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American Zionist Emergency Council, Ben Horin, Eliahu,
1947-1950.

MEMORANDUM
Confidential

To: Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
From: Bernard Endelman

Date: October 29, 1948

Attached you will find Pacific Sawmills and Lumber Mfg. Co. file which Dr. Silver turned over to Dr. Neumann recently.

Examination of the dates of the correspondence give rise to the belief that this matter was broached some time last year.

In any event, Dr. Neumann asked me to turn the matter over to you for further inquiry and study. He feels that it is not entirely clear what the gentleman in question proposes, and what part he wants us to play in the matter.

Warm regards.

BE:rs
Encl.

32

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

THE TEMPLE
EAST 105TH STREET AT ANSEL ROAD
CLEVELAND, OHIO

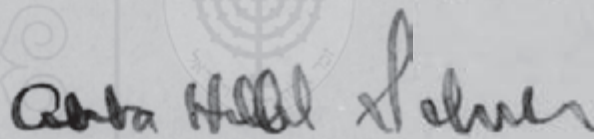
October 26, 1948

Dr. Emanuel Neumann
521 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Emanuel:

Here is another item which should come within the purview of the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency. You will be interested in a covering note from Ben-Horin. Tell me what you think about it.

With all good wishes, I remain very cordially yours,

The signature is written in dark ink and is cursive, appearing to read 'Abba Hillel Silver'. It is positioned over a faint circular stamp that contains a menorah and the words 'AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES'.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er
Enc.

80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

October 29, 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
c/o The Commodore Hotel
New York, New York.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Mr. Shapiro asked me to go over the attached letter and material which Mr. I. M. Nobel sent to you, with a view of forming an opinion as to the seriousness of the project outlined in Mr. Nobel's letter.

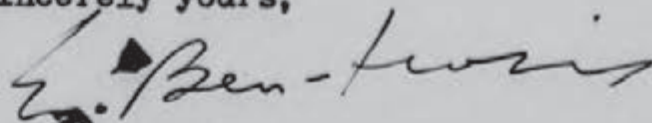
After having read carefully all the papers, it seems to me that Mr. Nobel's proposition deserves attention. I am no expert on lumber, pulp, etc., but most of the things he outlines in his letter seem to make sense. I would like to show this stuff to an expert before forming any definite opinion. There is no doubt, moreover, that the orders of the Arabian-American Oil Company and of the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company are genuine.

Following the normal procedure, you would probably hand over the whole proposition to the Agency, which means to Kaplan and Mapai. Where this leads, you are perfectly aware: further strengthening of the economic monopoly of one party to the exclusion of all the others. On the other hand, as matters stand today, you and your very numerous following in American Zionism and elsewhere are practically on the outside of Palestine's economic life. I do not know what are your plans for the future, following the establishment of a Jewish State. On one occasion I touched upon this subject in a conversation with you, but I suppose it was too early at that time for you to tell me anything definite in this respect. But here is a concrete case. There are other cases. Dr. Werber and his plans are also a case in point. Isn't it time for you to start thinking of a setup on which you would be able to lean both politically and economically in Palestine itself?

If you do think along these lines, I would very much welcome an opportunity of having a talk with you on this subject. As you see, I started with comments on what you may call a business proposition, and, seemingly, wandered far afield. However, the two are very closely interlinked.

With my kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



Eliahu Ben-Horin

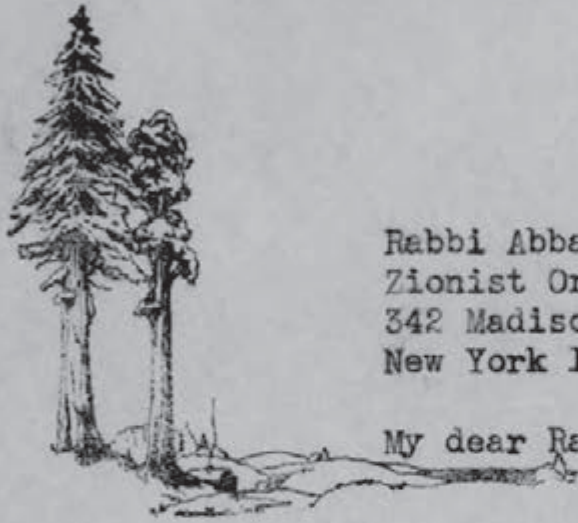
EBH/lb

Pacific Sawmills & Lumber Manufacturing Company

Santa Cruz, California

P. O. Box Phone 14-W-3

Rt. 2, Box 598
October 13, 1947



Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Zionist Organization of America,
342 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.

My dear Rabbi,

Milling
Manufacturing and
Processing of
Forest Products

Though not contacting you all these years, I've nevertheless, followed your activities with the deepest interest and always admired your inspiring fortitude and extraordinary leadership; your ardent and tireless labors for the welfare of Palestine, which are about to mature. Praise God.

You will recall, I trust, our meeting in San Francisco 23 years ago, through the late Rabbi Martin Meyer and Jacob de Haas, who were very dear friends of mine. I also had the pleasure of accompanying you across the bay bidding you farewell when you took the train at Oakland.

You may also recall that I've been in Palestine twice, commissioned by the late James de Rothschild of Paris, to survey and make recommendations on modern colonization there, receiving this commission shortly before my graduation from the University of California, recommended by Dean Dr. van Norman and the faculty of the College of Agriculture where I majored in Colonization, Farm Management and Forestry.

You may recall the "SS Cecilia and "SS Montenegro" incident of May 1921 when the Arabs were massacring the Jews on the streets of Palestine, during which time, some hundred Chaluzim were denied entrance into the city Jaffa:

Being a passenger aboard ship, bearing an American special passport, I have naturally tried to intercede in behalf of the Chaluzim who were destitute and forsaken. I paid for their passage to Haifa, thence to Beirut, where, with the kind aid of the American Consul, I pleaded in vain with the Governor to permit the Chaluzim to land and board the train to Palestine. I offered to pay for their passage. Meanwhile, the captain of the "SS Cecilia" received orders to disembark his human cargo at Tripoli, Syria, where all of us were jailed, providing no beds, food, water or toilet facilities.

My miraculous escape made it possible for me to rescue the starved Chaluzim (among them many infant children) from that horrible dungeon, all of whom had no food or water for five days.

I had to pay so much per head for their liberation and permission to board the then south bound "SS Montenegro" for another trial to enter Palestine, which likewise failed.

I paid for their passage back to Trieste from whence they started their journey.

Denied permission by the British to disembark at Port Said, I nevertheless made my way to shore where, with the aid of the American Consul, I made contact with General Allenby, the then High Commissioner of Egypt, who authorized my entering into Palestine by train.

Needless to say, this very muchly publicized incident brought me in touch with Sir Herbert Samuels, High Commissioner of Palestine, Chaim Weizmann and other Zionist leaders in Jerusalem and London. When returned to New York, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, invited me to his home for a full report, etc. etc.

You will forgive me for this extended prelude, I trust. It is merely to reestablish myself to you and to indicate some of my activities, interest and devotion to the Zionist Cause and Palestine, that I may gain your valued attention to the very important proposition of building the muchly needed homes in Palestine and the establishment of vital key industries there, to meet the urgent domestic needs and also provide a flourishing export trade which will afford the employment of many thousands of Palestinians, apart from the yielding of substantial revenues for the State.

I have prepared a brief history of my activities during the past forty three years concerning Palestine, for your kind perusal if you have the time and inclination to do so, merely to warrant your earnest consideration of the proposition I am about to submit.

I have located during the past years over ONE HUNDRED BILLION BOARD FEET OF VIRGIN GROWTH TIMBER, OF ALL SPECIES GROWN ON THE PACIFIC COAST FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA TO OLD MEXICO.

They consist of Fir, Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine, White Pine, Redwood, Cedar, Cypress, Spruce, Hemlock, Balsam, Cottonwood, Larch, Birch, Tamarack, Oak, Madrone, Walnut, Mahogany, etc. etc., representing enough timber to build ten million homes.

In addition thereto, I have under option to purchase a number of modern operating mills with a combined daily production of two million feet of dimension lumber, ready for construction of homes and immediate shipment.

Exhibit A, will indicate to you that good homes can be built at reasonable prices. I am confident that all of the homes that will be required in Palestine at present and in the future can be constructed there for very much less than in the United States as indicated in Exhibit A, from the timber imported from this coast.

I propose the shipment of cut logs from this coast direct to Palestine, and there install the necessary sawmills for the milling of dimension and construction lumber and railway ties:

Planing and resawing plants for finishing lumber:

Mills for the manufacturing of moldings, flooring, siding, doors, sash, frames, shingles, shakes, rustics, laths:

Processing of poles and pilings and railway ties:

Also to establish factories for the manufacturing of furniture: Laboratories and plants for the manufacture of by-products from waste materials; wallboards, insulation boards, fuel bricks, soil conditioner, wood alcohol, etc. etc.

Plants for production of plywood, pulp and paper; newsprint, paper products, rayon, etc. and boxes, for shipment of food products etc.

I propose to divide these operations in three parts; North, Central and South, in order to provide employment in the respective sections.

There can be no argument about the urgent need of wood products for construction in Palestine for many years to come, and that the nearest and only source of timber is the Pacific coast.

The Russian and Scandinavian sources cannot compete in quantity, quality and price with our timber. In fact, Russia, Norway, Belgium, Holland, France, England, Italy, Greece, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, South America are importing lumber from this coast.

Exhibit B, will indicate the many millions of feet of lumber sought for in a period of thirty days by the Arabian-American Oil Company for construction in the Near East. Their annual requirements alone represent millions of dollars of business.

The Egyptian and Turkish government agents are ready to place an order with me for many millions of Redwood Railway ties.

However fantastic it may seem, I can nevertheless prove beyond question of doubt, THAT LUMBER MANUFACTURED IN PALESTINE FROM LOGS IMPORTED FROM THIS COAST, CAN BE DELIVERED IN NEW YORK FOR LESS THAN THE SAME PRODUCT MANUFACTURED ON THIS COAST. Factors of differentiation are in labor and freight.

Apart from the domestic needs, Palestine can develop an unlimited and flourishing export trade in construction lumber, manufactured lumber, by-products and furniture now in urgent demand throughout Europe, Mediterranean area, the Near East; and extending as far as India and China in the east;

South Africa and Australia in the south, Europe in the north and South America and the United States Atlantic Coast region in the west.

These countries are likewise in urgent need of plywood, now manufactured only in the United States and British Columbia. They are also in need of nearly twice the quantity of newsprint, paper and paper products and rayon produced on this continent to date, all of which Palestine could supplement by the means proposed herein.

I have enough orders on hand to supply newspapers on this coast alone with newsprint to warrant the installation of three large pulp and paper mills in Palestine, operating for many years to come.

Pulp wood is practically extinct in the United States. British Columbia does not allow the exportation of its pulpwood. I have many billions of feet of excellent exportable pulpwood which I'll be very glad to make available to Palestinian industries.

It should be borne in mind that Douglas Fir, Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine, Spruce, Hemlock are indigenous only to the Pacific coast of North America; Redwood, only to California. Hence, sought for by the rest of the world.

CONCLUSION: Fully mindful of this enormous undertaking and its ramifications, however, with the necessary finances made available, I can provide all the raw materials, equipment, engineers and skilled labor (unskilled labor to be provided in Palestine) to establish the various industries mentioned herein in several locations in Palestine and ready for operation and production within a period of six months.

In the meanwhile, I can furnish dimension lumber for the construction of all the houses and other requirements in Palestine. Shipments can commence immediately.

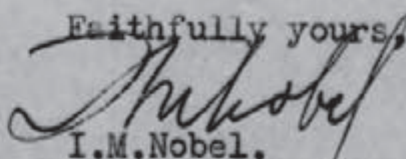
Needless to say, these related industries, derived from one raw material source, once established in Palestine, will provide decent livelihoods for many thousands of Palestinians; contribute inestimably to the general upbuilding and economy of the land, and will have little or no competition in the world's markets.

It is not unreasonable to expect that these products alone will in a short time represent the largest income of the new Jewish State.

By no means least, is the item of Cedar and Redwood sawdust, according to years of experimenting in California, proved a miracle in effect, on depleted or impoverished soil, especially in Citrus groves and Vegetable fields. Applying same on the depleted and otherwise non-productive areas, including the Deserts - Palestine can be made to flourish and "BLOOM LIKE A ROSE".

Thanking you for giving this matter your earnest consideration, I remain with warmest regards and best wishes.

Faithfully yours,


I.M. Nobel.

n/m

Enclosures: Please return after perusal. Thanks.

"S.F. Examiner" Oct. 14-47.

HIGHER PAPER PRICE FORECAST ALASKAN PAPER MILLS FAVORED

Congressman Tells Publishers Of Outlook in Canada

By CHARLES B. SEIB

Staff Correspondent Int'l News Service

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Representative Clarence Brown, Republican of Ohio, told United States publishers today that although they can expect more newsprint from Canada next year, a "substantial portion" of Canadian paper makers appear to be planning price increases starting January 1.

Brown, chairman of a special Congressional committee on the newsprint shortage, made his predictions in a speech before the annual meeting in Chicago of the Inland Daily Press Association.

COMPETITION—

The Congressman qualified his forecast of increased shipments with the warning that they would still fail to meet demand "if the newspaper business in the United States is as good next year as it was in 1946 and 1947."

He expressed strong support for a healthy United States newsprint industry, notwithstanding Canadian promises of increased production. Development of the industry in this country, he explained, would serve three purposes—to increase newsprint supply, act as a "stabilizer" on Canadian prices, and provide a self-contained source of paper in case of war.

Brown added:

"The committee expects to hold a series of hearings and conferences in the south and southwest during the coming months with a view to increasing American production of newsprint from the southern woods."

The chairman said that the demand for higher prices, which seems almost certain, would be based on increased freight rates, coal costs and wages.

VIEWS DIFFER—

He explained:

"Some manufacturers feel that the increase should be \$10 a ton. Others feel that it should take in only the increased freight and coal costs (estimated at \$3 to \$4 a ton). And still others insist that there should be no increase; that the industry, if it continues at 100 per cent of capacity can absorb the extra costs."

Brown added that he subscribed to the last view, personally.

He reported that according to his best information, the Canadian mills have been realizing a profit of \$15 to \$22 a ton on the present \$90-a-ton price, before taxes, and added:

PRICE TRENDS—

"There still is room for increased efficiency and production which I hope will permit the industry to hold prices stable at present rates."

He pointed out, however, that the Canadian price trends are very closely allied with those in the United States, and that if prices soar here, it is very difficult to hold them down in the neighboring country.

Brown expressed "great concern" over recent Canadian moves to reduce drastically pulp wood shipments into the United States. He also said he found reason for concern—and an argument for establishment of a large United States newsprint industry—in what he called "a decided trend" in Canada away from newsprint and toward the production of book, magazine and other "fine" paper.

