Lawrence

It is evidence of the informality and intimacy which prevail between the British and American Governments that a government in London should be speaking of American politics as a motivating factor in the decision of President Truman on the Palestinian question and that the American President should be making reply that the charge is unfounded.

In times gone by—that is, many years ago—it would have been considered quite an affront for a friendly government to comment on a matter so plainly internal as the party politics of this country. But Prime Minister Attlee of the Labor government has been an observer in the debates in Parliament under his distinguished predecessor, Winston Churchill.

It will be recalled that not so long ago Mr. Churchill expressed some irritation when the question of fixing the boundaries of Poland and other phases of the Polish controversy were up for consideration. Mr. Churchill didn't hesitate to say that consideration of American politics had made the settlement of that problem difficult for Mr. Roosevelt, and he mentioned, with some impatience, the influence of the Polish vote in the United States as a factor in the presidential elections of 1944.

Comment by Officials Rare.

There have been occasions when American observers, not necessarily officials, have called attention to activities in British politics which have prompted some expression of public policy. But it is doubtful whether the records will yield any public comment on British politics by any American official and certainly none from any American Secretary of State.

So perhaps the British and American administrations of today have put aside the formalities of previous procedure and now speak right up when it comes to explaining what goes on in the making of foreign policy.

It is, of course, not any surprise to find that American interest in external questions is sometimes related to domestic politics. For many years Americans of Irish descent pleaded their cause and obtained not only resolutions of sympathy at national party conventions but spoke through representatives in Congress who had constituencies with large Irish populations.

Way back when Britain was involved in a war with the Boers in South Africa, the Democratic Party pleased its Irish-American constituents by adopting a plank expressing sympathy with the Boers.

To find the Palestinian question entangled with American politics, therefore, is in line with tradition. The United States is made up of many groups which have their origin in other lands. There are various societies composed of descendants of European immigrants. Whenever a question affecting these same countries arises, it usually means petitioning letters or communications or resolutions from these societies addressed to American members of Congress or officials of the State Department. The inference always is that the voting power of these groups may be exercised to support their pleas.

Perhaps the most important instance of behind-the-scenes influence of such political groups occurred during World War I. President Wilson undertook, quite informally but nevertheless firmly, to urge upon the British government a settlement of the then-turbulent Irish question, and he pointed to the necessity for welding American sentiment behind the war issues rather than to allow irritations to grow to the point where some feeling for Britain inside the United States would be alienated. It is believed that President Wilson did help in shaping what was subsequently determined upon as British policy in Ireland.

Declaration by Balfour.

During the same period, Mr. Wilson used his influence with Foreign Secretary Balfour of the British government to obtain a declaration with respect to the future of Palestine which was regarded as of the utmost importance at the time and was called the "Balfour Declaration." There was no secret about the fact that influential groups in the United States brought about Mr. Wilson's action.

The question of where political or vote considerations begin and end, and how much the actions of Mr. Wilson or Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Truman, respectively, were swayed by a feeling that the minority groups were asking for justice or by a desire to please a substantial segment of the electorate is not, of course, susceptible of any explicit proof. It is a fact that throughout American history, American political parties and substantial numbers of men in the House and Senate have expressed sympathy with oppressed peoples or with groups striving for independence.

Quite often in our history the State Department, in tactful and discreet but nevertheless plain language, has indicated American sympathy with groups seeking to improve their lot under foreign rulers. This has been a policy of Republican as well as Democratic Presidents, and not much new is added when a British Prime Minister raises the issue. Those observers familiar with politics in Britain will confirm what Senator Brewster, Republican, of Maine, said this week in the Senate about the pledges made during the British Labor Party campaign last year with respect to Palestine.

The whole incident merely makes more or less of a record of how international policy nowadays is influenced to some extent in all countries by the sympathizers with particular causes existing outside their borders.

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1706 G St.
MEMORANDUM

FROM Leo R. Sack

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

SUBJECT:

DATE: Feb. 28, 1947

Personal

Enclosed is David Lawrence's column of yesterday afternoon from the "Washington Star" which, I assume, appeared in the New York Sun.

You will recall that last Wednesday when we were visiting with David Cohn, the observation was made that David Lawrence as well as Walter Lipmann, both distinguished commentators of Jewish ancestry, have deliberately avoided Palestine.

This morning I called Dave to tell him that I was much pleased to see what I thought was the first reference he had ever made in his columns on Palestine. He admitted that it was the first time he had ever written about Palestine and he quickly added, "it will be the last." Naturally, I told him that I was shocked to hear that because I was hopeful that he would next take his typewriter in hand to analyse how Britain has double-crossed the United States and the Jews since the promulgation of the Balfour Declaration including its flagrant violation of the 1924 Treaty with the United States.

I also reminded Dave that I tried to contact him a month or so ago to write on this subject but he was out of town and he never did call me back. Then Dave proceeded to tell me that he has deliberately refrained from writing about Palestine as a matter "of ethics." He expressed the opinion that anything he would write on Palestine would immediately be discounted, not only by people in high circles, but by those of his readers who might know he was of Jewish ancestry. "Whatever influence I have", he went on, "would immediately disappear, and whatever influence I might use for other causes would be lessened." He further said:

"I did not think Mr. Justice Murphy helped himself at all by his participation in the bus decision." (This was the recent decision of the Supreme Court wherein it held that pupils enroute to Parochial Schools in New Jersey were as much entitled to use the school buses as those pupils attending the public schools.) "Of course, the Catholics were all happy that Mr. Justice Murphy participated in the decision, but I do not think he did himself a bit of good and he has been widely criticized. I feel about this story as I would feel if I were a government official owning stock in a corporation which has business before me. I would excuse myself from participation in the case, as I feel that once personal sentiment enters into it, it is bound to influence his approach, and it is for this reason that I have deliberately refrained from writing about Palestine."

Dave told me that in recent years many of his friends have tried to persuade him to write about Palestine and that he has insisted to all that he did not feel at liberty to do so. I called his attention to Summer Welles' splendid writings in our behalf. He thought that was fine but added that "we fellows must look to the other fellow to plead our cause."

Unhappily Dave's reasoning is the same as that of the distinguished

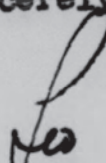
Mr. Ben Cohen, who concluded when he became counsellor of the State Department, that he was precluded from raising his voice in behalf of the helpless people, of whom he was a member. By the same token when I had a tour of duty in Costa Rica, and the Jews of that country as well as the homeless of Germany, who managed to get shore leave to call at the American Embassy, I would have had to refuse to see them or speak in their behalf with the Costa Rican Foreign Office, because I happened to be a Jew. I did not, however, refuse to see those poor devils, and at no time did I ever refuse to speak in their behalf, and I do not think I lost face by so doing. Insofar as I was concerned, my biography in "Who's Who" states that I am a Jew and the Costa Ricans knew it.

At any rate, it is a sad commentary that Dave Lawrence should take this stand, and insofar as he is concerned he admitted in effect that: "he is through".

Dave told me that the New York Times did not print the full text of Bevin's statement, and that the full report will appear in the next issue of his Magazine "World Report" and that he would send me advance copies, one of which I will send to you right away.

Dave requested that I do not discuss his attitude, so will you please regard it as confidential, but I did want you to know how he feels.

Sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack.

LRS:ME

P.S. I also called Dave's attention to the splendid pieces that Barnett Nover has written about us in the past year. To this Dave replied, "Every person must be the judge of his own conduct."

1706 G St. N.W.

MEMORANDUM

FROM Leo R. Sack

TO: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

SUBJECT:

DATE: Feb. 28, 1947

Dear Dr. Silver:

You probably saw in today's newspapers the Latex ad reprinting the Washington Post editorial of yesterday morning.