Publishers May Have to Build, Senator Capehart Warns

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—(AP)—Senator Capehart, Republican of Indiana, today asserted that American newspaper publishers "may be forced to build newsprint mills in Alaska" to assure themselves of a paper supply.

Capehart, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on newsprint, told the Inland Daily Press Association that "at present you are at the mercy of Canadian manufacturers who could tomorrow put the price anywhere they wanted. Alaskan newsprint might not be cheaper but at least you would have it."

POSSIBILITIES.

He made these points:

A mill of 200,000 tons annual capacity could be built for \$30,000,000.

The Government has opened approximately 84,000,000,000 cubic feet of forest land for commercial use and has called for bids upon it.

The Government "probably" would build the power generating stations necessary, and there is "an adequate" supply of fresh water.

"Private capital and newspapers should be given every opportunity to build in Alaska, but I do not favor Government building of these newsprint mills because that eventually would mean Government control of the free press."

NO LEGAL PROBLEM.

Capehart said that he foresaw "no danger" from the anti-trust laws in event the newspaper publishers of the Nation decided to finance a newsprint mill in Alaska.

Capehart estimated that sufficient timber was available to run a 200,000 ton mill for fifty years and added that this area would reforest itself within eighty-five years.

IMPORT - EXPORT



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ALFRED S. KARLSEN
President

Airmail

Mr. I. M. Nobel
Rt. 2, Box 598
Santa Cruz, California

July
12,
1947

Dear Mr. Nobel:

The total quantity we have on order now is 1820 MBF *= 1,820,000 ft.*
Douglas Fir, Rough Green, 80% merchantable and 20%
common. We have shipping space available and the
Letters of Credit are open in Los Angeles for the
total amount.

The cutting specifications include random lengths
12' to 24', 12' to 30', 36' to 40', 18' to 30' to be
cut 1"x3", 2"x12", 4"x4", 4"x9" and in between sizes.

500,000 ft. {
1,320,000 " }
I have an Export License available for Argentina for
500 MBF, therefore I need an additional license for
1320 MBF. If you can procure the necessary documents
I would be very happy to place the order with your
mills.

Very truly yours,

I. T. A. Inc.,

Alfred S. Karlsen
Alfred S. Karlsen, President

ASK/in

Exhibit "C"

Re lumber orders for
Argentina.



VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

F. H. GONSALVES
DEPARTMENT COMMANDER

ALVIN F. KIME
DEPT. SR. VICE COMMANDER

WM. J. HARRY
DEPT. JR. VICE COMMANDER

OF
THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED 1899
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA



HEADQUARTERS
107 VETERANS BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF:

M. C. HERMANN

DEPARTMENT
QUARTERMASTER-ADJUTANT

ROOM 107
WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIF.

October 24, 1947

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to confirm that the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Department of California, has studied very carefully the Nobel Plan for building homes for veterans, and are very much interested in this plan. The writer personally presented this plan at the 48th National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars which assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 4th to 9th inclusive, 1947.

To date there has been no other plan presented by anyone, to the best of our knowledge, that would provide a modern, 2-bedroom, conventional home, to be sold to the veteran for no more than \$5,500 including the lot -- the same type of home that now sells for at least twice that much.

This plan also provides that with the payment of an additional \$3,000, or a total of \$8,500, the home will include brand-new furniture of the veteran's choosing; new refrigerator, stove (gas and electric), washing machine, and radio set; and a brand new automobile of the lower price-bracket, also of the veterans choosing and all at wholesale cost.

The monthly payments by the veteran as set forth in the plan are to be \$45.00 including principal, interest, insurance, etc.

Our organization is making every effort to facilitate the mechanics and Federal financing of this plan, and to sponsor same. We are convinced that every ex-serviceman and woman who is desirous of obtaining a home will undoubtedly wish to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity. It is reasonable to assume that the plan, once in action, will solve the vexing housing problem of the veteran in particular, and the Nation as a whole.

Sincerely,

M. C. HERMANN

Dept. Quartermaster-Adjutant

MCH:CM

BRIEF HISTORY.

When the late Dr. Herzl founder on Zionism visited South Africa, he was entertained by my father and uncle two of the most prominent Jewish leaders in Cape Town.

Subsequently, both, my father and uncle and their families became very active in Zionism, in which atmosphere I happened to be reared.

In 1915 I proposed to Advocate Alexander the then head of the Zionist Organization and a member of the South African Parliament, the organizing of a Jewish Legion under the British flag to aid in the war against the Turks for Palestine and thereby to facilitate the claim of Palestine by the Jews. Alexander submitted the matter to the London office, which Jabotinsky took hold of and brought the Jewish Legion into Being.

I succeeded in getting several hundred of Jewish lads to volunteer with me to serve in the Jewish Legion, but we were not accepted because of being minors.

One year later I returned to the United States where I was born, with the view of studying agricultural science so that I may be of practical service to Palestine under a free Jewish State. However, when the United States declared war on Germany, I enlisted in the U.S. Army. While in camp I organized all the Jewish boys under the Zionist banner. Even many non-Jews were members.

At one of the Zionist meetings Rabbi Martin Meyer introduced me to Felix Frankfurter who visited San Francisco as a special emissary for President Woodrow Wilson, at which time I proposed the establishing of a Jewish Legion under the American flag. Felix Frankfurter was very favorably impressed. He wanted to discuss the matter with Justice Brandeis and President Wilson. Two weeks later I've received a telegram from Mr. Frankfurter giving me the 'go sign' with Justice Brandeis and President Wilson's approval. etc.

Judge Juliam Mack heard about the matter and rushed to California to stop me, on grounds "such action was Un-American" etc. He was not very delicate about it either. He succeeded to enlist many prominent Jews in the country who were anti Zionist, to bring strong pressure to bear on Justice Brandeis and President Wilson against this move until the matter was finally abandoned.

Twenty years later, 1937, I chided Judge Mack about this matter, when we were both guests of Bronislaw Hubermann, famous violinist, at his Vienna Palace Hetzendorf, at which time Judge Mack claimed to be an ardent Zionist. His visit to Hubermann was to discuss the Palestinian Symphony Orchestra.

Judge and Mrs. Max Sloss of San Francisco, to whom Felix Frankfurter introduced me with the view of converting them to Zionism, were also in Vienna at the same time for the same reason. They became interested in Palestine as a Jewish National State after twenty years of battling against the very idea.

After recuperating from my war disabilities in 1919 I entered the College of Agriculture of the University of California. Before graduating I was commissioned by James de Rothschild of Paris, to serve in Palestine as an agricultural advisor etc.

On my first trip in this capacity, I encountered the Chaluzim on board ship at Alexandria, who were Palestine bound, and became involved in, what was then known, as the "SS Cecilia" and "SS Montenegro" incident.

After several years of diligent labor on Palestine construction, I could not agree with the policies of the Zionist Administration of Palestine then dominated by the London office. There was at this time a general open split between the American Zionists and European Zionist. Because of the wide differences prevailing at the time, I recall Rabbi Stephen S. Wise resigned as President of the Zionist Organization of America.

Disappointed and heartbroken, I returned to my private affairs.

In 1931 Jacob de Haas called me to New York to aid in a new agricultural program for Palestine. I spent several weeks with him in the matter and then returned to California.

Following two world tours for private syndicates on agricultural research and timber resources, I realized in 1940 that a great famine of food and lumber was near at hand, which would envelope the entire earth from 1946 to 1953.

In view thereof I have submitted a lengthy report to our Government, in fact, because of the urgency I was admitted to the White House to bring the matter to President Roosevelt's personal attention. He turned me over to the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and War. The latter held up my report and recommendations until 1945, when I was called to Chicago, the then headquarters of General Mac Kenzie who had charge of War food supplies, who complimented me very much on my report etc. but was convinced that the food crisis was all over, for, on that same day V.J. Day was being celebrated on the streets of Chicago.

However, failing to get anyone to listen to me, I proceeded for the first time in my small life to do something for myself. I located to date, over HUNDRED BILLION BOARD FEET OF THE FINEST STANDING VIRGIN TIMBER of all species grown on the Pacific Coast, from British Columbia to old Mexico, with the view that some day, soon, this valuable source would be made available for Palestine, for its own construction, industry and export trade.

CURRENT EVENTS

(By I. M. Nobel)

(Continued from Page 4)

Jewish refugees who were mostly women and children, who managed to escape destruction by Hitler, but could not escape British inhumanities, in their desperate search for freedom and a place to live; and the dishonoring of their solemn agreements regarding Palestine after the Jews have spent their money and labor in transposing a land infested with filth, disease, corruption and superstition, into a veritable paradise and shed their blood in the defense of the

British Crown, which Crown Mr. Bevin and his colleagues in crime have "dipped in innocent Jewish blood and polished it with black Arabian oil," explains in part, why the British "are beaten with many stripes." Their present economic and social ills are wholly due to their political degeneration and inhumanity. Of course, Mr. Bevin and many leading Britishers blame the American people and the American Dollar for their rapid decline. Once the British people will regain their sanity and look to God for Salvation and not to Arabian oil and American Dollars, they will again prosper and make a splendid contribution to mankind as they have in the past.

HOUSING: It has been reliably reported that the NOBEL VETERANS HOUSING PLAN has been favorably received

at the Cleveland Convention and that the National Executive Council is now considering all the details. The plan calls for the building of a modern well built two-bedroom conventional home to sell for \$5500.00 including lot, the type of construction which now sells for at least twice as much; furnishing same with brand new furniture at the Veterans choosing at wholesale price, and a new automobile of the lower bracket—all three for \$8500.00. To be paid in monthly installments of about \$45.00, including principal interest and insurance.

RUSSIA: The democratic peoples of the world in order

to cover up their multitude of sins conjured up a Frankenstein and named him The Big Red Bear or Communism.

They have spoken, written about him and dramatized him so assiduously that all of a sudden he appears in reality right in their back yard, much to their dismay and alarm. Communism could not work in Russia where it was invented nor anywhere else where they tried it. If socialism could not work in England how can Communism which is thousand times worse, work anywhere. It is nothing but a poor counterfeit to frighten peoples of

(Continued on Page 6)

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Corner Soquel and Parkway
Phone 2591

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY

200 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

E. C. AUSTIN
PURCHASING AGENT

Sept. 23, 1947

I. M. Nobel

Route 2, Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

File Number TXM-50982
Show above File Number
on all correspondence

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and not include taxes or drawbacks. If you cannot supply sizes shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 11-1-47.

Quote basis on nearest port of Export, Eastern or Western
Seaboard.

E. C. Austin

File Number TXM-50982

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
9. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard 1/2, 3-1-48
☒ Western Seaboard 1/2, 10-1-48
10. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) 1/2, 10-1-48 (b) FOB _____ ()

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
4102.00	A-54	7000	LIN. FT.	1"X1" DOUG. FIR #1 (3/4" X 3/4" NET) S.4.S.	
	A-705	48,000	" "	1/2"X1 1/4" DOUG. FIR #1 (NET) S4S	
	A-22	20,000	" "	1"X3" DOUG. FIR #1 RANDOM LENGTHS 10' LONG OR OVER.	
	A-116	106,400	" "	1"X8" DOUG. FIR SHIPLAP SHEATHING S4S	
	A-64E	102	PCS.	2"X2" DOUG. FIR #1 16' LONG S4S	
	A-65E	234	PCS.	2"X3" DITTO	
	A-66D	16	PCS.	2"X4"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-66E	290	PCS.	2"X4"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-66F	32	PCS.	2"X4"X18' LONG DITTO	
	A-67D	564	PCS.	2"X6"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-67E	1072	PCS.	2"X6"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-67F	1230	PCS.	2"X6"X18' LONG DITTO	
	A-67G	740	PCS.	2"X6"X20' LONG DITTO	
	A-67H	236	PCS.	2"X6"X22' LONG DITTO	
	A-67J	358	PCS.	2"X6"X24' LONG DITTO	
	A-67K	188	PCS.	2"X6"X26' LONG DITTO	
	A-68D	20	PCS.	2"X8"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-68E	30	PCS.	2"X8"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-68F	52	PCS.	2"X8"X18' LONG DITTO	
	A-74D	20	PCS.	3"X4"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-74E	152	PCS.	3"X4"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-74F	16	PCS.	3"X4"X18' LONG DITTO	
	A-76D	56	PCS.	3"X8"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-76E	400	PCS.	3"X8"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-76F	8	PCS.	3"X8"X18' LONG DITTO	

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE

NO. TM-509 R 2 -A
SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	
# 2.00	A-103	30		BDLES NO. 1 DOUG. FIR LATH 48" LONG	
<p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. PACK FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT</p> <p>2. MARK EACH LOT WITH: <u>ORDER NO.</u> <u>ITEM NO.</u></p>					



TRANS ARABIAN PIPELINE COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

EXPORT SHIPMENT

The material we have purchased from you on the accompanying order is urgently needed—it is of paramount importance that all items arrive at destination in undamaged condition. The manner in which a commodity is packed governs to a great extent its condition on arrival at destination. THIS SPECIFICATION COVERS OUR MINIMUM PACKING REQUIREMENTS. If this specification is incomplete, the best export packing practice shall be followed. DO NOT DEVIATE WITHOUT OUR APPROVAL.

Waterproof caseliners (in bag form, or an overwrap, constructed of asphalt laminated kraft paper and sealed with waterproof adhesive) shall be used if the goods are susceptible to damage from moisture.

In all cases items shall be nested or packed to reduce volume as much as possible. WASTE SPACE WITHIN A CONTAINER IS A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS. Fragile items shall be wrapped in crepe-cellulose wadding (Kimpak) or some equally efficient cushioning material, and floated in excelsior.

Equipment such as typewriters and other office machines, precision instruments, etc., shall be packed in an interior moisture-vaporproof barrier with silica gel, or a comparable desiccant, to adsorb moisture within the package.

Openings in electric motors, generators and other electrical equipment shall be sealed with waterproof tape or in some equally efficient manner. A protective paper (Grade A—Greaseproof or equivalent) shall be inserted between the brushes and armature of motors and generators.

Machined steel or iron surfaces shall be protected by the application of a suitable rust-preventive oil (either light film or hard-drying) if the nature of the item permits removal of the oil with a petroleum base solvent.

Markings indicated on the order shall be STENCILLED with waterproof ink on two sides of the package. The case number shall identify the individual package and also indicate the total number of packages in the shipment, thus: Box #1 of 4, Box #2 of 4, etc. Color marking shall be applied with lacquer or enamel. NO ADVERTISING OR MARK WHICH INDICATES CONTENTS MAY APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE.