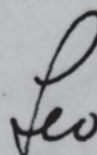
Let me say that the initiative in getting Latex to do this was taken by our young friend, Schulson.

May I suggest, however, that you drop a letter to:

Mr. A. M. Spanel, President
International Latex Corp.
Room 603 Empire State Bldg.
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

This is the fourth time, I think, that Mr. Spanel has done this for us, at his own expense. I think it is a very worthy contribution and this type of publicity is highly commendable.

LRS:ME



March 3, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro,
American Zionist Emergency Council,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York City 17, N. Y.

Dear Harry:

Attached herewith are the lists of the members of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations.

The Senate Committee is headed by Senator Bridges of New Hampshire, who is and has been for a long time a darn good friend of ours. In this connection, however, it may be helpful later that Dr. Morton J. Robbins of Nashua, New Hampshire, has just been elected to membership in the national Executive of the Z. O. A. On the Senate Committee, you will note that we have other good friends such as Ferguson, Saltonstall, Tydings, O'Mahoney, Green, Brooks, and probably Ball and Knowland. Anyway, it is not a bad setup.

On the House side, the veteran, John Taber, of Auburn, N. Y., is chairman. Our records show that as of June 18, 1945, when he wrote to Gerald Saperstein he wasn't so keen for us. One of the top members of his Committee, however, is Mr. Dirksen in whom we do not have a more intelligent friend in the House. Second man on the Democratic side is my long time friend, Louis Ludlow, of Indianapolis, who feels very kindly to our cause. I am having a complete check made on the House members which I will send to you when it is finished. In the meanwhile, the House membership list which I am enclosing is being broken down as to home addresses which may prove helpful.

I am sending you this information now so that we will have it on hand if and when we decide to get busy.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

LRS/mp
CC: Dr. Silver
Encl.

LEO R. SACK

MEMBERSHIP OF HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

80th CONGRESS

Republicans

John Taber, chairman.....	New York (Auburn)
Richard B. Wigglesworth.....	Massachusetts (Milton)
Charles A. Plumley.....	Vermont (Northfield)
Everett M. Dirksen.....	Illinois (Pekin)
Albert J. Engel.....	Michigan (Muskegon)
Karl Stefan.....	Nebraska (Norfolk)
Francis Case.....	South Dakota (Custer)
Frank B. Keefe.....	Wisconsin (Oshkosh)
Noble J. Johnson.....	Indiana (Terra Haute)
Robert F. Jones.....	Ohio (Lima)
Ben F. Jensen.....	Iowa (Exira)
H. Carl Andersen.....	Minnesota (Tyler)
Walter C. Flosser.....	Missouri (Chesterfield)
Harve Tibbott.....	Penna. (Ebensburg)
Walt Horan.....	Washington (Wenatchee)
Gordon Canfield.....	New Jersey (Paterson)
George B. Schwabe.....	Oklahoma (Tulsa)
Ivor D. Fenton.....	Penna. (Mahanoy City)
Ralph E. Church.....	Illinois (Evanston)
P. W. Griffiths.....	Ohio (Marietta)
Lowell Stockman.....	Oregon (Pendleton)
John Phillips.....	California (Banning)
Errett P. Scrivner.....	Kansas (Kansas City)
Charles R. Robertson.....	North Dakota (Bismarck)
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.....	New York (New York City)

Democrats

Clarence Cannon.....	Missouri (Elsberry)
Louis Ludlow.....	Indiana (Indianapolis)
John H. Kerr.....	North Carolina (Warrenton)
George H. Mahon.....	Texas (Colorado City)
Harry R. Shappard.....	California (Yucaipa)
Albert Thomas.....	Texas (Houston)
Joe Hendricks.....	Florida (De Land)
Michael J. Kirwan.....	Ohio (Youngstown)
W. F. Norrell.....	Arkansas (Monticello)
Albert Gore.....	Tennessee (Carthage)
Jamie L. Whitten.....	Mississippi (Charleston)
Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr.....	Maryland (Baltimore)
George W. Andrews.....	Alabama (Union Springs)
John J. Rooney.....	New York (Brooklyn)
J. Vaughn Gary.....	Virginia (Richmond)
Joe B. Bates.....	Kentucky (Greenup)
Thomas J. O'Brien.....	Illinois (Chicago)
John E. Fogarty.....	Rhode Island (Harmony)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

REPUBLICANS

Styles Bridges, Chairman (New Hampshire)
Chan Gurney (South Dakota)
C. Wayland Brooks (Illinois)
Clyde M. Reed (Kansas)
Joseph H. Ball (Minnesota)
Homer Ferguson (Michigan)
Kenneth S. Wherry (Nebraska)
Guy Gordon (Oregon)
Leverett Saltonstall (Massachusetts)
Milton R. Young (North Dakota)
William F. Knowland (California)
Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)

DEMOCRATS

Kenneth McKellar (Tennessee)
Carl Hayden (Arizona)
Elmer Thomas (Oklahoma)
Millard E. Tydings (Maryland)
Richard B. Russell (Georgia)
Pat McCarran (Nevada)
John H. Overton (Louisiana)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming)
Theodore Francis Green (Rh. Island)



504
March 7, 1947

Mr. John S. Knight
The Miami Herald
Miami, Florida

Dear Jack:

Because of long experience as a working reporter, I am, as you can imagine, fundamentally opposed to writing letters to editors. This letter to you, therefore, is not for publication, but is from one old friend to another. It is prompted by your piece in the Chicago Daily News of March 1, and in your other very valuable newspapers.

I think your reaction on Palestine, prompted by Mr. Bevin's unfair and intemperate outbursts in Commons recently are doing an injustice to the Zionist cause -- and this, I am sure, you do not want to do. As a Jew, I am more than keenly interested in a prompt and equitable solution to the Palestinian problem, and because of this interest I am devoting most of my time in an effort to help find a solution for the centuries-old problem of Jewish homelessness. As a man of good-will, I know that you, too, will be happy when this problem is solved.

Jack, Mr. Bevin is correct as hell when he implies that some American politicians have made Palestine a political football. That, unfortunately, is as true today as it was at the turn of the century when throughout the nation our politicians ganged up on England in behalf of Irish freedom.

But it is no more true now than it was during the Irish struggle that all of those who are endorsing the Jewish cause are doing so for purely selfish and political reasons. There are men in the Senate and in the House, whom I know personally, who are most energetic in behalf of the Zionist cause, yet who represent constituencies where the Jewish vote is no more influential or persuasive than the Republican vote is in my old home town of Greenville, Mississippi.

Mr. John S. Knight

March 7, 1947

But even if Bevin's charge is correct, it still has little bearing on the fundamental issue involved, to wit: the promise of the British and the American governments to set up a Jewish Homeland in Palestine. Surely Bevin is not accusing President Wilson and David Lloyd George in 1917, when the Balfour Declaration was first announced, of being motivated by political objectives. Thirty years ago Zionism was not as strong a factor in Jewish life as it is today. Economic and physical anti-Semitism, however, was a real factor, and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George and others were interested then in trying to find a long-term solution of this problem.

In the thirty years which have since elapsed, Hitler and his horrible policies moved into the picture. As a consequence, according to the Nuremberg trial records, more than six million European Jews lost their lives. To all intents and purposes, Jewish life in Europe was wiped out by Hitler and his Axis satellites. Those who remain are unwanted and dispossessed. Most of them are objects of charity, living either in Allied camps for displaced persons or eking out an existence as a result of the donations of individuals and charity organizations. Few of them are able to rebuild their lives or to live as self-respecting, self-supporting human beings.

It is because of this that we Jews are so keenly and emotionally interested in a fair and just solution of the Palestine problem, along the lines of the Balfour Declaration which contemplated that European Jews would not live forever in ghettos.