MATERIALS FOR BOXES AND CRATES

Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

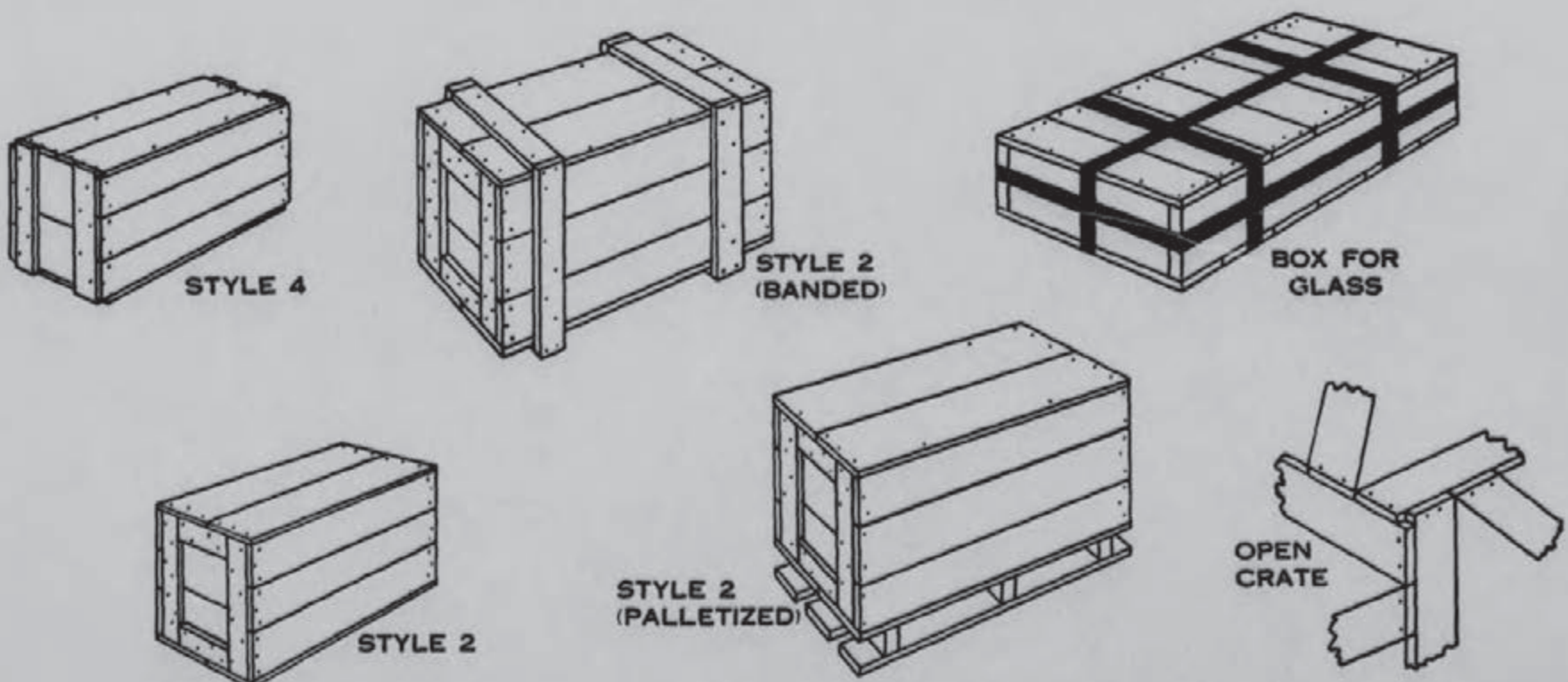
TYPES OF BOXES AND CRATES

BOXES—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

GROSS WEIGHT	STYLE	LUMBER DIMENSION NOMINAL	STEEL STRAPPING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	* (b) Skidded	Commensurate with weight and type of load	Corner Straps—1 1/4"
	and Framed	2x4 Framing	
	Box	1" Sheathing	

*See Supplement.

DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{3}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

OPEN CRATES

Crates shall be constructed of nominal lumber sizes indicated for boxes. They shall be diagonally braced on all faces and all 3-way corner joints shall be constructed as illustrated.

A COMMON POINT OF WEAKNESS IN A CRATE CONTAINING OVER 600 LBS. IS ITS TOP EDGE, UPON WHICH A SEVERE STRAIN IS PLACED BY SLINGS EACH TIME IT IS HANDLED. A fully sheathed box is preferred for equipment weighing over 600 lbs., though in instances where open crate construction is acceptable, specifications for skidded, framed boxes shall be followed insofar as skid, framing, waterproofing and marking are concerned.

PALLETIZING

Items impervious to damage from moisture, etc., and which can be conveniently secured to a pallet to facilitate handling shall be packed in this manner. For example, roofing paper shall be placed upright on pallets in groups of 25 or 36 rolls, covered with a cap constructed of 1" lumber, and shall be secured to the pallet with two $1\frac{1}{4}$ " straps.

SACKS

If the use of sacks in packaging your product is indicated in the accompanying order, you shall be guided by the counsel of the manufacturer of such containers, subject to the approval of our Purchasing & Traffic Department. In general, a six-ply waterproof sack with one external Osnaburg cloth sack is acceptable. A supply of empty refill sacks equal to 2% of the number of filled packages in the shipment to replace those damaged in transit shall be provided and shall accompany the shipment to destination.

STEEL DRUMS

Non-returnable steel export barrels.

BUNDLING

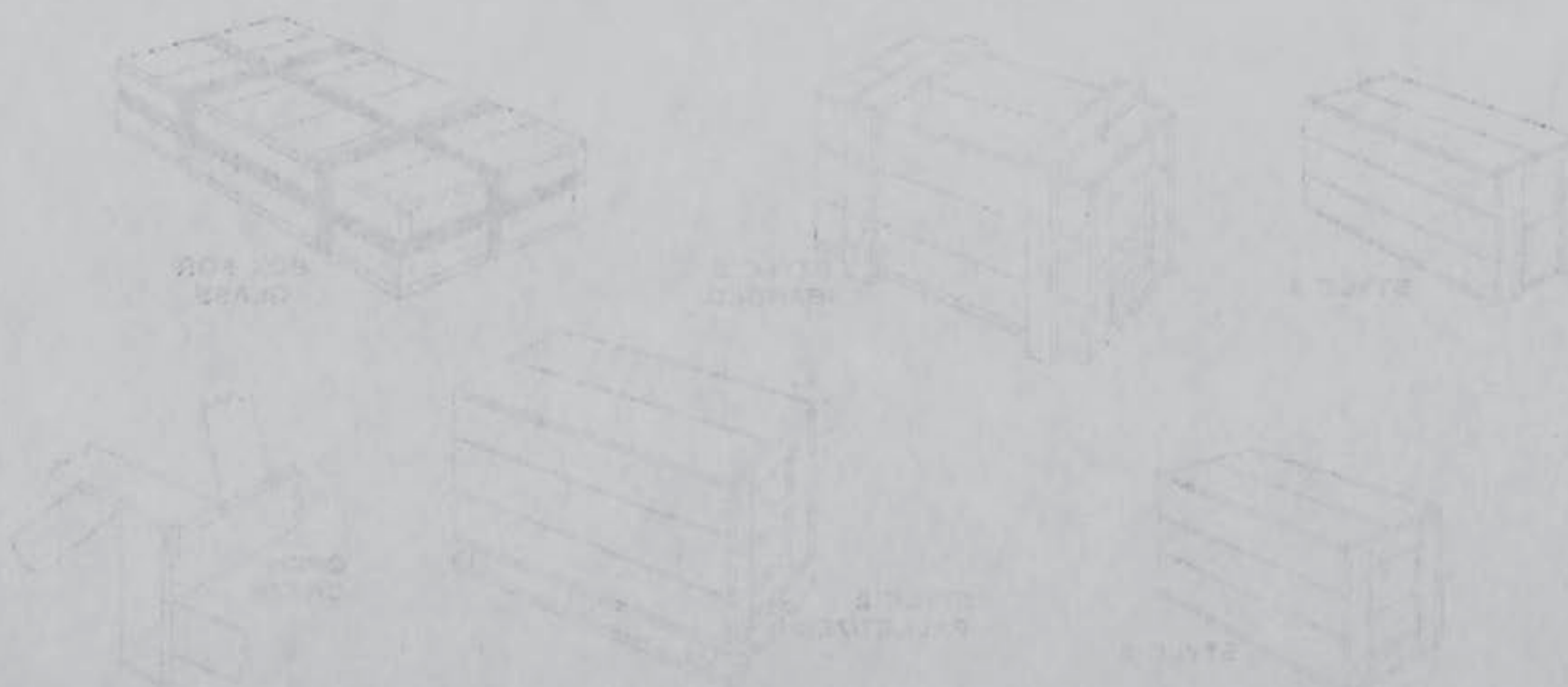
All items shall be segregated to length and size and bundled into units not to exceed 2000 lbs., using steel straps in accordance with the formula, except that straps may be spaced up to 48" apart.

LUMBER

If a lineal foot of lumber of a given size is three board feet or more, it shall be shipped as an individual piece. If a lineal foot is less than three board feet, approximately 1000 board feet shall be bundled together in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

PIPE

Each length of pipe of 3" or larger diameter shall be treated as an individual package and marked accordingly. Pipe smaller than 3" shall be bundled by strapping cleats of 2x4 lumber above and below the load. Different sizes of pipe shall not be nested without the buyer's approval.



TRANS ARABIAN PIPELINE COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

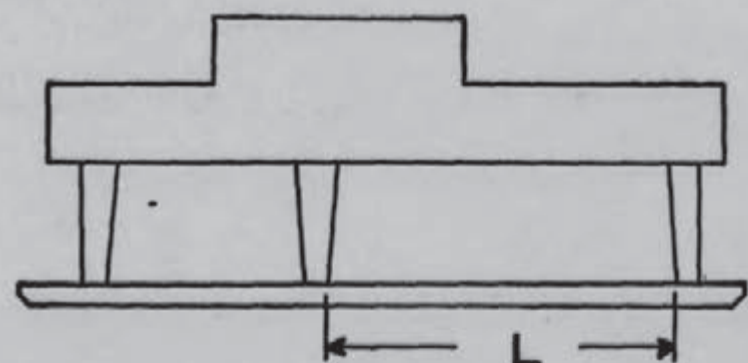
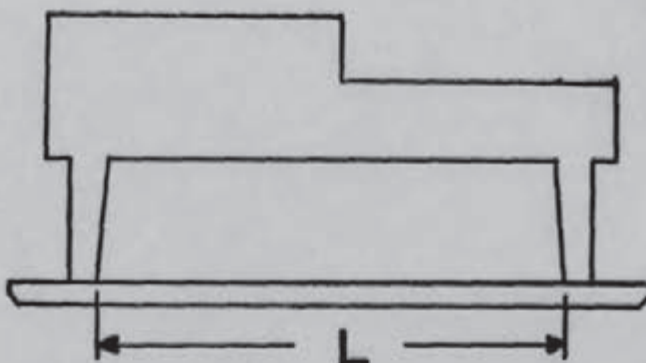
Skidded and framed boxes shall be constructed upon skid members joined by headers and shall be decked with 2" lumber. EACH HEADER SHALL BE DOUBLE BOLTED TO EACH SKID MEMBER. Each bearing surface of machinery or equipment shall rest over a skid member and bolts securing equipment to skid shall pass through a skid member. LAG SCREWS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. An inverted waterproof bag slipped over the unit within the box is preferred to the use of waterproof paper under the sheathing in the manner of building construction. Framed construction shall employ the use of X-bracing with 2x4 lumber. Ventilation holes shall be placed at intervals around the sides and ends of the box and drainage holes through the deck. The center of gravity and slinging instructions shall be marked on the box.

Component parts, attachments or fixtures of the item packed shall, where practical, be separately boxed and secured within the skidded box or crate containing the main unit. IF A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE SHIPPED IN MORE THAN ONE BOX, SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE NECESSITY OF INDICATING THE BOX NUMBER AND TOTAL BOXES ON EACH PACKAGE, THUS: BOX #1 OF 4, BOX #2 OF 4, ETC.

The following chart shall serve as a guide in determining the dimensions of skid members and headers. These are our minimum requirements:

Weight of Machine (Lbs.)	Span of Skids Between Parts of Machine Which Are Fastened to Skid (Length (L) in Feet)													
	L	3	4	6	8	10	12	L	3	4	6	8	10	12
	Two or Three Skids						Four Skids							
200	2x4		2x4		2x4			2x4		2x4		2x4		
400	2x4		2x4		2x4		3x3	2x4		2x4		2x4		
500	2x4		2x4		2x4		3x3	2x4		2x4		2x4		3x3
600	2x4		2x4		3x3		3x3	2x4		2x4		2x4		3x3
1,000	2x4		2x4		3x3		3x3	2x4		2x4		3x3		3x3
1,500	3x3		3x3		3x3		3x4	3x3		3x3		3x3		3x4
2,000	3x3		3x3		3x4		4x4	3x3		3x3		3x3		4x4
2,500	3x3		3x3		3x4		4x4	3x3		3x3		3x4		4x4
3,000	3x3		3x4		4x4		4x6	3x3		3x3		4x4		4x6
4,000	4x4		4x4		4x4		4x6	4x4		4x4		4x4		4x6
5,000	4x4		4x4		4x6		4x8	4x4		4x4		4x6		4x6
6,000	4x4		4x4		4x6		4x8	4x4		4x4		4x6		4x8
7,000	4x4		4x6		4x8		6x6	4x4		4x4		4x6		6x6
8,000	4x4		4x6		4x8		6x6	4x4		4x4		4x6		6x6
9,000	4x6		4x6		6x6		6x8	4x4		4x6		6x6		6x6
10,000	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8
12,000	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8
14,000	4x8		6x6		6x6		6x8	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8
16,000	4x8		6x6		6x8		6x10	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8
18,000	6x6		6x6		6x8		8x8	4x8		4x8		6x6		6x10
20,000	6x6		6x6		6x10		8x8	4x8		4x8		6x6		6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

200 BUSH STREET

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 10, 1947

I. M. Nobel

R 2 Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

File Number LX UD126R56

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

If you cannot supply specifications shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-7-47.

Quote basis on nearest Port of Export, Eastern or Western Seaboard.

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number LX UD126R56

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard _____
☒ Western Seaboard 11-1-48
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
				Following items to be No. 1 Dimension Clear Heart "A" Grade Redwood, surfaced four sides.	
4108.00	R-141a	100	pcs.	2" x 2" - 8' Redwood Boards.	
	R-142a	100	"	2" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-143a	250	"	2" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-143b	200	"	2" x 4" -10' Ditto.	
	R-143c	100	"	2" x 4" -12' Ditto.	
	R-143d	200	"	2" x 4" -14' Ditto.	
	R-143e	100	"	2" x 4" - 16' Ditto.	
	R-203c	6000	lin. ft.	1" x 8" - Random length Redwood V-Rustic Siding (furnished in 10' minimum lengths).	
	R-214	40	bundles	No. 1 Redwood Shingles.	
				<u>Note:</u> Clearly Mark Shipment "Plant 126- Bechtel Housing - Dhahran"	
				PACK FOR EXPORT	

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 10, 1947

File Number 41 00126254

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

I. M. Nobel

Route 2 Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

If you cannot supply specifications shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-7-47.