These unfortunate people deserve to go to Palestine, Jack. There is not one single place on earth to which they can go. The United States does not want them. The British Commonwealth of Nations does not want them. The South American countries, anxiously seeking new peoples to populate their lands and develop their resources, stipulate that only immigrants of Catholic ancestry are wanted. Thus, it is a fact that the only place on God's green earth where the unfortunate Jews of Europe can go to and be welcome is Palestine.

At the time when the need for the Jews to get out of Europe, and quickly, in order to go somewhere where they could escape Hitler, Britain, as a part of its Hitler-appeasement program, shut the doors of Palestine through the infamous White Paper of 1939, which was declared illegal by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. This preemptory and

Mr. John S. Knight

March 7, 1947

unlawful decision by the then Chamberlain government unquestionably was the cause of additional millions of Jews being sacrificed, because by 1939, the Jew of Europe had reluctantly come to the conclusion that he could no longer live in his ancestral homeland, whether it was Germany, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, and even France and Italy.

So, just when it was most imperative for him to seek a place where he could resume life, Britain closed the doors of Palestine, which twenty-two years earlier, Britain itself had helped to set aside as a place where Jews could live as free men and women. As a consequence of this unilateral action, untold hundreds of thousands of Jewish lives were snuffed out. They were caught literally like rats in a trap, and their fate was even worse than the American method of disposing of rodents. (The United States, Jack, is a party to the Palestine Mandate through a special convention concluded with Great Britain in 1924. This Convention stipulates that no changes could be made in immigration regulations or land purchases by Britain without the prior consent of the United States. Britain imposed the White Paper without once consulting the United States.)

During the war, despite British cruelties to the Jew, more than half a million Jews in Palestine proved to be among the most loyal, the most self-sacrificing and the most helpful allies of the United States and Great Britain. It is no exaggeration to say that General Montgomery might not be such a hero in England today were it not for the Jews of Palestine. Out of a total population in the early 1940's of approximately 550,000 men, women and children, more than 30,000 young Palestinians enlisted in British fighting units, and they fought all the way from the deserts of Egypt to the foot of the Alps in Italy. Their heroism and bravery were commended by Churchill, Montgomery, Mark Clark and others.

In addition, Jewish girls not only were nurses, but they drove army trucks and they were parachutists. And back home, practically every person in Jewish Palestine dedicated himself to the war effort.

You will recall, Jack, that in those days, Mr. Hitler and Mr. Mussolini controlled the Mediterranean. It was necessary for the British Eighth Army to be supplied the long way around the Cape or by such small quantities of materials as could be flown by the American Army Air Transport Service. To help relieve this shortage, the Palestine economy began manufacturing hundreds of items for the British war effort. These items ranged from marmalade to munitions and included precision

Mr. John S. Knight

March 7, 1947

instruments and other commodities^{for} which, happily, the refugees from Germany and Europe were able to again employ their skills. During all of this time, Jack, the Arabs, who now are being so pampered and petted by the British government, by the American government, and by American and British oil interests, either were indifferent to or openly hostile to the Allied war effort. Actually, the Arabs in Cairo had made plans for a triumphant reception for Rommel when Montgomery, aided by Jewish commando troops from Palestine, stopped the Germans literally at the gates of the Suez.

Is it any wonder then, Jack, in the light of these developments, that the Jews of Europe, the Jews of the United States, hundreds of thousands of whom are blood brothers or relatives of those in Europe, dared to hope that when the German menace was over in the Near East, the British would redeem their promise to again open the gates of Palestine? Mr. Churchill promised that this would be done, and Mr. Roosevelt, as the principal war associate of Mr. Churchill, also promised that this would be done.

The Germans were driven out of Africa, and still no Jews were admitted into Palestine. The war terminated, and still no Jews were admitted into Palestine, other than a mere dribble of 1,500 a month. It has been almost two years since the cessation of hostilities in Europe, and still the Jews linger in Displaced Persons camps in Europe, and are not permitted to live in Palestine or in any other place where they can live in self-respect.

Mr. Bevin accuses the President of the United States and American officeholders of utilizing Palestine for political purposes. He forgets that it was back in August of 1945 that Mr. Truman first recommended that 100,000 Jewish refugees be removed from Displaced Persons camps in Europe and taken to Palestine. Mr. Attlee's reaction to this suggestion was a nonchalant rejection. The British found a specious excuse then and they have continued to find excuses.

As a result of the insistence of the President of the United States that something be done, the United States government, in December, 1945, adhered to a request of His Majesty's government that a joint commission be formed to investigate Palestine. This commission, composed equally of eminent Americans and Britishers, assembled in Washington on January 4, 1946 to begin a three-months study of the problem. On April 20, 1946, the Commission submitted a unanimous report urging that 100,000 immigrants be admitted immediately. Did the

Mr. John S. Knight

March 7, 1947

British heed the recommendations of its own commission, even though the British government had assured the President of the United States in advance that it planned to abide by the recommendations of this commission? Hell, no!

The day following publication of the report, Mr. Attlee found an excuse to reject the findings and the British government continues to reject the findings.

Jack, this letter already is entirely too long, and I fear that I could continue far into the night telling you the detailed story of how Britain has fouled up every pledge that it made to the Jews concerning Palestine. If ~~ever~~ a country played politics and is continuing to play politics with human misery, it is Britain through its approach to Palestine.

All the Jews ask is that pledges made to them, and to the Arabs, following the termination of World War I be kept.

Out of the area taken from Turkey in the last war, less than one percent was contemplated to be set up as a Jewish Homeland. The remainder has already been distributed to the Arabs and their five nations, which, as a consequence, are going concerns and members of the United Nations. The Jews still linger in the concentration camps, while the son of the head of an Arab State flies around this country and thence to his own home as an honored guest of the American government.

In the meantime, the situation among the Jews in the camps becomes progressively worse, and in Palestine itself the tension mounts. The Jews literally are being treated by the British today as if they were ignorant colonials. The pages have been turned back to the days of the Irish rebellion, and just as the people of Ireland fought through the British shackles, there can be no doubt that the Jews of Palestine, and, for that matter, the Jews of the entire world, will continue to fight to end present British tyranny in Palestine.

It is a tragic situation. Before the turn of the century, the Irish utilized whatever political influence they possessed to help right cruel injustice. Surely under circumstances infinitely more terrible than those which prevailed in Ireland, the Jews cannot be criticized if they, too, seek to bring relief to their flesh and blood and to their co-religionists. Surely there should be some place where the Jew need not be confined perpetually to political and physical ghettos.

Mr. John S. Knight

March 7, 1947

Under separate cover, I am sending you an excellent book on the Near East written by a friend of mine. I hope you will read it. I am also enclosing with this letter the report of the Anglo-American Committee and a folder with a map of the Near East which shows graphically what the Arabs got and what the Jews did not get.

I noticed in the morning paper that you may be in Washington soon as a witness before the small business inquiry. If you do come to town, I will be grateful if you will ring me so that I can talk about this matter to you further. In the meantime, Jack, I do wish you and your papers would feel more kindly to us. Our troubles are tragic enough.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Leo R. Sack

IRS:cw
Encls.



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

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

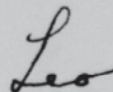
April 10, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I do hope that you will find it possible personally to come here for May 5th. If you do, I think it will be worthwhile and I will do my best to get you a first-rate audience of working newspaper and radio people.

Very sincerely yours,



Leo R. Sack

LRS:cw

Charge to the account of _____ \$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

COPY

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

APRIL 10, 1947

MR. HARRY L. SHAPIRO
AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW-YORK, N. Y.

LOCAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE PLANNING PRESS LUNCHEON MAY FIFTH TO FULLY INFORM NEWSPAPER PEOPLE REFERENCE FORTHCOMING UNITED NATIONS ISSUE. AM REQUESTED TO FURNISH TOP FLIGHT SPEAKER WHO KNOWS FULLY BACKGROUND AND ISSUES INVOLVED. MY RECOMMENDATION IS EMANUEL NEUMANN OR SHERTOK, PREFERABLY BOTH. PLEASE ADVISE AND COOPERATE. LUNCHEON CAN BE MADE HELPFUL IF WE HAVE TOP FLIGHT SPEAKERS.

LEO R. SACK

Charge to the account of _____

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

\$ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER X	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED
1:00 PM

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

COPY

April 10, 1947

MR HARRY L SHAPIRO
AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVE
NEW YORK N Y

UPON SECOND THOUGHT AFFAIR CAN BE MADE SIGNIFICANT ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY SILVER
AS CHIEF SPEAKER I SO RECOMMEND WILL YOU CONTACT HIM PROMPTLY WITH ENDORSEMENT
IF HE CONSENTS WILL PERSONALLY GUARANTEE GOOD ATTENDANCE

LEO R SACK

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



April 10, 1947

Mr. Leo Sack
American Zionist Emergency Council
1706 G Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

My dear Leo:

I read both your letters and I thank you for the suggestions. I have passed them on this morning to the Executive of the Jewish Agency which will consider them, I am sure, in a day or two.

Please reserve a room for me at the Statler or the Mayflower for Wednesday morning, April 16.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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Y172W HF PD

WASHINGTON DC 450PM APL 14 1947

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER

CARE COMMODORE HOTEL NYK

HENDERSON UNFORTUNATELY HAS LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT HOWEVER I HAVE ARRANGED
CONFERENCE HIS OFFICE FOUR OCLOCK WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON REGARDS

LEO R SACK

510P

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

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

April 22, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have made discreet inquiries at the State Department in reference to the forthcoming conferences June 4th to 6th on American foreign policy, to which you have been previously advised that the Central Conference of Rabbis has been invited to send a representative. At the outset, may I say that the meeting, according to a Mr. Siemens, the Acting Chief of the Division of Public Liaison, which will be in charge, is to be more or less in the nature of a chautauqua, and those organizations which are interested in "educational" affairs have been invited. Among other Jewish organizations which have been invited are the American Jewish Conference and the B'Nai Brith. Perhaps others, including the Hillel Foundation, in which Mr. Siemens is academically interested, have been invited, but he was reluctant to go into detail. When I inquired about the nature of the discussions pertaining to the Near East, he said it was the plan to have a State Department speaker touch briefly on the subject for about 15 minutes and then it should be open to discussion from the floor. I asked him if Palestine was included in the agenda for the Near East and he replied he was not sure. Then I suggested that in my opinion it is utterly impossible to discuss the Near East without a comprehensive discussion of Palestine. He agreed with me. Next I inquired, "And how can Palestine be discussed without a competent spokesman present to present the Zionist viewpoint, in view of the fact that the Jewish interest in Palestine has been a matter of international agreement since the promulgation of the Balfour Declaration back in 1917?" Mr. Siemens agreed to this and then inquired if I thought a representative of the Zionist organizations should be invited, and I replied, "By all means, if it is to be a full and free discussion and not subject to later criticism for an incomprehensible omission of organizations which are keenly interested." He agreed and then asked whom I would suggest. I told him that the Zionist Organization of America, 41 East 42nd Street, New York, of which Dr. Abba Hillel Silver is President, is by far and away the largest organization in the United States interested in Palestine. Mr. Siemen was acquainted with the Z. O. A. and indicated to me that he would take steps to see that a representative of the Z. O. A. is invited to be present. For your information, at no time did I suggest that an invitation be sent to the Z. O. A., but I did suggest the Z. O. A. when he asked my opinion. I made it clear, however, that there could be no adequate discussion of the Near East without discussion of Palestine, and certainly no fair discussion of Palestine without a competent spokesman present for the Zionist cause.

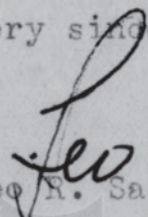
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

April 22, 1947

Mr. Siemen then went on to say that his Division thought that the Palestine problem was of such interest to the American people that, "We are giving consideration to a special meeting on this subject to be held within the next two months." If such a meeting is held, he went on to say, "We intend to have representatives from all the Zionist organizations." Then I told him that if such a meeting was held, it shouldn't be delayed for two months, but should be held while the United Nations Assembly was in session or as near thereto as possible in order that the Assembly would have the benefit of American public opinion on the subject. He agreed with this thought and said that he would see what he could do about advancing the date. It is his idea that if such a meeting is held, that it should be held in New York, "because it will be more convenient to Zionist spokesmen".

He promised to keep me advised.

Very sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

LRS:cw



EVIDENCE BOND

April 23, 1947

Mr. Gael Sullivan
Democratic National Committee
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Since talking to you, I have advised my friends in New York of your most gracious attitude in conveying to the President their desire to see him.

I am asked to again thank you for your helpful attitude, which I am doing herewith. As you have been advised, the committee which is anxious to see the President is an all-embracing committee speaking for the entire body of American Jewry -- Zionists and non-Zionists. It will include the President or Chairman of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Conference, and the Zionist Organization of America, the three most important organizations of American Jews, representing all shades of Jewish opinion. This is an instance when, regardless of previous differences on Palestine, all American Jewry is united on the urgency of the crisis confronting the Jewish people. They feel, as you have been advised, that it is imperative that they discuss the situation with the President because the attitude of the United States Government unquestionably will be decisive in any action taken by the United Nations.

With my great appreciation, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Lee R. Sack

April 23, 1947

Mr. Harry L. Shapiro
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Harry:

I do not know the nature of the duties of your bright young man, Mr. Joe Sternstein, but whatever his duties are, it is my best judgment that his worth to the Zionist cause, present and future, will be greatly enhanced if he devotes about three nights a week to public speaking.

This may sound like an enthusiastic boost. It is intended as such. Naturally I have seen Joe around the office in New York and I saw a great deal of him, as you know, as we all did at Basle, but I never heard him speak until last night. Mr. Moshe Shertok was scheduled to speak last night at the Jewish Community Center. On the program also was Mr. Joe Sternstein, whose subject was "Youth in Zionism." Joe stole the show. Without aid of memoranda or once referring to a note, the boy stood up and for about 40 minutes he spoke with magnificent clarity, splendid diction, human interest, illusion, factual comparisons, splendid charm and real oratorical ability.

With practice and such polishing up of diction and style as comes naturally from experience, I predict a great speaking future for the young man. Listening to him I could not help but be reminded of the story I have heard about that young Doctor Silver of Cleveland, who captured and charmed the Zionist Convention in Albert Hall in London so many years ago. I think that with proper development and encouragement, we have in Joe a young man who, in time, will rise to comparable oratorical stature.

It is my thought, therefore, that at this time while we, and particularly the ZOA organization, is in the midst of expansion and a drive for new members, as well as an overall educational program, Joe's duties should be so arranged that he can be utilized for frequent speaking engagements.


I repeat, that Joe was magnificent, and I personally am proud that he is so closely associated with our organization.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo R. Sack.

LRS:ME

CC to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Cleveland, Ohio



AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

Constituent Organizations

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

May 5, 1947

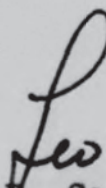
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Jewish Agency for Palestine
16 E. 66th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

For your information, enclosed herewith is an almost complete list of those present at your press conference luncheon today. I think a few names eluded us, and I know that because of a conflicting State Department news conference and other business engagements, about fifteen who had planned to be present and had accepted our invitations, were not present. This is unfortunate, but, nevertheless, we did have a fine turnout. A couple of fellows have already telephoned me to say that not only did they appreciate your talk, but also to volunteer the observation that your party was one of the finest cross-section of Washington newspaper and radio correspondents that they have attended in a long, long time. The enclosed list does not include some of the "house" people, like Miss Pierce and others.