Quote basis on nearest Port of Export, Eastern
or Western Seaboard.

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number 41 00126254

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard _____
☒ Western Seaboard _____
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400, 200 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

 NO. UD 126 R 54
 SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
Following Items shall be #1x Douglas Fir Lumber S4S, unless otherwise noted.					
4101.00	R-61c	350	pcs.	1" x 1" - 12' Douglas Fir Boards.	
	R-63a	200	"	1" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-63b	2500	"	1" x 3" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-63c	500	"	1" x 3" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-63d	500	"	1" x 3" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-65a	1300	"	1" x 6" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-65b	350	"	1" x 6" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-65c	100	"	1" x 8" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-72a	500	"	2" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-72b	900	"	2" x 3" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-72c	300	"	2" x 3" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-72d	200	"	2" x 3" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-73a	200	"	2" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-73b	8500	"	2" x 4" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-73c	700	"	2" x 4" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-73d	400	"	2" x 4" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-73e	200	"	2" x 4" - 16' Ditto.	
	R-73f	100	"	2" x 4" - 18' #1 Douglas Fir Boards S4S.	
	R-73g	250	"	2" x 4" - 20' Ditto.	
	R-73g	250	"	2" x 4" - 20' Ditto.	
	R-74a	1000	"	2" x 6" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-74b	200	"	2" x 6" - 10' Ditto.	

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

 NO. UD 126 R 54
 SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
	R-74c	350	pcs.	2" x 6" - 12' Douglas Fir Boards S4S.	
	R-74d	400	"	2" x 6" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-74e	1000	"	2" x 6" - 16' Ditto.	
	R-74f	1200	"	2" x 6" - 18' Ditto.	
	R-82a	50	"	3" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-90a	75	"	4" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-92a	50	"	4" x 8" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-92d	50	"	4" x 8" - 14' Ditto.	
4108.00	R-201c	75000	board ft.	1" x 8" Random Length Redwood V-Rustic Siding (furnish in 10' minimum lengths).	
4222.00	R-211	40	bundles	No. 1 Douglas Fir Lath, 48" Long.	
<p><u>Note:</u></p> <p>Clearly Mark Shipment "Plant 126, Bethel Housing - Dhahran"</p> <p>PACK FOR EXPORT</p>					

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 10, 1947

File Number 4X 10126254

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

I. M. Nobel

Route 2 Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

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We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

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E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number 4X 10126254

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard _____
☒ Western Seaboard _____
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400, 200 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

 NO. UD 126 R 54
 SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
		Following Items shall be #1x Douglas Fir Lumber S4S, unless otherwise noted.			
4101.00	R-61c	350	pcs.	1" x 1" - 12' Douglas Fir Boards.	
	R-63a	200	"	1" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-63b	2500	"	1" x 3" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-63c	500	"	1" x 3" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-63d	500	"	1" x 3" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-65a	1300	"	1" x 6" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-65b	350	"	1" x 6" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-66c	100	"	1" x 8" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-72a	500	"	2" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-72b	900	"	2" x 3" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-72c	300	"	2" x 3" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-72d	200	"	2" x 3" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-73a	200	"	2" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
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	R-73c	700	"	2" x 4" - 12' Ditto.	
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	R-73e	200	"	2" x 4" - 16' Ditto.	
	R-73f	100	"	2" x 4" - 18' #1 Douglas Fir Boards S4S.	
	R-73g	250	"	2" x 4" - 20' Ditto.	
	R-73g	250	"	2" x 4" - 22' Ditto.	
	R-74a	1000	"	2" x 6" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-74b	200	"	2" x 6" - 10' Ditto.	

NO. UD 126 R 54
SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
	R-74c	350	pcs.	2" x 6" - 12' Douglas Fir Boards S4S.	
	R-74d	400	"	2" x 6" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-74e	1000	"	2" x 6" - 16' Ditto.	
	R-74f	1200	"	2" x 6" - 18' Ditto.	
	R-82a	50	"	3" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-90a	75	"	4" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-92a	50	"	4" x 8" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-92d	50	"	4" x 8" - 14' Ditto.	
4108.00	R-201c	75000	board ft.	1" x 8" Random Length Redwood V-Rustic Siding (furnish in 10' minimum lengths).	
4222.00	R-211	40	bundles	No. 1 Douglas Fir Lath, 48" Long.	
<p><u>Note:</u></p> <p>Clearly Mark Shipment "Plant 126, Bechtel Housing - Dhahran"</p> <p>PACK FOR EXPORT</p>					

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

The material we have purchased from you on the accompanying order is urgently needed—it is of paramount importance that all items arrive at destination in undamaged condition. The manner in which a commodity is packed governs to a great extent its condition on arrival at destination. THIS SPECIFICATION COVERS OUR MINIMUM PACKING REQUIREMENTS. If this specification is incomplete, the best export packing practice shall be followed. DO NOT DEVIATE WITHOUT OUR APPROVAL.

Waterproof caseliners (in bag form, or an overwrap, constructed of asphalt laminated kraft paper and sealed with waterproof adhesive) shall be used if the goods are susceptible to damage from moisture.

In all cases items shall be nested or packed to reduce volume as much as possible. WASTE SPACE WITHIN A CONTAINER IS A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS. Fragile items shall be wrapped in crepe-cellulose wadding (Kimpak) or some equally efficient cushioning material, and floated in excelsior. Equipment such as typewriters and other office machines, precision instruments, etc., shall be packed in an interior moisture-vaporproof barrier with silica gel, or a comparable desiccant, to adsorb moisture within the package.

Openings in electric motors, generators and other electrical equipment shall be sealed with waterproof tape or in some equally efficient manner. A protective paper (Grade A—Greaseproof or equivalent) shall be inserted between the brushes and armature of motors and generators.

Machined steel or iron surfaces shall be protected by the application of a suitable rust-preventive oil (either light film or hard-drying) if the nature of the item permits removal of the oil with a petroleum base solvent.

Markings indicated on the order shall be STENCILED with waterproof ink on two sides of the package. The case number shall identify the individual package and also indicate the total number of packages in the shipment, thus: Box #1 of 4, Box #2 of 4, etc. Color marking shall be applied with lacquer or enamel. NO ADVERTISING OR MARK WHICH INDICATES CONTENTS MAY APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE.

MATERIALS FOR BOXES AND CRATES

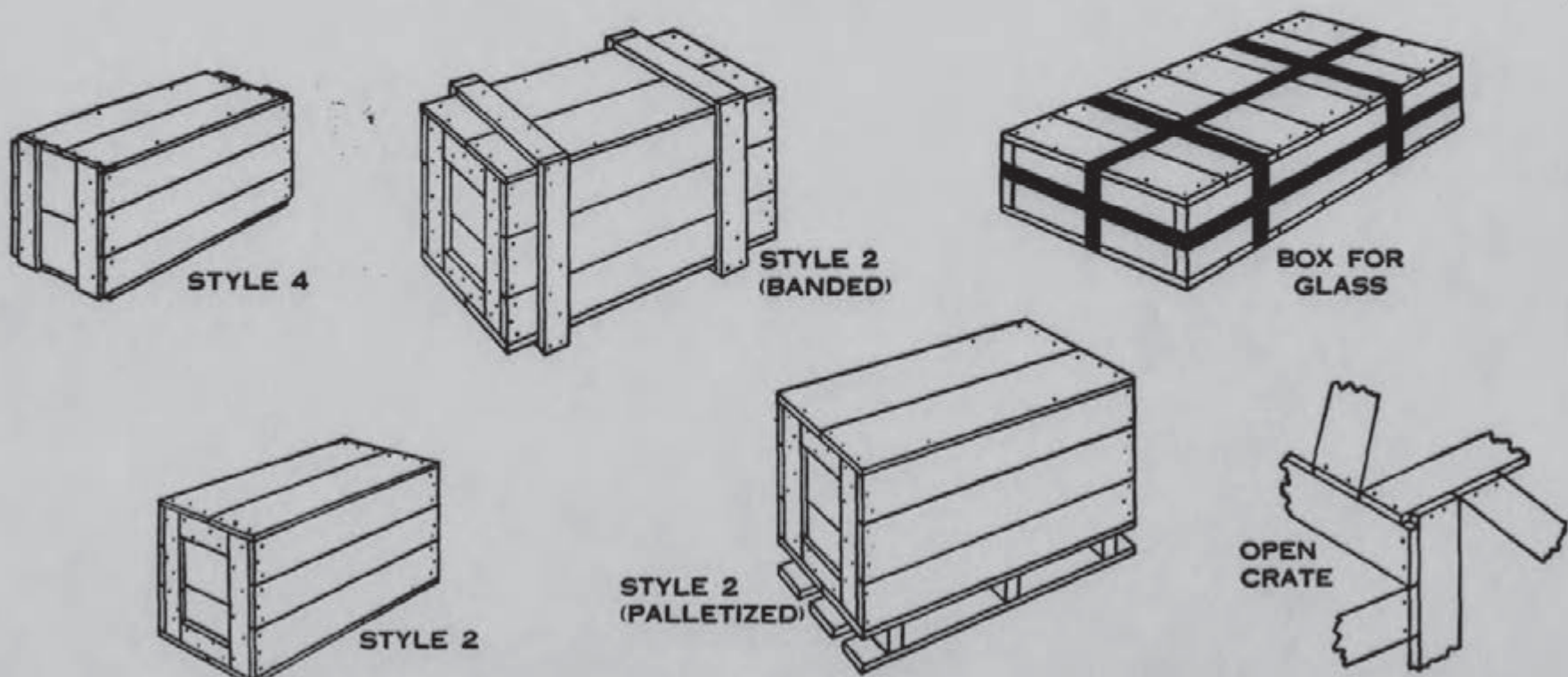
Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

TYPES OF BOXES AND CRATES BOXES—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

GROSS WEIGHT	STYLE	LUMBER DIMENSION NOMINAL	STEEL STRAPPING
		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	Space no greater than 24" apart. Staple to every intersected board MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	* (b) Skidded and Framed Box	Commensurate with weight and type of load 2x4 Framing 1" Sheathing	Corner Straps—1 1/4"

*See Supplement.

DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{1}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

OPEN CRATES

Crates shall be constructed of nominal lumber sizes indicated for boxes. They shall be diagonally braced on all faces and all 3-way corner joints shall be constructed as illustrated.

A COMMON POINT OF WEAKNESS IN A CRATE CONTAINING OVER 600 LBS. IS ITS TOP EDGE, UPON WHICH A SEVERE STRAIN IS PLACED BY SLINGS EACH TIME IT IS HANDLED. A fully sheathed box is preferred for equipment weighing over 600 lbs., though in instances where open crate construction is acceptable, specifications for skidded, framed boxes shall be followed insofar as skid, framing, waterproofing and marking are concerned.

PALLETIZING

Items impervious to damage from moisture, etc., and which can be conveniently secured to a pallet to facilitate handling shall be packed in this manner. For example, roofing paper shall be placed upright on pallets in groups of 25 or 36 rolls, covered with a cap constructed of 1" lumber, and shall be secured to the pallet with two $1\frac{1}{4}$ " straps.

SACKS

If the use of sacks in packaging your product is indicated in the accompanying order, you shall be guided by the counsel of the manufacturer of such containers, subject to the approval of our Purchasing & Traffic Department. In general, a six-ply waterproof sack with one external Osnaburg cloth sack is acceptable. A supply of empty refill sacks equal to 2% of the number of filled packages in the shipment to replace those damaged in transit shall be provided and shall accompany the shipment to destination.

STEEL DRUMS

Non-returnable steel export barrels.

BUNDLING

All items shall be segregated to length and size and bundled into units not to exceed 2000 lbs., using steel straps in accordance with the formula, except that straps may be spaced up to 48" apart.

LUMBER

If a lineal foot of lumber of a given size is three board feet or more, it shall be shipped as an individual piece. If a lineal foot is less than three board feet, approximately 1000 board feet shall be bundled together in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

PIPE

Each length of pipe of 3" or larger diameter shall be treated as an individual package and marked accordingly. Pipe smaller than 3" shall be bundled by strapping cleats of 2x4 lumber above and below the load. Different sizes of pipe shall not be nested without the buyer's approval.

DIAGRAMS
GENERAL SPECIFICATION



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

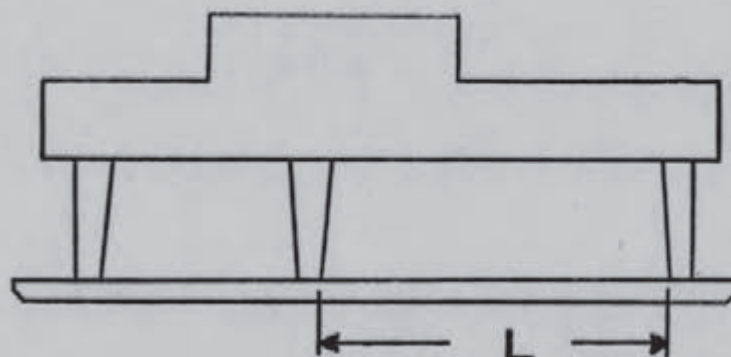
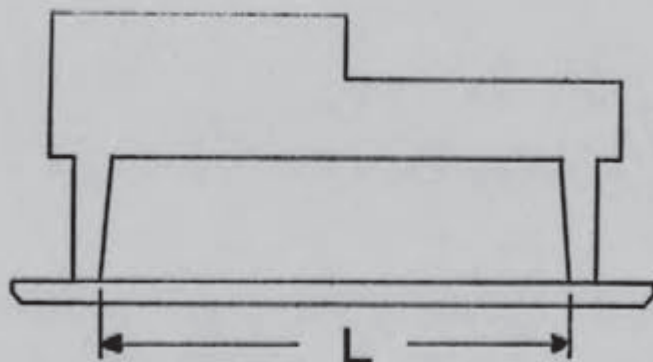
Skidded and framed boxes shall be constructed upon skid members joined by headers and shall be decked with 2" lumber. EACH HEADER SHALL BE DOUBLE BOLTED TO EACH SKID MEMBER. Each bearing surface of machinery or equipment shall rest over a skid member and bolts securing equipment to skid shall pass through a skid member. LAG SCREWS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. An inverted waterproof bag slipped over the unit within the box is preferred to the use of waterproof paper under the sheathing in the manner of building construction. Framed construction shall employ the use of X-bracing with 2x4 lumber. Ventilation holes shall be placed at intervals around the sides and ends of the box and drainage holes through the deck. The center of gravity and slinging instructions shall be marked on the box.