Thanks and congratulations!

Most sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

P.S. For your information, I have already sent Wallace Deuel of the Knight papers the document containing the Feisal letter.

For your further information, I have thanked Dr. Gerber, Mrs. Safer, and others concerned for helping to give Mr. Shapiro's "Action for Palestine Week" a good start in Washington.

-LRS.

CC to Mr. Harry L. Shapiro
New York Office.

Partial Attendance at
American Zionist Emergency Council

PRESS-RADIO LUNCHEON

Mayflower Hotel - May 5, 1947.

The following attended the luncheon:

Felix Belair, Jr. - N. Y. Times

Alex Uhl - PM

Mr. Tufty - Tufty News Service

John Ball - Washington Post

Walter Waggoner - N. Y. Times

Dr. Aaron Gerber - Zionist Emergency Council (Brandeis District)

Dr. Projector - " " " " "

Hugh Morrow - Saturday Evening Post

Wallace Duell - Chicago Daily News

Charter Heslep - Mutual Broadcasting Company

Murray Frank - Jewish Morning Journal

Fred Hoffman - Connecticut Newspapers (WWDC)

W. H. Mylander - Cowles Publication

Fred DelVillar - French Presse

Miss May Craig - Portland Maine Press Herald

Alex Ginsberg - Public Relations

Joseph Chiang - Chinese News Service

Else Strom - Sweden News

Lawrence Todd - Tass News Agency

M. M. Cohen (Guest of Philip Graham) of Washington Post

Marquis Childs - United Features Syndicate

Elmer Davis - American Broadcasting Company

Mr. Ben Stern - Government official (Commerce)

Norman Cushman - Netherlands News Agency

Miss Lucy Jones - U. S. News

Susan Strange - London Observer



I. S. Turover - Washington Emergency Council

Mr. Vast - Daily Worker

Charlotte Weber - Jewish Telegraph Agency

Lou Brott - Mutual Broadcasting Company

Aaron Metchik - Emergency Council (Brandeis District)

Larry Frommer - Mutual Broadcasting Company

Ray Henle - Mutual Broadcasting Company

John A. Reichmann - INS (International News Service)

Will Allen - Jewish Daily Forward

Jules Abels - Research of America

Helen Thomas - United Press Radio

Llyn Fallon - London Daily Telegraph

E. I. Shainmark - Hearst Newspapers

Oliver Pilat - New York Post

Martin Agronsky - American Broadcasting Company

Mrs. Joseph Friedman - Pres. Hadassah (Washington Chapter)

David Cohen - Author - Atlantic Monthly

Robert Knowlton - United Press Assoc.

Mr. I. Hamlin - Jewish Agency

Wm Phillip Simms - Scripps-Howard Newspapers

Dave Garrison Berger - Attorney

Mr. Maurice Friedman - Attorney (Brandeis Zionist Emergency Council)

Walker Stone - Scripps-Howard Newspapers

Harry Frantz - United Press Association

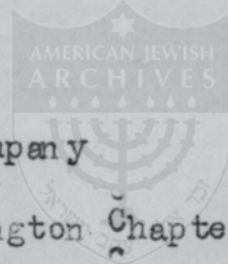
George Bookman - World Report

L. E. Laybourne - Time, Inc.

Irvin P. Sulds - Mutual Broadcasting Company

Phillip Graham - Washington Post (Publisher)

Ted Levin - Emergency Council (Brandeis District) Program Chairman



Carl

Carl Levin -- New York Herald Tribune

Peter Edson - NEA Service

N. Stanford - Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Vas Dias - Rotterdam Newspapers

Anatole Visson - Time, Inc.

Norman Baxter - Houston Chronicle and Jesse Jones Papers

Frank Kelley - N. Y. Herald Tribune

Mr. Older - Sub for Drew Pearson

Mildred Strum - Transradio Press Service

Dorothy Williams - United Press Assoc.

Truman Felt - St. Louis Star

Mr. Simon - Zionist Emergency Council (Brandeis District)

Jesse Laventhol - B'nai Brith News

Congressman Robert Twyman - Illinois

Mrs. Henry Krohnstadt - Zionist Emergency Council (Brandeis District)

Barnet Nover - Washington Post

Mrs. John Safer - Liaison Officer, AZEC (Washington)

Leo R. Sack - ~~Public Relations~~, American Zionist Emergency Council (Washington Bureau)

Hy Schulson - Public Relations " " " " "



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

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

May 6, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Jewish Agency for Palestine
16 East 66th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Enclosed herewith is the transcript of your remarks at the press conference luncheon yesterday.

Also enclosed is a story from this morning's Post. I understand that Mr. Warner of the Mutual Broadcasting System gave 4 or 5 minutes to you of his 15-minute roundup on the Mutual coast-to-coast network about 6 o'clock yesterday evening. I did not hear him, but I am told he was very generous.

For your information, the meeting at the Shoreham last night under the direction of the American Christian Palestine Committee, was excellent. There were about 1,400 persons present, filling the ballroom. Most of them, however, were Jews.

Speakers included Senators Pepper and Cooper, (Republican, of Kentucky), Representatives Celler and Javits of New York, Dr. Lowdermilk and Mr. Dean Alfange, who presided. Alfange, as always, was dynamic. Among other things, he urged Jewish boycott of everything British, including ocean travel and Scotch whiskey consumption. Senator Pepper spoke very eloquently and protested against the United Nations' apparent indifference to giving us a full and fair hearing. Senator Cooper, a new man speaking for the first time in Washington on our cause, has promised to be helpful to us in the future. I shall cultivate him. Mr. Celler unfortunately proceeded on the theory that he was addressing a Jewish rally in the Brownsville section. He vehemently urged political reprisals against the Democrats if they fail to properly support us and he declared that as New York Jews voted, so goes the nation, because-for example-the Jews control Brooklyn, and Brooklyn controls greater New York and the voting in greater New York dictates the New York State results and as New York goes, so goes the nation. Mr. Celler also took Loy Henderson and the State Department "cookie pushers" for an awful ride. I have no quarrel with his political thrusts against the Democrats; in fact, I welcome them. Neither do I object to his spanking of the State Department. I do think, however, that his political lecturing is out of place at a so-called Christian Palestine meeting, and I do not think anything is to be gained by one of our speakers throwing brickbats against State Department personnel at this time.

The State Department, however, is properly under fire in Congress and Celler, at my suggestion, will add a little fuel to this fire in the Congressional debate when the State Department's appropriation bill

is up for discussion. This is the proper place to point out that the State Department's young men take it upon themselves to upset the wishes of the Congress.

Dr. Lowdermilk, as always, was interesting even though laborious.

Mr. Shapiro's resolution was adopted by unanimous vote, and those present were urged to send telegrams to the President and to Senator Austin, and it was noticeable that after the meeting there was a long line in front of the Western Union booth.

Dr. Gerber, chairman of the local Emergency Committee, told me today that the Committee will have sermons in all the Jewish pulpits Friday night, and is actually now engaged in a vigorous effort to have telegrams sent to Austin and to the President.

Kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo

Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

LEO R. SACK

May 14, 47

Dear Doctor Silver:

Aside from a substantial loss in earnings Bert Andersen's story points up one of my just causes for complaint. My base pay is less than it has been since 1934 and there is a limit to the amount of loss I am willing to take despite my devotion to my work.

I have forgotten more about Washington lobbying than the men marked in Bert's story will ever know and I say this modestly. This applies also to many others who Bert did not mention.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,
Leo

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

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

May 28, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

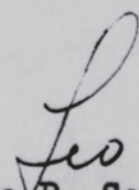
Dear Dr. Silver:

The enclosed letter to Arthur Bliss Lane,
recently retired Ambassador to Poland, and his reply thereto,
may interest you.

Please return this correspondence after
you have read it.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

Constituent Organizations

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

May 28, 1947

Personal

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

For your information, here is another example of what occurred frequently when Dr. Nahum Goldmann was running the Agency show here in Washington;

Last night, I am informed, Mr. Eliahu Epstein had a fairly large reception and cocktail party to enable Zionists and others in official Washington to meet Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Shertok and Mr. Kaplan.

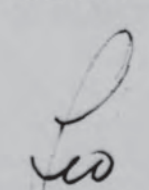
I have no quarrel with Eliahu for having such a party, but I think it is rather smelly and slimy that he was not smart enough to ask either Mr. Schulson or myself, who are the Washington representatives of the Emergency Council and frequent sources of information and help for the Agency, to attend the party. This complaint is not based on the fact that either Schulson or I give a damn for his liquor or his food. Neither are we thrilled with shaking the hand of Mr. Shertok, but this was an official Zionist party, at which Schulson and I should have been present to see and be seen. It so happens that one of our friends on the Hill expressed amazement that neither of us was present.

Some months ago Epstein held a press conference for Shertok, and newspapermen who know our intimate relationship with the Zionist movement later expressed surprise that we were not present.

Under the circumstances, Dr. Silver, can you wonder why this office cannot register enthusiasm for your Agency representatives in Washington?

Kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

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JB307 PD=MJ WASHINGTON DC 29 1252P

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

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: RESERVATION MADE HOTEL STATLER DUE TO ARRIVE MONDAY NOON,

JUNE 2ND. REGARDS=

: LEO R SACK.

DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELETYPE



Dr 1090

*Replied
JA 0150*

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*Dr. S. Med.
JL. 3:17P.*

C O P Y

Joseph C. O'Mahoney
Wyoming

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington 25, D. C.

May 29, 1947

Mr. Leo R. Sack
American Zionist Emergency Council
1706 G Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Leo:

You may be interested in the enclosed copy of a letter I have sent to Mr. Saul Stark, Chairman of the Wyoming Emergency Council for Palestine.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Joseph C. O'Mahoney
Joseph C. O'Mahoney

O'M:N

C O P Y

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY

UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington 25, D. C.

May 29, 1947

Mr. Saul Stark
Chairman, Wyoming Emergency
Council for Palestine
2815 Thomas Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Dear Mr. Stark:

I have the letter signed by yourself and Mrs. Kahn, saying that three members of the Wyoming Emergency Council for Palestine will be in Washington in the early part of June and will call upon me at that time. Having accepted an invitation to be present at the Commencement Exercises at the University of Wyoming on June 2nd, I am leaving Washington tomorrow, to return on June 7th. I hope that your delegation will not arrive before that time, but in case it does arrive before that time, I want you to know that I have not in any manner changed my opinion so frequently expressed in the past, that the terms of the original mandate constitute an international obligation which should be carried out.

Palestine was liberated from the old Turkish Empire as a result of World War I. In other words, it was taken from the Turks, not from the Arabs. It was turned over to the British Government for administration under a mandate which was to permit the immigration of Jewish people and their settlement upon the land, great areas of which were then, and still are, undeveloped. The Jews who have been permitted to enter Palestine in the last 25 years have reclaimed and developed a portion of the land which until they arrived had been utterly neglected. If the immigration of Jews had not been shut off by the British Government, a great deal more could have been accomplished.

The terms of the mandate were submitted to the government of the United States, and approved by the government of the United States. There is no doubt in my mind that the British White Paper, which changed the terms of the mandate and therefore created the present problem is without justification.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph C. O'Mahoney

JCO'M:N

Copy to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver ✓
" " Dr. Benjamin Akzin

June 2, 1947

Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney
United States Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

My heart was warmed, and I mean this truly, by your letter to Mr. Stark. I had felt all along that you are just as sympathetic to our cause as you have always been, and now I know it.

In view of the fact that the situation is now so critical and with the attitude of our own State Department, which is so obviously contrary to the unquestioned opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Congress as well as thoughtful public opinion throughout our country, I do wish that within the week following your return you will find the occasion to divest yourself of some words on the floor of the Senate along the lines of your letter to Mr. Stark.

Until the State Department is persuaded that Senators like yourself who represent States where the Jewish population can in no way be construed as a political factor, the State Department will always take Congressional opinion with a grain of salt and continue to pursue its course of opposition to the wishes of the Congress. A speech from you, therefore, telling the State Department that the American people expect the Department to approach the current United Nations investigation and findings of a solution to the Palestine problem with sympathy for the Jews and not as spokesman for oil interests who in turn are subservient to Arab politicians, will be effective and persuasive.

I do hope, therefore, that you will be good enough to give me a ring and say: "Leo, give me an aide-memoire so that I can speak fully and frankly on this subject."

With my kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
1706 G STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

June 4, 1947

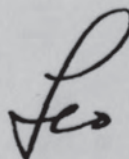
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

For your information, unless I am out of town and he is out of town, I will have lunch next Wednesday with Loy Henderson. This will not conflict with anything that Shertok may have up, because he will be either in Palestine by then or on his way.

I 'phoned Henderson today and learned that he was tied up all of this week.

Sincerely yours,



Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

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

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

June 5, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

For your information:

Senator Brewster telephoned me this morning and asked if I would come up to the Capital to see him. When I got there he started talking to me about Mr. Cohen of Philadelphia. He declared that he had told Mr. Cohen that as anxious as he is to help him and to further develop the Passamaquoddy project, he does not want to go along if it will have an adverse effect on Zionism.

Brewster interrupted himself to tell me that he has known Cohen for several years; his attention was first attracted to him when, as a member of the Senate War Investigating Committee, Cohen was being investigated. He said every agency in the government investigated Cohen because it had been alleged that his Philadelphia munitions production activities were not on the level. Mr. Cohen, he said, not only got a clean bill of health from the Capital's FBI and other investigating agencies, but from the Secretary of War Patterson and others in the department, and he quoted former Ambassador Halifax as saying that without the munitions produced by Cohen, the government would have lost the battle of North Africa.

Cohen, Brewster said, was at his apartment until midnight last night talking about the development of Passamaquoddy into a large peace-time industry, as well as the Jewish angle of the matter. I explained to him that Dr. Silver, naturally, did not and would not in any way interfere with a great industrial development for the State of Maine, and that Dr. Silver fully appreciated your duty to your constituency, as well as the need for employment in the now very deadly dull vicinity of Easport.

Nevertheless, I went on, Dr. Silver feels that any widespread publicity at this time as, for example, the refugee immigration bill now pending before the House Committee, would serve as a smokescreen to divert attention from Palestine and as such would enable anti-Zionists, both Jews and Gentiles, to further oppose realization of the Jewish Homeland. Brewster said that he agrees with this fully and that he, too, is aware of the implications.

"Leo, don't you and Dr. Silver worry about the industrial aspects of Passamaquoddy", he went on, "Zionism is the first subject on my agenda. Maine is interested in this, too, and I can well serve the needs of Maine with or without Passamaquoddy." Continuing, the Senator added that "insofar as the bringing of

immigrants to this country for a course of training at Passamaquoddy before being diverted to Brazil, it would all be a matter of private negotiation with the State Department, and that no legislation at all is needed." Brewster thought the whole matter, if anything at all is done, can be accomplished insofar as the refugees are concerned without any publicity whatsoever.

In view of the fact that this proposal is still in the preliminary discussion stage and nothing is likely to be done until after, (if then,) the United Nations Committee reports on Palestine, Brewster thought, as I do, that we might just leave the matter in abeyance for the time being and until such time as Cohen completes his negotiations with the War Assets Administration for the acquisition of the property.