Component parts, attachments or fixtures of the item packed shall, where practical, be separately boxed and secured within the skidded box or crate containing the main unit. IF A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE SHIPPED IN MORE THAN ONE BOX, SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE NECESSITY OF INDICATING THE BOX NUMBER AND TOTAL BOXES ON EACH PACKAGE, THUS: BOX #1 OF 4, BOX #2 OF 4, ETC.

The following chart shall serve as a guide in determining the dimensions of skid members and headers. These are our *minimum* requirements:

Weight of Machine (Lbs.)	Span of Skids Between Parts of Machine Which Are Fastened to Skid (Length (L) in Feet)													
	L	3	4	6	8	10	12	L	3	4	6	8	10	12
	Two or Three Skids						Four Skids							
200	2x4	2x4	2x4					2x4	2x4	2x4				
400	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3				2x4	2x4	2x4	2x4			
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600	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,000	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,500	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4
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2,500	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
3,000	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6
4,000	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8		4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6
5,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	4x6	4x8	6x6
6,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6
7,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
8,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
9,000	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8		4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
10,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
12,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
14,000	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
16,000	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8
18,000	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10
20,000	6x6	6x6	6x10	8x8	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x8	6x8	6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 10, 1947

I. M. Nobel

R 2 Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

File Number LX UD126R56

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

If you cannot supply specifications shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-7-47.

Quote basis on nearest Port of Export, Eastern or Western Seaboard.

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number LX UD126R56

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard _____
☒ Western Seaboard 11-1-48
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

 NO. UD 126 R 56
 SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
				Following items to be No. 1 Dimension Clear Heart "A" Grade Redwood, surfaced four sides.	
4108.00	R-141a	100	pcs.	2" x 2" - 8' Redwood Boards.	
	R-142a	100	"	2" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-143a	250	"	2" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-143b	200	"	2" x 4" -10' Ditto.	
	R-143c	100	"	2" x 4" -12' Ditto.	
	R-143d	200	"	2" x 4" -14' Ditto.	
	R-143e	100	"	2" x 4" - 16' Ditto.	
	R-203c	6000	lin. ft.	1" x 8" - Random length Redwood V-Rustic Siding (furnished in 10' minimum lengths).	
	R-214	40	bundles	No. 1 Redwood Shingles.	
				<u>Note:</u> Clearly Mark Shipment "Plant 126- Bechtel Housing - Dhahran"	
				PACK FOR EXPORT	

TRANS ARABIAN PIPELINE COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

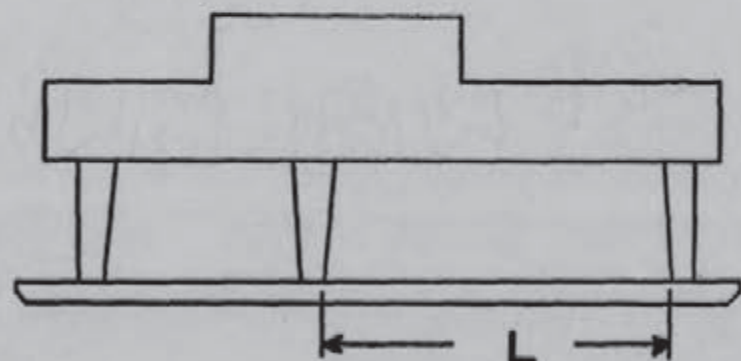
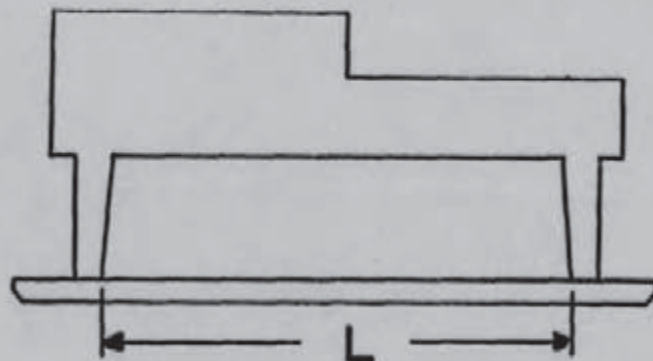
Skidded and framed boxes shall be constructed upon skid members joined by headers and shall be decked with 2" lumber. EACH HEADER SHALL BE DOUBLE BOLTED TO EACH SKID MEMBER. Each bearing surface of machinery or equipment shall rest over a skid member and bolts securing equipment to skid shall pass through a skid member. LAG SCREWS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. An inverted waterproof bag slipped over the unit within the box is preferred to the use of waterproof paper under the sheathing in the manner of building construction. Framed construction shall employ the use of X-bracing with 2x4 lumber. Ventilation holes shall be placed at intervals around the sides and ends of the box and drainage holes through the deck. The center of gravity and slinging instructions shall be marked on the box.

Component parts, attachments or fixtures of the item packed shall, where practical, be separately boxed and secured within the skidded box or crate containing the main unit. IF A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE SHIPPED IN MORE THAN ONE BOX, SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE NECESSITY OF INDICATING THE BOX NUMBER AND TOTAL BOXES ON EACH PACKAGE, THUS: BOX #1 OF 4, BOX #2 OF 4, ETC.

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600	2x4		2x4		3x3		3x3	2x4		2x4		2x4	3x3	3x3
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1,500	3x3		3x3		3x3		3x4	3x3		3x3		3x3	3x3	3x4
2,000	3x3		3x3		3x4		4x4	3x3		3x3		3x4	4x4	4x4
2,500	3x3		3x3		3x4		4x4	3x3		3x3		3x4	4x4	4x4
3,000	3x3		3x4		4x4		4x6	3x3		3x3		3x4	4x4	4x6
4,000	4x4		4x4		4x4		4x6	4x4		4x4		4x4	4x4	4x6
5,000	4x4		4x4		4x6		4x8	4x4		4x4		4x6	4x6	4x6
6,000	4x4		4x4		4x6		4x8	4x4		4x4		4x6	4x8	6x6
7,000	4x4		4x6		4x8		6x6	4x4		4x4		4x6	6x6	6x6
8,000	4x4		4x6		4x8		6x6	4x4		4x4		4x6	6x6	6x6
9,000	4x6		4x6		6x6		6x8	4x4		4x6		6x6	6x6	6x6
10,000	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8	4x6		4x8		6x6	6x6	6x8
12,000	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x10	4x6		4x8		6x6	6x6	6x8
14,000	4x8		6x6		6x6		6x10	4x6		4x8		6x6	6x6	6x8
16,000	4x8		6x6		6x8		8x8	4x6		4x8		6x6	6x6	6x8
18,000	6x6		6x6		6x8		8x10	4x8		4x8		6x6	6x6	6x10
20,000	6x6		6x8		6x10		8x8	4x8		4x8		6x6	6x8	6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

The material we have purchased from you on the accompanying order is urgently needed—it is of paramount importance that all items arrive at destination in undamaged condition. The manner in which a commodity is packed governs to a great extent its condition on arrival at destination. THIS SPECIFICATION COVERS OUR MINIMUM PACKING REQUIREMENTS. If this specification is incomplete, the best export packing practice shall be followed. DO NOT DEVIATE WITHOUT OUR APPROVAL.

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Equipment such as typewriters and other office machines, precision instruments, etc., shall be packed in an interior moisture-vaporproof barrier with silica gel, or a comparable desiccant, to adsorb moisture within the package.

Openings in electric motors, generators and other electrical equipment shall be sealed with waterproof tape or in some equally efficient manner. A protective paper (Grade A—Greaseproof or equivalent) shall be inserted between the brushes and armature of motors and generators.

Machined steel or iron surfaces shall be protected by the application of a suitable rust-preventive oil (either light film or hard-drying) if the nature of the item permits removal of the oil with a petroleum base solvent.

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Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

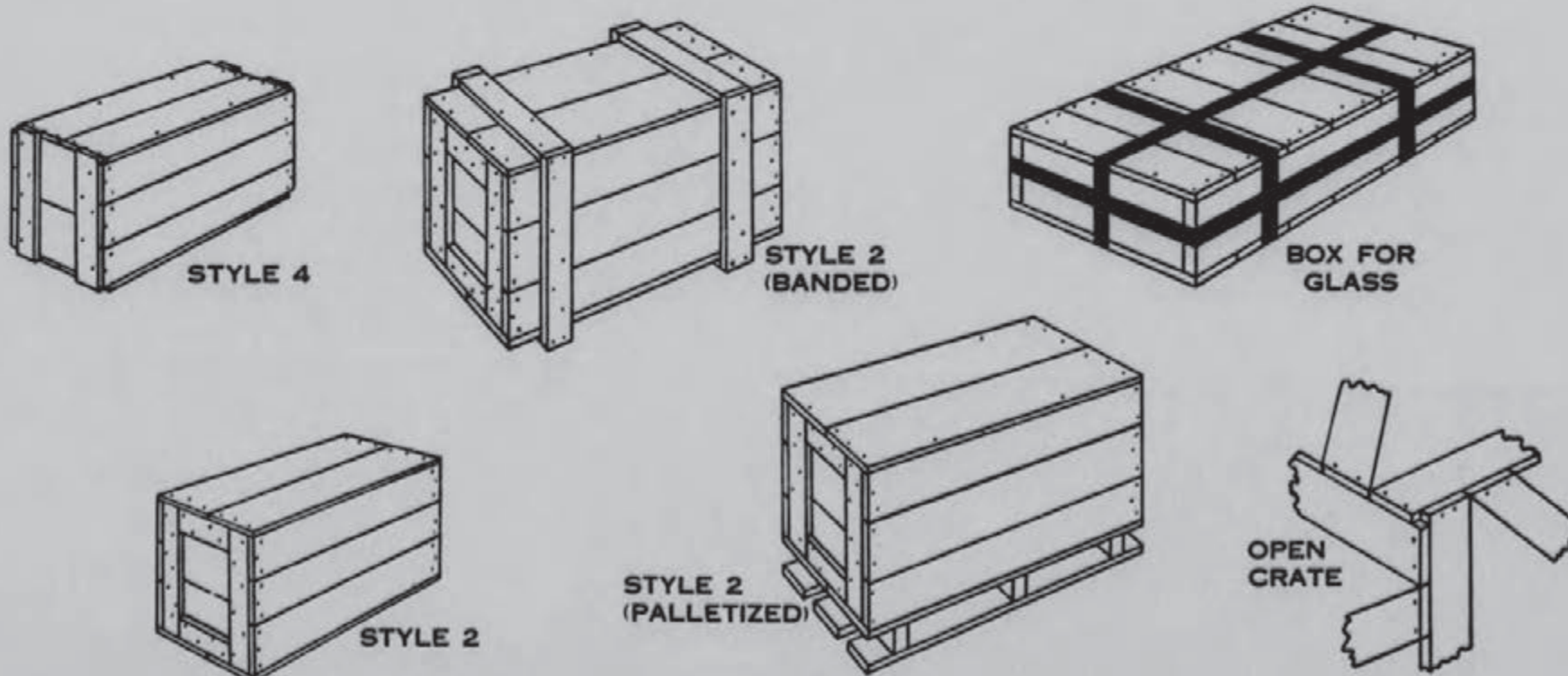
TYPES OF BOXES AND CRATES

BOXES—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

GROSS WEIGHT	STYLE	LUMBER DIMENSION NOMINAL	STEEL STRAPPING
		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	Space no greater than 24" apart. Staple to every intersected board MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	(b) Skidded and Framed Box	Commensurate with weight and type of load 2x4 Framing 1" Sheathing	Corner Straps—1 1/4"

*See Supplement.

DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{3}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

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STEEL DRUMS

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ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER

R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT

G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 23, 1947

I. M. Nobel

Route 2, Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

File Number IX CAD-7294

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

If you cannot supply specifications shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-9-47.

Quote basis on nearest port of Export, Eastern or Western Seaboard.

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number IX CAD-7294

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard 11-1-47
☒ Western Seaboard 11-1-47
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400, 200 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

NO. CAD-7294 -

SHEET 2 OF SHEETS

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
DC#					
4730.00	1	100	sheets	Celotex, 1/2" x 4' x 10'	
	2	200	"	Insulating board, 1/2" x 4' x 9' Gold Bond	
	3	200		Douglas Fir, 1" x 3" x 6' S4S	
	4	200	"	" " x 8' "	
	5	500	"	" " x 4" x 10' "	
	6	500	"	" " x 6" x 6' "	
	7	500	"	" " x 6" x 8' "	
	8	1000	"	" " x 6" x 10' "	
	9	100	"	" " x 8" x 6' "	
	10	200	"	" " x 8" x 14' "	
	11	100	"	1-1/2" x 12" x 10' S4S	
	12	200	"	" " x 12" x 12' "	
	13	100	"	2" x 2" x 14' "	
	14	2000	"	" " x 4" x 10' S4S (cut to 10' sq. ends)	
	15	500	"	" " x 4" x 12' "	
	16	500	"	" " x 4" x 16' "	
	17	100	"	" " x 8" x 10' "	
	18	200	"	" " 3" x 12" x 16' "	
	19	200	"	" " x 12" x 20' "	
	20	50	"	" " 4" x 4" x 12' "	

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
DC# 4102.10	21	1000'		Quarter round, 1/2", finish, random lengths, Lin. ft.	
	22	1000'		Quarter round, 5/8", #1 Common D. F., moulding random	
	23	1000'		Base shoe, 3/8 x 3/4 x random, Douglas Fir, clear	
	24	2000'		Base, Bullnose, 3/4" x 4-1/2" x random, Douglas Fir., V.G.	
	25	500'		Base, shoe, 3/4 x 5-1/2 x random, finished D.F.	
	26	5000'		Ceiling board, 3/4" x 4" x random, V grooved, Douglas Fir T and G DOUGLAS FIR, S&S Grade B or Better	
	27	100		pcs. 1" x 2" x 10'	
	28	1000	"	1" x 2" x 12'	
	29	500	"	x 2" x 14'	
	30	50	"	x 2" x 20'	
	31	200	"	x 3" x 12'	
	32	100	"	x 3" x 20'	
	33	100	"	4" x 4" x 10'	
	34	50	"	x 4" x 12'	
4104.00	35	100		Sugar Pine, 2" x 12" x 16 S&S Grade B and Better	

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
D. C. # 4108.00 Sp.	36	50		Redwood, rough, 2" x 4" x 12'	
	37	50		" " 2" x 12" x 16'	
	38	50		" " 4" x 4" x 16'	
	39	100		" clear Heart, ShS 1" x 6" x 14'	
	40	100		" " " " 1" x 6" x 18'	
	41	100		" " " " x 12' x 12'	
	42	50		" " " " x 12' x 16'	
	43	100		" " " " x 12' x 20'	
	44	100		" " " " 2" x 3' x 20'	
	45	100		" " " " x 4' x 20'	
	46	150		" " " " x 6" x 16'	
	47	50		" " " " x 12' x 14'	
	48	50		" " " " x 12' x 20'	
	49	20		" " " " 4" x 4' x 20'	
	50	50		Redwood, siding, clear heart, 1" x 10" x 12'	
	51	50		" " " " 1" x 10" x 18'	
	52	200'		Moulding, screen, redwood, 1.1f round, 3/8" x 3/4" x Random	
	53	300'		Casing, redwood, exterior job. 1" x 2" x Random	

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY

200 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

E. C. AUSTIN
PURCHASING AGENT

September 23, 1947

I. M. Nobel

Route Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

File Number 1X-TK-509R1
Show above File Number
on all correspondence

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and not include taxes or drawbacks. If you cannot supply sizes shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 11-1-47.

QUOTE BASIS ON NEAREST PORT OF EXPORT,
EASTERN OR WESTERN SEABOARD

E. C. Austin

File Number 1X-TK-509R1

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
9. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard 1/3 3-1-48 1/3 10-1-48 1/3 11-1-48
☒ Western Seaboard Ditto Ditto
10. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY

NO. TK-509 R 1

SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
D.C.# 4102.00	A-54	10,500	L.FT.	1"X1" DOUG. FIR #1 (3/4" X3/4" NET) S4S	
	A-705	72,000	"	1"X1 1/2" DOUG. FIR #1 (NET) S4S	
	A-22	30,000	"	1"X3" DOUG. FIR #1 RANDOM LENGTHS 10' LONG OR OVER, S4S	
	A-116	159,600 159,600	"	1"X8" DOUG. FIR SHIPLAP SHEATHING,	
	A-64E	153	PCS.	2"X2" DOUG. FIR #1 16' LG. S4S	
	A-65E	351	"	2"X3" DITTO	
	A-66D	24	"	2"X4"X14' LG. DITTO	
	A-66E	435	"	2"X4"X16' LG. DITTO	
	A-66F	48	"	2"X4"X18' LG. DITTO	
	A-67D	846	"	2"X6"X14' LG. DITTO	
	A-67E	1608	"	2"X6"X16' LG. DITTO	
	A-67F	1845	"	2"X6"X18' LG. DITTO	
	A-67G	1110	"	2"X6"X20' LG. DITTO	
	A-67H	354	"	2"X6"X22' LG. DITTO	
	A-67J	537	"	2"X6"X24' LG. DITTO	
	A-67K	282	"	2"X6"X26' LG. DITTO	
	A-68D	30	"	2"X8"X14' LG. DITTO	
	A-68E	45	"	2"X8"X16' LG. DITTO	
	A-68F	78	"	2"X8"X18' LG. DITTO	
	A-74D	30	"	3"X4"X14' LG. DITTO	
	A-74E	228	"	3"X4"X16' LG. DITTO	
	A-74F	24	"	3"X4"X18' LG. DITTO	
	A-76D	84	"	3"X8"X14' LG. DITTO	
	A-76E	600	"	3"X8"X16' LG. DITTO	

TRANS ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY

NO. TK-509 R 1 -A

SHEET 3 OF 3A SHEETS

Dent & Russell Sales Agency of Northern Calif.

STOCK D.C. NUMBER	ITEM No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
4102.00	A-76F A-103X	12	PCS.	3"X8"X18' LG. DITTO	
4225.00	A-103X A-118	45	BOLES	NO. 1 DOUG. FIR LATH 48" LONG	

NOTES:

1. PACK FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT

2. MARK EACH LOT WITH: ORDER NO.

ITEM NO.



TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 23, 1947

E. C. AUSTIN

PURCHASING AGENT

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I. M. Nobel

Route Box 598

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Please have your quotation in this office on or before 11-1-47.

**QUOTE BASIS ON NEAREST PORT OF EXPORT,
EASTERN OR WESTERN SEABOARD**

E. C. Austin

File Number IX-TK-509R1

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
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8. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
9. Your best delivery promise _____

We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard
☐ Western Seaboard

10. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY

NO. TK-509 R 1

SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

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	A-116	159,600 159,600	"	1"X8" DOUG. FIR SHIPLAP SHEATHING,
	A-64E	153	PCS.	2"X2" DOUG. FIR #1 16' LG. S4S
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272-100 L/H

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY

NO. TK-509 R 1 -A

SHEET 3 OF 3A SHEETS

Done and Russell Sales Agency of Northern Calif.

STOCK D.C. NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
4192.00	A-76F A-100X	12	PCS.	3"X8"X18' LG. DITTO	
4225.00	A-100 A-100	45	BOLES	NO. 1 DOUG. FIR LATH 48" LONG	

NOTES:

1. PACK FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT

2. MARK EACH LOT WITH: ORDER NO.

ITEM NO.



TRANS ARABIAN PIPELINE COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

EXPORT SHIPMENT

The material we have purchased from you on the accompanying order is urgently needed—it is of paramount importance that all items arrive at destination in undamaged condition. The manner in which a commodity is packed governs to a great extent its condition on arrival at destination. THIS SPECIFICATION COVERS OUR MINIMUM PACKING REQUIREMENTS. If this specification is incomplete, the best export packing practice shall be followed. DO NOT DEVIATE WITHOUT OUR APPROVAL.

Waterproof caseliners (in bag form, or an overwrap, constructed of asphalt laminated kraft paper and sealed with waterproof adhesive) shall be used if the goods are susceptible to damage from moisture.

In all cases items shall be nested or packed to reduce volume as much as possible. WASTE SPACE WITHIN A CONTAINER IS A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS. Fragile items shall be wrapped in crepe-cellulose wadding (Kimpak) or some equally efficient cushioning material, and floated in excelsior.

Equipment such as typewriters and other office machines, precision instruments, etc., shall be packed in an interior moisture-vaporproof barrier with silica gel, or a comparable desiccant, to adsorb moisture within the package.

Openings in electric motors, generators and other electrical equipment shall be sealed with waterproof tape or in some equally efficient manner. A protective paper (Grade A—Greaseproof or equivalent) shall be inserted between the brushes and armature of motors and generators.

Machined steel or iron surfaces shall be protected by the application of a suitable rust-preventive oil (either light film or hard-drying) if the nature of the item permits removal of the oil with a petroleum base solvent.

Markings indicated on the order shall be STENCILED with waterproof ink on two sides of the package. The case number shall identify the individual package and also indicate the total number of packages in the shipment, thus: Box #1 of 4, Box #2 of 4, etc. Color marking shall be applied with lacquer or enamel. NO ADVERTISING OR MARK WHICH INDICATES CONTENTS MAY APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE.

MATERIALS FOR BOXES AND CRATES

Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

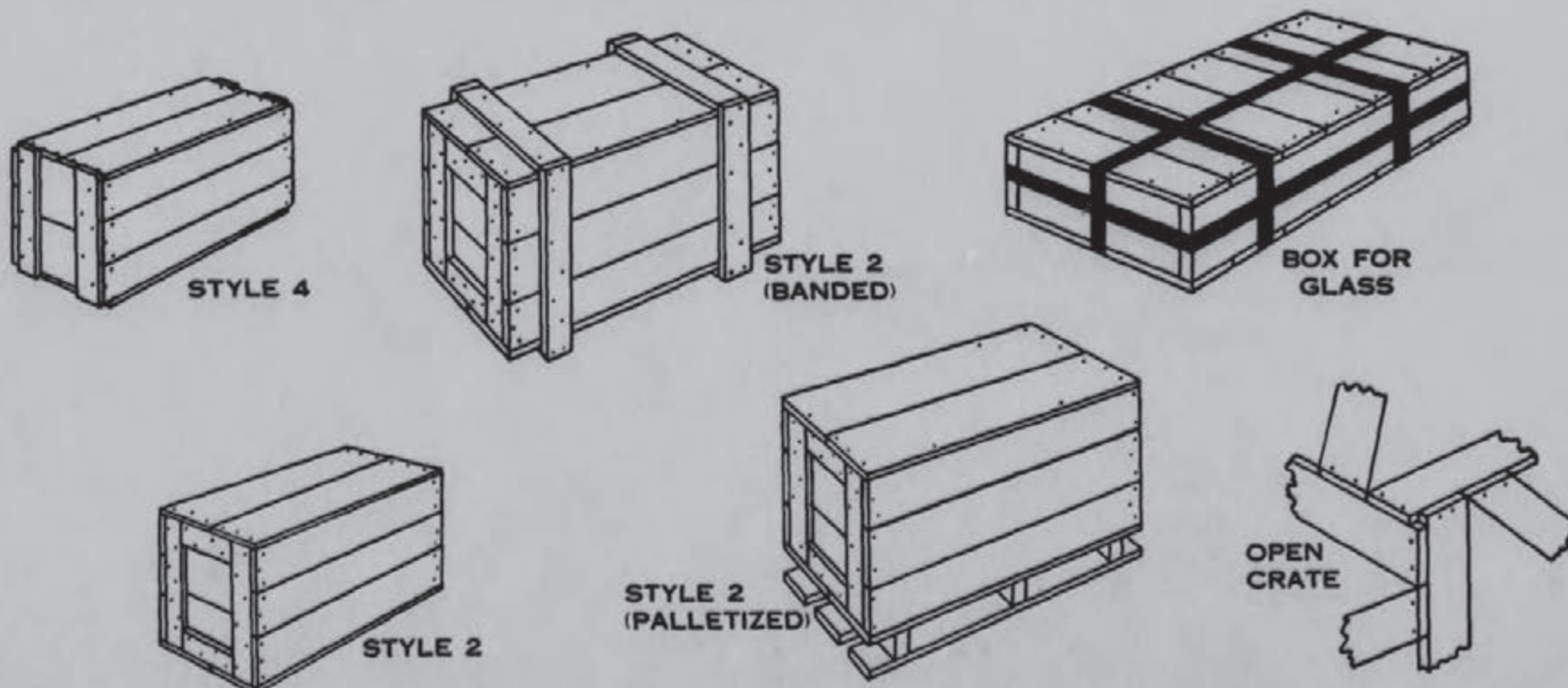
TYPES OF BOXES AND CRATES

BOXES—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

GROSS WEIGHT	STYLE	LUMBER DIMENSION NOMINAL	STEEL STRAPPING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	* (b) Skidded and Framed Box	Commensurate with weight and type of load 2x4 Framing 1" Sheathing	Corner Straps—1 1/4"

*See Supplement.

DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{3}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

OPEN CRATES

Crates shall be constructed of nominal lumber sizes indicated for boxes. They shall be diagonally braced on all faces and all 3-way corner joints shall be constructed as illustrated.

A COMMON POINT OF WEAKNESS IN A CRATE CONTAINING OVER 600 LBS. IS ITS TOP EDGE, UPON WHICH A SEVERE STRAIN IS PLACED BY SLINGS EACH TIME IT IS HANDLED. A fully sheathed box is preferred for equipment weighing over 600 lbs., though in instances where open crate construction is acceptable, specifications for skidded, framed boxes shall be followed insofar as skid, framing, waterproofing and marking are concerned.

PALLETIZING

Items impervious to damage from moisture, etc., and which can be conveniently secured to a pallet to facilitate handling shall be packed in this manner. For example, roofing paper shall be placed upright on pallets in groups of 25 or 36 rolls, covered with a cap constructed of 1" lumber, and shall be secured to the pallet with two $1\frac{1}{4}$ " straps.

SACKS

If the use of sacks in packaging your product is indicated in the accompanying order, you shall be guided by the counsel of the manufacturer of such containers, subject to the approval of our Purchasing & Traffic Department. In general, a six-ply waterproof sack with one external Osnaburg cloth sack is acceptable. A supply of empty refill sacks equal to 2% of the number of filled packages in the shipment to replace those damaged in transit shall be provided and shall accompany the shipment to destination.

STEEL DRUMS

Non-returnable steel export barrels.

BUNDLING

All items shall be segregated to length and size and bundled into units not to exceed 2000 lbs., using steel straps in accordance with the formula, except that straps may be spaced up to 48" apart.

LUMBER

If a lineal foot of lumber of a given size is three board feet or more, it shall be shipped as an individual piece. If a lineal foot is less than three board feet, approximately 1000 board feet shall be bundled together in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

PIPE

Each length of pipe of 3" or larger diameter shall be treated as an individual package and marked accordingly. Pipe smaller than 3" shall be bundled by strapping cleats of 2x4 lumber above and below the load. Different sizes of pipe shall not be nested without the buyer's approval.



TRANS ARABIAN PIPELINE COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

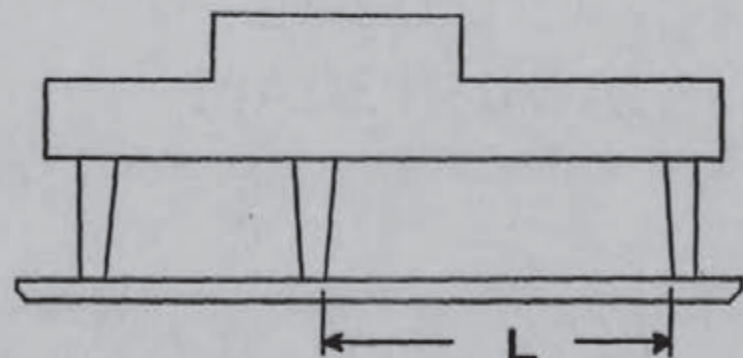
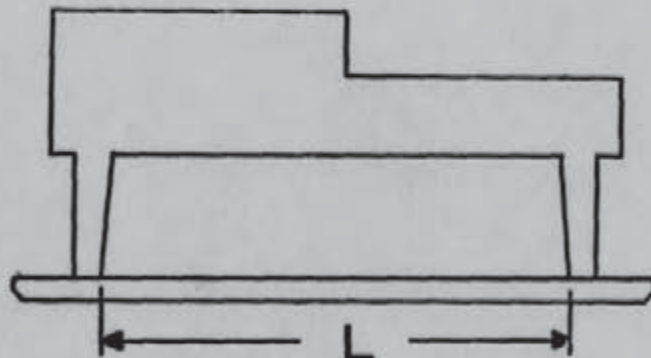
Skidded and framed boxes shall be constructed upon skid members joined by headers and shall be decked with 2" lumber. EACH HEADER SHALL BE DOUBLE BOLTED TO EACH SKID MEMBER. Each bearing surface of machinery or equipment shall rest over a skid member and bolts securing equipment to skid shall pass through a skid member. LAG SCREWS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. An inverted waterproof bag slipped over the unit within the box is preferred to the use of waterproof paper under the sheathing in the manner of building construction. Framed construction shall employ the use of X-bracing with 2x4 lumber. Ventilation holes shall be placed at intervals around the sides and ends of the box and drainage holes through the deck. The center of gravity and slinging instructions shall be marked on the box.