Incidentally, acquisition of the property from War Assets has nothing whatsoever to do with the proposal to request the State Department at some future date to give such immigrants as may be diverted to Brazil six months visiting visas in the United States. Mr. Brewster has no information on Cohen's ability to get immigrants into Argentina. He feels, however, that it will not be so difficult to get trained mechanics into Brazil and Uruguay because of the industrial needs of those countries and the shortage of skilled mechanical labor.

I was very much embarrassed when Brewster asked me your reactions. I knew that you do not want to become involved in this, and I appreciate that neither you, nor I, nor anyone else has the right to tell, or even suggest to a Senator that he should go easy on a project which means so much to the people whom he serves in the United States Senate and whom he must continue to serve, if he (or any other Senator) wants to remain in the Senate. I was glad, therefore, when Brewster said what he did, as quoted above, that Zionism means more to him than does Passamaquoddy. I was also embarrassed that I had to mention your name at all. I would rather not have done so, but there was no avoiding it.

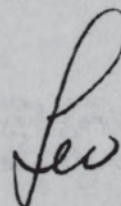
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I do not think, however, Doctor, that this project should cause you any immediate concern, nor for that matter is Senator Brewster 100% confident that Cohen will be able to go through with it. It is, however, from Brewster's standpoint a most important matter and he is anxious, naturally, to explore its full possibilities.

Should you have the time (and inclination) I believe it will be a smart thing for you to telephone Brewster and let him know that you do not want to interfere with any natural industrial development for the State of Maine but, at the same time, you feel that Mr. Cohen should not, in his eagerness, be permitted to have any "red herrings" drawn over the Zionist trail.

I should add that the Senator quoted Mr. Cohen as saying that he does not want to do anything which will upset Zionist aspirations. He also quoted Cohen as professing to be "a good Zionist." If Cohen said these things to Brewster last night, unquestionably the declaration stems from your recent conversation with him.

If you write to Brewster or, if you telephone him, please keep me advised for my further information and guidance.

Very sincerely yours,



Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME



AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Constituent Organizations

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Mizrachi Organization of America
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Zionist Organization of America

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

June 6, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

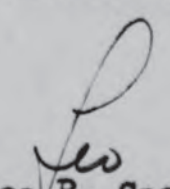
Dear Dr. Silver:

We had a roomful of some of our more prominent Zionist men and women at our house last night to meet Mr. and Mrs. Shertok and to talk. Among those present was Congressman and Mrs. Celler. In the course of his conversation with Shertok and me, Celler suggested that it might be smart if the Agency retained Dean Acheson as counsel, and he went so far as to say that if the Agency approved his suggestion he, himself, would undertake to raise the necessary fund for Acheson's fees, which he estimated at "no more than \$25,000." Shertok's reaction, Celler told me, was that this might be a very important appointment. My reaction, and I so told Celler, was of complete indifference, if not opposition, because Mr. Acheson has had a two-year opportunity to show genuine interest and helpfulness to our cause, and he has been either indifferent or opposed. Celler defends his attitude by saying "he was not responsible."

When I pointed out that Acheson has been Henderson's boss and could easily have directed Henderson into a more friendly attitude, Celler insisted that the trouble for us came from the White House. I do not believe this is wholly true but, nevertheless, this is Celler's opinion.

He insisted that retention of Mr. Acheson would give us closer contact with the United Nations personnel. This may and may not be true. I feel, however, about this suggestion as I do about those Senators who are always willing to pitch for Palestine at \$750 a pitch plus expenses, but otherwise are looking out of the window when there is an opportunity to be of real service in their official capacity.

Very sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

P.S. Even if the Agency should entertain favorably Mr. Celler's suggestion, there is nothing to indicate that Acheson would accept the retainer, because of a custom which has grown in Washington in recent years which precludes former government officials from practicing for at least a year on matters which they had handled pertaining to their own departments.

-LRS.

June 10, 1947

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Because you and I served simultaneously in the Foreign Service in the early days of the Roosevelt Administration, you in Haiti and I in Costa Rica, and also because that most excellent Jerry Drew left you to join me, may I take this opportunity to congratulate you upon your return to the State Department and to wish you all success in your most ticklish new assignment.

Very sincerely,

Leo R. Sack

P. S. I saw Jerry in Paris during the Christmas holidays. At that time, he and Doris and the girls were very well and happy, and living the life of Riley in a magnificent apartment on the left bank of the Seine near the Quai d'Orsay. Since then, Jerry has had bad news. He has been transferred to Budapest. L. R. S.

The Honorable Norman Armour

Department of State

Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
1706 G STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

June 13, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

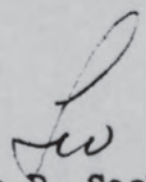
Dear Dr. Silver:

I forgot to add to my letter yesterday that I discussed briefly Sumner Welles' radio speech with Henderson. Previously I had mailed to him for his information, and he thanked me for it, the text of Mr. Welles' speech.

Henderson said that he had not seen Mr. Welles in several weeks. This was surprising to me, in that I understood the two were to get together earlier in the week. Maybe the meeting did not occur.

I also gave Henderson, and he seemed very grateful, a copy of the Preliminary Brief submitted to the United Nations Committee by the Agency.

Very sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

June 13, 1947

Mr. Leo Sack
3309 Woodley
Washington, D.C.

My dear Leo:

I am enclosing herewith a draft
of a letter which you might send to Mr. Henderson.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.



Dear Mr. Henderson:

I telephoned to Dr. Silver yesterday the information that Secretary Marshall will be pleased to see him at 2:30 P.M. on Thursday, June 19, and that you would like to see him at 2:15. Dr. Silver was very happy with these appointments.

I also conveyed to him the information relative to the subjects to be discussed. Dr. Silver will of course present to the Secretary the *views* ~~position~~ of the Jewish Agency which will also be incorporated, at your suggestion, in a memorandum which he will leave with him. Dr. Silver is eager to give information, but he is also anxious to receive information for the guidance of the movement. Dr. Silver is particularly desirous of learning what is in the mind of our own Government and along what lines the thinking of our Government is proceeding. In order that the interview may be mutually helpful and constructive, a frank and full discussion, more definitive than heretofore, would be most desirable. *Some further exposition of the position of our government as announced on Oct. 4th and Oct. 28, 1946, is now indicated.*

as to ultimate
Dr. Silver realizes that our Government may not be prepared at this time to make any public declaration ~~on~~ its position. Nevertheless *now* the hour of decision is upon us and we must be thinking in ~~concrete~~ terms *rather than in vague formulas. Generalities.*

What is sought is not
be clearly helped by a fuller definition of the policy of our Government, ~~not as a matter of commitment, but as a matter of guidance.~~

With all good wishes,

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

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

June 17, 1947

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Your friend, Eliahu, to say the least, is intellectually dishonest. There are some other descriptions, too, but I won't voice them in the mails.

I called him as if it was a routine matter to inquire whether, by chance, he knew anything at all about the reported resolution which some of our friends in Connecticut had advised us of. I also advised him that you and the entire organization were greatly concerned over the reported development. He told me very blandly that he knew "nothing" about the matter. "As a matter of fact", he went on, "some rumors reached me about six months ago, and I told him that he should contact Dr. Silver or the Emergency Council."

This, my dear Doctor, in itself is an untruth, because Javits just got to Washington in January when the new Congress reconvened, and at that time this proposed resolution was not under consideration directly or indirectly.

"Subsequently", Eliahu continued, he has "seen him only a couple of times, but about nothing specific." He again said, however, that he had advised the Congressman to coordinate his proposed activities with you, and he alleged that he had said that legislative matters are entirely beyond his purview. Now, Doctor, information which has come to us from a highly confidential source which we have every reason to deem reliable, in fact, very reliable, advises us that Eliahu has actually made suggestions to the Congressman about the nature of the resolution, if he has not, as a matter of fact, made specific changes in a proposed draft.