Component parts, attachments or fixtures of the item packed shall, where practical, be separately boxed and secured within the skidded box or crate containing the main unit. IF A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE SHIPPED IN MORE THAN ONE BOX, SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE NECESSITY OF INDICATING THE BOX NUMBER AND TOTAL BOXES ON EACH PACKAGE, THUS: BOX #1 OF 4, BOX #2 OF 4, ETC.

The following chart shall serve as a guide in determining the dimensions of skid members and headers. These are our minimum requirements:

Weight of Machine (Lbs.)	Span of Skids Between Parts of Machine Which Are Fastened to Skid (Length (L) in Feet)													
	L	3	4	6	8	10	12	L	3	4	6	8	10	12
	Two or Three Skids						Four Skids							
200	2x4	2x4	2x4					2x4	2x4	2x4				
400	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3				2x4	2x4	2x4	2x4			
500	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3
600	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,000	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,500	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4
2,000	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
2,500	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
3,000	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6
4,000	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8		4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6
5,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	4x6	4x8	6x6
6,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6
7,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
8,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
9,000	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8		4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
10,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
12,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
14,000	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
16,000	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8
18,000	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10
20,000	6x6	6x6	6x10	8x8	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x8	6x8	6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 23, 1947

I. M. Nobel

Route 2, Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

File Number IX CAD-7294
Show above File Number
on all correspondence

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

If you cannot supply specifications shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-9-47.

Quote basis on nearest port of Export, Eastern or Western Seaboard.

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number IX CAD-7294

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard 11-1-47
☒ Western Seaboard 11-1-47
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400, 200 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

NO. GAY-7294 -

SHEET 2 OF SHEETS

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
DO#					
4730.00	1	100	sheets	Celotex, 1/2" x 4' x 10'	
	2	200	"	Insulating board, 1/2" x 4' x 9' Gold Bond	
	3	200		Douglas Fir, 1" x 3" x 6' S4S	
	4	200	"	" " x 1" x 8' "	
	5	500	"	" " x 4" x 10' "	
	6	500	"	" " x 6" x 6' "	
	7	500	"	" " x 6" x 8' "	
	8	1000	"	" " x 6" x 10' "	
	9	100	"	" " x 8" x 6' "	
	10	200	"	" " x 8" x 14' "	
	11	100	"	1-1/2" x 12" x 10' S4S	
	12	200	"	" " x 12" x 12' "	
	13	100	"	2" x 2" x 14' "	
	14	2000	"	" " x 4" x 10' S4S (cut to 10' sq. ends)	
	15	500	"	" " x 4" x 12' "	
	16	500	"	" " x 4" x 16' "	
	17	100	"	" " x 8" x 10' "	
	18	200	"	" " 3" x 12" x 16' "	
	19	200	"	" " x 12" x 20' "	
	20	50	"	" " 4" x 4" x 12' "	

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
DC# 4102.10	21	1000'		Quarter round, 1/2", finish, random lengths, Lin. ft.	
	22	1000'		Quarter round, 5/8", #1 Common D. F., moulding random	
	23	1000'		Base shoe, 3/8 x 3/4 x random, Douglas Fir, clear	
	24	2000'		Base, Bullnose, 3/4" x 4-1/2" x random, Douglas Fir., V.G.	
	25	500'		Base, shoe, 3/4 x 5-1/2 x random, finished D.F.	
	26	5000'		Ceiling board, 3/4" x 4" x random, V grooved, Douglas Fir T and G	
	27	100		DOUGLAS FIR, S&S Grade B or Better pos. 1" x 2" x 10'	
	28	1000	"	1" x 2" x 12'	
	29	500	"	x 2" x 14'	
	30	50	"	x 2" x 20'	
	31	200	"	x 3" x 12'	
	32	100	"	x 3" x 20'	
	33	100	"	4" x 4" x 10'	
	34	50	"	x 4" x 12'	
4104.00	35	100		Sugar Pine, 2" x 12" x 16 S&S Grade B and Better	

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
D. C. # 410800 Sp.	36	50		Redwood, rough, 2" x 4" x 12'	
	37	50		" " 2" x 12" x 16'	
	38	50		" " 4" x 4" x 16'	
	39	100		" clear Heart, S&S 1" x 6" x 14'	
	40	100		" " " " 1" x 6" x 18'	
	41	100		" " " " x 12' x 12'	
	42	50		" " " " x 12' x 18'	
	43	100		" " " " x 12' x 20'	
	44	100		" " " " 2" x 3' x 20'	
	45	100		" " " " x 4' x 20'	
	46	150		" " " " x 6' x 16'	
	47	50		" " " " x 12' x 14'	
	48	50		" " " " x 12' x 20'	
	49	20		" " " " 4" x 4' x 20'	
	50	50		Redwood, siding, clear heart, 1" x 10" x 12'	
	51	50		" " " " 1" x 10" x 18'	
	52	200'		Goulding, screen, redwood, 1.1f round, 3/8" x 3/4" x Random	
	53	300'		Casing, redwood, exterior job, 1" x 2" x Random	

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

The material we have purchased from you on the accompanying order is urgently needed—it is of paramount importance that all items arrive at destination in undamaged condition. The manner in which a commodity is packed governs to a great extent its condition on arrival at destination. **THIS SPECIFICATION COVERS OUR MINIMUM PACKING REQUIREMENTS.** If this specification is incomplete, the best export packing practice shall be followed. **DO NOT DEVIATE WITHOUT OUR APPROVAL.**

Waterproof caseliners (in bag form, or an overwrap, constructed of asphalt laminated kraft paper and sealed with waterproof adhesive) shall be used if the goods are susceptible to damage from moisture.

In all cases items shall be nested or packed to reduce volume as much as possible. **WASTE SPACE WITHIN A CONTAINER IS A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS.** Fragile items shall be wrapped in crepe-cellulose wadding (Kimpak) or some equally efficient cushioning material, and floated in excelsior.

Equipment such as typewriters and other office machines, precision instruments, etc., shall be packed in an interior moisture-vaporproof barrier with silica gel, or a comparable desiccant, to adsorb moisture within the package.

Openings in electric motors, generators and other electrical equipment shall be sealed with waterproof tape or in some equally efficient manner. A protective paper (Grade A—Greaseproof or equivalent) shall be inserted between the brushes and armature of motors and generators.

Machined steel or iron surfaces shall be protected by the application of a suitable rust-preventive oil (either light film or hard-drying) if the nature of the item permits removal of the oil with a petroleum base solvent.

Markings indicated on the order shall be **STENCILLED** with waterproof ink on two sides of the package. The case number shall identify the individual package and also indicate the total number of packages in the shipment, thus: Box #1 of 4, Box #2 of 4, etc. Color marking shall be applied with lacquer or enamel. **NO ADVERTISING OR MARK WHICH INDICATES CONTENTS MAY APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE.**

MATERIALS FOR BOXES AND CRATES

Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

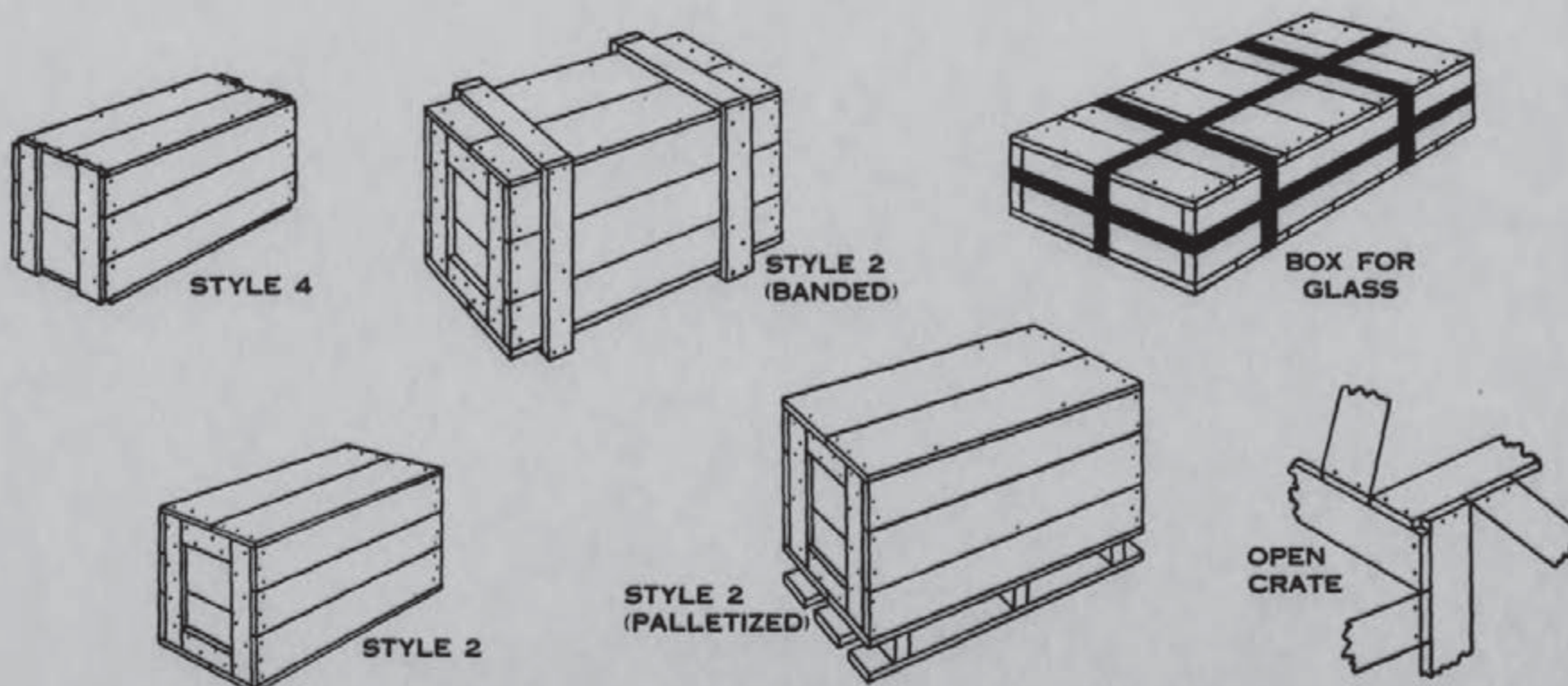
TYPES OF BOXES AND CRATES

BOXES—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

GROSS WEIGHT	STYLE	LUMBER DIMENSION NOMINAL	STEEL STRAPPING
		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	Space no greater than 24" apart. Staple to every intersected board MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	* (b) Skidded and Framed Box	Commensurate with weight and type of load 2x4 Framing 1" Sheathing	Corner Straps—1 1/4"

*See Supplement.

DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{3}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

OPEN CRATES

Crates shall be constructed of nominal lumber sizes indicated for boxes. They shall be diagonally braced on all faces and all 3-way corner joints shall be constructed as illustrated.

A COMMON POINT OF WEAKNESS IN A CRATE CONTAINING OVER 600 LBS. IS ITS TOP EDGE, UPON WHICH A SEVERE STRAIN IS PLACED BY SLINGS EACH TIME IT IS HANDLED. A fully sheathed box is preferred for equipment weighing over 600 lbs., though in instances where open crate construction is acceptable, specifications for skidded, framed boxes shall be followed insofar as skid, framing, waterproofing and marking are concerned.

PALLETIZING

Items impervious to damage from moisture, etc., and which can be conveniently secured to a pallet to facilitate handling shall be packed in this manner. For example, roofing paper shall be placed upright on pallets in groups of 25 or 36 rolls, covered with a cap constructed of 1" lumber, and shall be secured to the pallet with two $1\frac{1}{4}$ " straps.

SACKS

If the use of sacks in packaging your product is indicated in the accompanying order, you shall be guided by the counsel of the manufacturer of such containers, subject to the approval of our Purchasing & Traffic Department. In general, a six-ply waterproof sack with one external Osnaburg cloth sack is acceptable. A supply of empty refill sacks equal to 2% of the number of filled packages in the shipment to replace those damaged in transit shall be provided and shall accompany the shipment to destination.

STEEL DRUMS

Non-returnable steel export barrels.

BUNDLING

All items shall be segregated to length and size and bundled into units not to exceed 2000 lbs., using steel straps in accordance with the formula, except that straps may be spaced up to 48" apart.

LUMBER

If a lineal foot of lumber of a given size is three board feet or more, it shall be shipped as an individual piece. If a lineal foot is less than three board feet, approximately 1000 board feet shall be bundled together in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

PIPE

Each length of pipe of 3" or larger diameter shall be treated as an individual package and marked accordingly. Pipe smaller than 3" shall be bundled by strapping cleats of 2x4 lumber above and below the load. Different sizes of pipe shall not be nested without the buyer's approval.



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

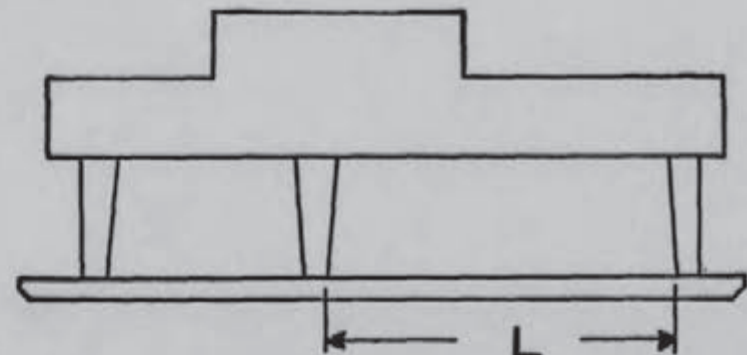
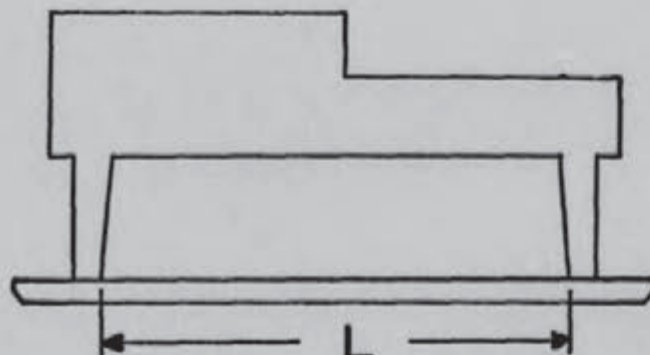
Skidded and framed boxes shall be constructed upon skid members joined by headers and shall be decked with 2" lumber. EACH HEADER SHALL BE DOUBLE BOLTED TO EACH SKID MEMBER. Each bearing surface of machinery or equipment shall rest over a skid member and bolts securing equipment to skid shall pass through a skid member. LAG SCREWS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. An inverted waterproof bag slipped over the unit within the box is preferred to the use of waterproof paper under the sheathing in the manner of building construction. Framed construction shall employ the use of X-bracing with 2x4 lumber. Ventilation holes shall be placed at intervals around the sides and ends of the box and drainage holes through the deck. The center of gravity and slinging instructions shall be marked on the box.