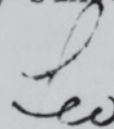
We have also been advised this: immediately after my conversation with him on the telephone, he telephoned Javits. I don't know, of course, what he said to Javits, but isn't it strange that since his contacts with Mr. Javits have been so very casual and so very impersonal, that he should deem it necessary to telephone the Congressman almost immediately after I called him?

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

June 17, 1947

Just what specific resolution the Congressman has in mind, we don't know yet. He does have something in mind, however, and he is seeing his boy friend, Schulson, late this afternoon. I will advise you more fully when we know something more definite. I am annoyed, however, over Eliahu's obvious intellectual dishonesty."

Very sincerely yours,



Leo R. Sack

LRS:cw



AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
1706 G STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

June 20, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard
Shaker Heights
Cleveland, Ohio

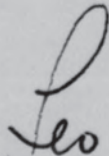
Dear Dr. Silver:

If you did not succeed yesterday afternoon in delivering to Senator Taft, as you had in mind, copy of your memoranda to Mr. Marshall, may I suggest that you mail it to him with a covering letter. I think it is very worthwhile, sending a copy also, for their information, to Senators Brewster, Vandenberg and, perhaps, Senator George, if you deem this advisable.

I think it is a good memoranda and it is worthy of their attention.

Kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

Copy for Dr. Silver

June 23, 1947

Mr. Abe Tuvim
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Abe:

Confirming my telephone conversation with you today, this is to advise you that about July 7 or 8 following the adjournment of the Zionist Convention in New York, I am leaving on my vacation and will be gone most of the remainder of July. In my absence, Mr. Schulson will be on the job here.

For the sake of the records, if I should be needed in case of an emergency, I can be reached at my daughter's home, as follows:

c/o Mrs. Joseph L. Jones
1484 Scott Avenue
Winnetka, Illinois

For your information, I intend to spend most of the time with my grandchildren.

Sincerely yours,

Leo R. Sack

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

1706 "G" STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

June 24, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
c/o Mount Royal Hotel
Montreal, Canada

Dear Dr. Silver:

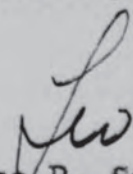
For your information, the cause of righteousness and justice triumphed at the Annual Meeting of the Zionist District of Washington last night.

The enclosed Resolution sponsored by Isadore Turover was adopted by an overwhelming vote, which was after the Old Guard, inspired by the Safers, Breslau and a few of their cronies made a vigorous last ditch fight. The Zionist Old Guard is like the Republican Old Guard; that is, they die but they never surrender. The Safers and the Breslaus and their stooges are still living in the glamorous days of the late lamented Steve Wise, when charm and pretty diction brought forth promises which were never redeemed.

Throughout the oratory, even though their fingers were crossed, all the opponents had kind words for you. They could not say anything else, because you are retiring from the Zionist leadership, but for Emanuel, the criticism was sharp. He was your errand boy. He was on the payroll. He did not think for himself. Isadore made no effort to combat this sort of billingsgate. I did, however, and I pitched, well, too. Their objection was to strike Emanuel's name out of the Resolution and ignore him completely. I told them that I did not believe that the Washington Zionist District wanted to stultify itself and humiliate the man who is going to be the next President of the Zionist Organization of America. I added that if this was the case, I did not want to continue my membership in the Washington District. I continued along this line for a number of minutes; anyway, when the vote was taken, we won hands down.

Emanuel will still have to fight this Washington Old Guard throughout his administration. They are, in fact, a bunch of stinkers.

Sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

P.S. Mrs. Denise Turover had to air her two-bits worth. She took her brother-in-law, Mr. I. S. Turover, for a ride with all the venom and vigor of her sarcasm, and I came in for some of it, too, even though I had just recently saved her life in Paris, by helping get her a new passport. Ces't la Guerre. Kindest regards to you and the Senora, and enjoy yourself with a minimum of worries.

-LRS.

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, this of all years is one of crisis and resolution for the Jewish people and for the determination of their national aspirations perhaps for centuries to come; and

WHEREAS, indecision and divisiveness must not be permitted to arise at this critical hour to dissipate our strength and deny to our people the realization of our lifelong aspirations for Nationhood; and

WHEREAS, the effectiveness of the work of the American Zionist community in pursuing the achievement of these aspirations has been incomparably advanced in the last few years through the increased influence of the Zionist organization of America, and -- more particularly -- in the last two years through the militant and inspiring leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and his colleagues and particularly his associate, Dr. Emanuel Neumann; and

WHEREAS, this leadership has been demonstrably recognized and appreciated by the recent World Zionist Congress, by the Yishuv, and by the rank and file of American Zionists; and

WHEREAS, favorable results of the policies of Dr. Silver have been demonstrated both on the National and the International scenes during the past year; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Louis D. Brandeis Zionist District of Washington, D. C., in annual meeting assembled, hereby affirms its approval of Dr. Silver's aggressive leadership, and declares for the continuance of such militant policies by the Zionist Organization of America during the forthcoming Zionist year, 1947-1948.

STYLES BRIDGES, N. H., CHAIRMAN
CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK.
C. WAYLAND BROOKS, ILL.
CLYDE M. REED, KANS.
JOSEPH H. BALL, MINN.
HOMER FERGUSON, MICH.
KENNETH S. WHERRY, NEBR.
GUY CORDON, OREG.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
HENRY C. DWORSHAK, IDAHO
KENNETH MCKELLAR, TENN.
CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
ELMER THOMAS, OKLA.
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD.
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
PAT MCCARRAN, NEV.
JOHN H. OVERTON, LA.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK
CECIL H. TOLBERT, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

September 10, 1947

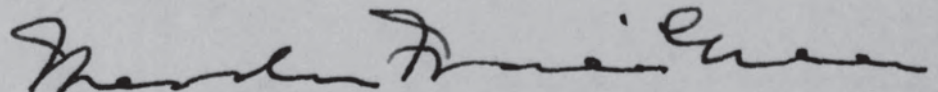
Mr. Leo R. Sack
American Zionist Emergency Council
1706 G Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sack:

Thank you for your letter of September 5th
enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by
the World Zionist General Council!

As you well know, I am much interested
in this subject and only day-before-yesterday
joined with others in sending a letter to the
President on it, and copies to General Marshal
and Senator Austin.

Yours sincerely,



Theodore Francis Green

TFG:F

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
1720 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

October 9, 44

Dear Mr. Silver:

Enclosed is the Washington Post story.

Enclosed also is a letter to the Editor of the Post, signed by me, written by Abigail + I, which we hope the Post will print tomorrow.

I spoke to Harold in reference to your suggestion that literature be mailed to members of the Press Gallery and the Press Club. This will be done.

In reference to my suggestion that radio platters be made at

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
1720 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

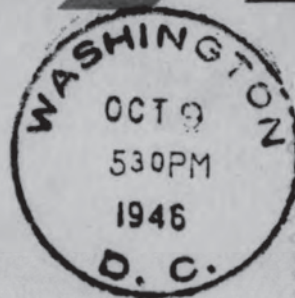
once for the fuller information
of the uninformed Protestant
and Catholic may I suggest
that the spoken words be those
of Mr. Poling, than be said or
Mr. Ness — in other words, by a
Gentile, I think this is most
urgent.

Best Regards,
Sincerely,
Leo

American Zionist Emergency Council

1720 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

See Salk



VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Abba Hillel Silver
19810 Shaker Boulevard,
Cleveland, Ohio

[undated]

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
1720 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

Tuesday P. M.,

Dear Mr. Silver;

Sorry I was delayed a day
with this memo but my cold - and
it was bad - kept me at home all
day yesterday.

Please try to get here next
week at the latest if you can to
meet with Henderson. I repeat, I
think it will prove a helpful
conference.

Best regards,

Sincerely,
Leo

P.S. -
I am not
sending copies of
this to any one
but you.