Component parts, attachments or fixtures of the item packed shall, where practical, be separately boxed and secured within the skidded box or crate containing the main unit. IF A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE SHIPPED IN MORE THAN ONE BOX, SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE NECESSITY OF INDICATING THE BOX NUMBER AND TOTAL BOXES ON EACH PACKAGE, THUS: BOX #1 OF 4, BOX #2 OF 4, ETC.

The following chart shall serve as a guide in determining the dimensions of skid members and headers. These are our minimum requirements:

Weight of Machine (Lbs.)	Span of Skids Between Parts of Machine Which Are Fastened to Skid (Length (L) in Feet)													
	L	3	4	6	8	10	12	L	3	4	6	8	10	12
	Two or Three Skids						Four Skids							
200	2x4		2x4		2x4			2x4		2x4		2x4		
400	2x4		2x4		2x4		3x3	2x4		2x4		2x4		
500	2x4		2x4		2x4		3x3	2x4		2x4		2x4		3x3
600	2x4		2x4		3x3		3x3	2x4		2x4		2x4		3x3
1,000	2x4		2x4		3x3		3x3	2x4		2x4		3x3		3x3
1,500	3x3		3x3		3x3		3x4	2x4		2x4		3x3		3x4
2,000	3x3		3x3		3x4		4x4	3x3		3x3		3x3		4x4
2,500	3x3		3x3		3x4		4x4	3x3		3x3		3x4		4x4
3,000	3x3		3x4		4x4		4x6	3x3		3x3		3x4		4x6
4,000	4x4		4x4		4x4		4x6	4x4		4x4		4x4		4x6
5,000	4x4		4x4		4x6		4x8	4x4		4x4		4x6		6x6
6,000	4x4		4x4		4x6		4x8	4x4		4x4		4x8		6x6
7,000	4x4		4x6		4x8		6x6	4x4		4x4		4x6		6x6
8,000	4x4		4x6		4x8		6x6	4x4		4x4		4x6		6x6
9,000	4x6		4x6		6x6		6x8	4x4		4x6		6x6		6x6
10,000	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8
12,000	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8
14,000	4x8		6x6		6x6		6x8	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8
16,000	4x8		6x6		6x8		6x10	4x6		4x8		6x6		6x8
18,000	6x6		6x6		6x8		8x8	4x8		4x8		6x6		6x10
20,000	6x6		6x6		6x10		8x8	4x8		4x8		6x6		6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY

200 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

E. C. AUSTIN
PURCHASING AGENT

Sept. 23, 1947

File Number 1xTM-50982
Show above File Number
on all correspondence

I. M. Nobel

Route 2, Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and not include taxes or drawbacks. If you cannot supply sizes shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 11-1-47.

Quote basis on nearest port of Export, Eastern or Western
Seaboard.

E. C. Austin

File Number TM-50982

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
9. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard 1/2, 3-1-48
☒ Western Seaboard 1/2, 10-1-48
10. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) 1/2, 10-1-48 (b) FOB _____ ()

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE COMPANY
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
4102.00	A-54	7000	LIN. FT.	1"X1" DOUG. FIR #1 (3/4" X 3/4" NET) S.4.S.	
	A-705	48,000	" "	1/2"X1 1/4" DOUG. FIR #1 (NET) S4S	
	A-22	20,000	" "	1"X3" DOUG. FIR #1 RANDOM LENGTHS 10' LONG OR OVER.	
	A-116	106,400	" "	1"X8" DOUG. FIR SHIFLAP SHEATHING S4S	
	A-64E	102	PCS.	2"X2" DOUG. FIR #1 16' LONG S4S	
	A-65E	234	PCS.	2"X3" DITTO	
	A-66D	16	PCS.	2"X4"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-66E	290	PCS.	2"X4"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-66F	32	PCS.	2"X4"X18' LONG DITTO	
	A-67D	564	PCS.	2"X6"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-67E	1072	PCS.	2"X6"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-67F	1230	PCS.	2"X6"X18' LONG DITTO	
	A-67G	740	PCS.	2"X6"X20' LONG DITTO	
	A-67H	236	PCS.	2"X6"X22' LONG DITTO	
	A-67J	358	PCS.	2"X6"X24' LONG DITTO	
	A-67K	188	PCS.	2"X6"X26' LONG DITTO	
	A-68D	20	PCS.	2"X8"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-68E	30	PCS.	2"X8"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-68F	52	PCS.	2"X8"X18' LONG DITTO	
	A-74D	20	PCS.	3"X4"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-74E	152	PCS.	3"X4"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-74F	16	PCS.	3"X4"X18' LONG DITTO	
	A-76D	56	PCS.	3"X8"X14' LONG DITTO	
	A-76E	400	PCS.	3"X8"X16' LONG DITTO	
	A-76F	8	PCS.	3"X8"X18' LONG DITTO	

TRANS-ARABIAN PIPE LINE

NO. TM-509 R² -A
SHEET 3 OF 3A SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)
# 2.00	A-103	30	BDLES	NO. 1 DOUG. FIR LATH 48" LONG
<p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. PACK FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT</p> <p>2. MARK EACH LOT WITH: <u>ORDER NO.</u> <u>ITEM NO.</u></p>				



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 24, 1947

I. M. Nobel

Route 2, Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

File Number IX-UD-150R69

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

If you cannot supply specifications shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-6-47.

**QUOTE BASIS ON NEAREST PORT OF EXPORT,
EASTERN OR WESTERN SEABOARD**

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number IX-UD-150R69

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard 11-1-47
☒ Western Seaboard 11-1-47
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
gf (c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400, 200 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

NO. UD-150R69

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
D. C. # 4108.00	708c	500 Pes.		1" x 2"-12' Redwood S4S Boards (Pes.)	
	709n	20,000 Lin. Ft.		1" x 4"-R.L. R'wd S4S Boards, (Lin.Ft.)	
	710d	300 Pes.		1" x 6" - 14' R'wd. S4S Boards, (Pes.)	
	711e	300 "		1" x 8" - 16' R'wd. S4S Boards	
	711m	300 "		1" x 8" - 28' R'wd. S4S Boards	
	712b	300 "		2" x 4" - 10' R'wd. S4S Boards	

PACKED FOR EXPORT

WRHS



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

EXPORT SHIPMENT

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Markings indicated on the order shall be STENCILLED with waterproof ink on two sides of the package. The case number shall identify the individual package and also indicate the total number of packages in the shipment, thus: Box #1 of 4, Box #2 of 4, etc. Color marking shall be applied with lacquer or enamel. NO ADVERTISING OR MARK WHICH INDICATES CONTENTS MAY APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE.

MATERIALS FOR BOXES AND CRATES

Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

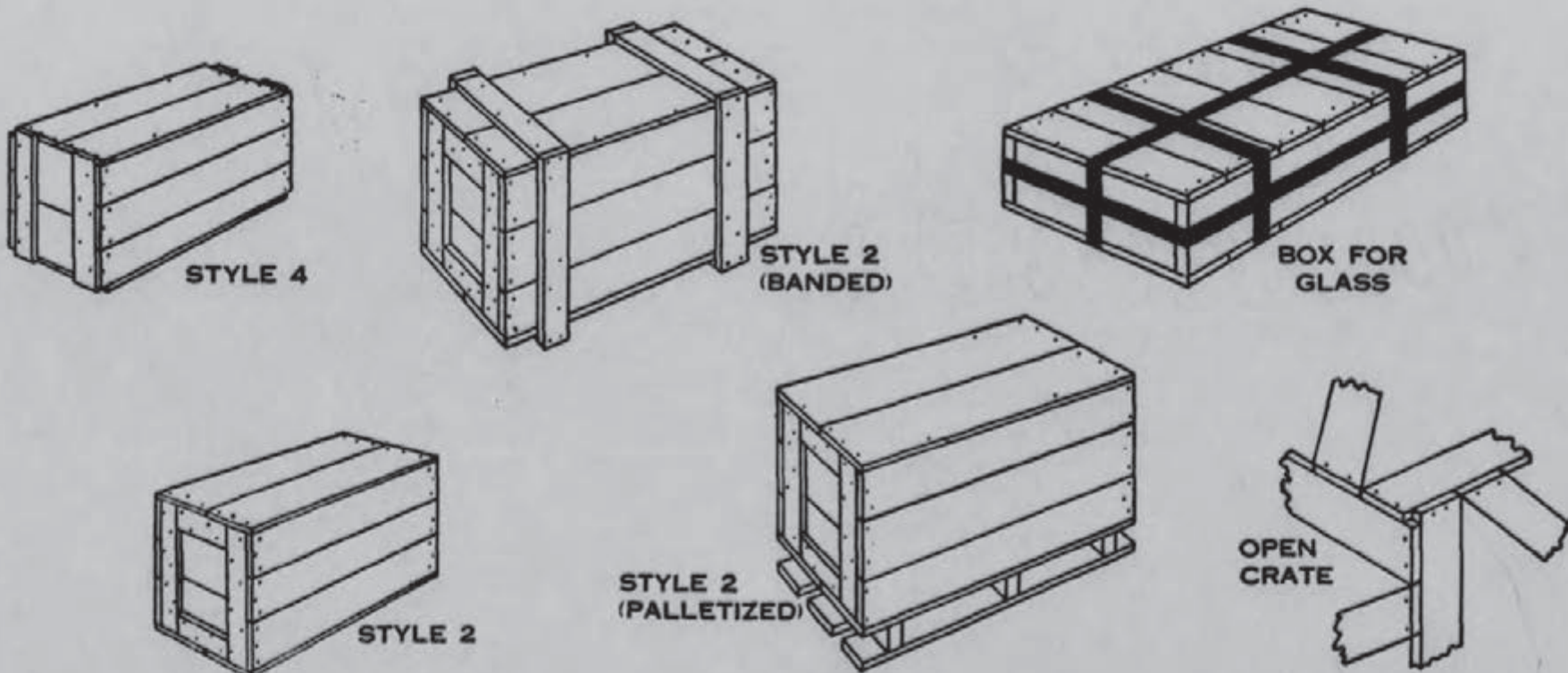
TYPES OF BOXES AND CRATES

BOXES—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

GROSS WEIGHT	STYLE	LUMBER DIMENSION NOMINAL	STEEL STRAPPING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	(b) Skidded	Commensurate with weight and type of load	Corner Straps—1 1/4"
	and Framed	2x4 Framing	
	Box	1" Sheathing	

*See Supplement.

DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{3}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

OPEN CRATES

Crates shall be constructed of nominal lumber sizes indicated for boxes. They shall be diagonally braced on all faces and all 3-way corner joints shall be constructed as illustrated.

A COMMON POINT OF WEAKNESS IN A CRATE CONTAINING OVER 600 LBS. IS ITS TOP EDGE, UPON WHICH A SEVERE STRAIN IS PLACED BY SLINGS EACH TIME IT IS HANDLED. A fully sheathed box is preferred for equipment weighing over 600 lbs., though in instances where open crate construction is acceptable, specifications for skidded, framed boxes shall be followed insofar as skid, framing, waterproofing and marking are concerned.

PALLETIZING

Items impervious to damage from moisture, etc., and which can be conveniently secured to a pallet to facilitate handling shall be packed in this manner. For example, roofing paper shall be placed upright on pallets in groups of 25 or 36 rolls, covered with a cap constructed of 1" lumber, and shall be secured to the pallet with two $1\frac{1}{4}$ " straps.

SACKS

If the use of sacks in packaging your product is indicated in the accompanying order, you shall be guided by the counsel of the manufacturer of such containers, subject to the approval of our Purchasing & Traffic Department. In general, a six-ply waterproof sack with one external Osnaburg cloth sack is acceptable. A supply of empty refill sacks equal to 2% of the number of filled packages in the shipment to replace those damaged in transit shall be provided and shall accompany the shipment to destination.

STEEL DRUMS

Non-returnable steel export barrels.

BUNDLING

All items shall be segregated to length and size and bundled into units not to exceed 2000 lbs., using steel straps in accordance with the formula, except that straps may be spaced up to 48" apart.

LUMBER

If a lineal foot of lumber of a given size is three board feet or more, it shall be shipped as an individual piece. If a lineal foot is less than three board feet, approximately 1000 board feet shall be bundled together in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

PIPE

Each length of pipe of 3" or larger diameter shall be treated as an individual package and marked accordingly. Pipe smaller than 3" shall be bundled by strapping cleats of 2x4 lumber above and below the load. Different sizes of pipe shall not be nested without the buyer's approval.



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

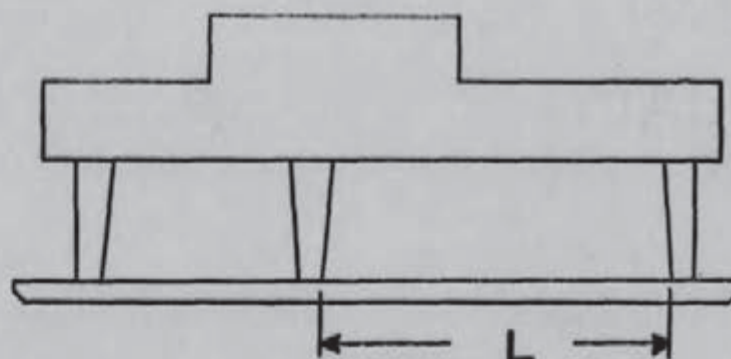
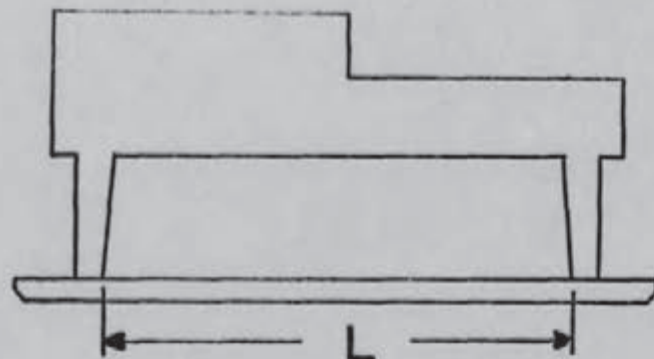
Skidded and framed boxes shall be constructed upon skid members joined by headers and shall be decked with 2" lumber. EACH HEADER SHALL BE DOUBLE BOLTED TO EACH SKID MEMBER. Each bearing surface of machinery or equipment shall rest over a skid member and bolts securing equipment to skid shall pass through a skid member. LAG SCREWS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. An inverted waterproof bag slipped over the unit within the box is preferred to the use of waterproof paper under the sheathing in the manner of building construction. Framed construction shall employ the use of X-bracing with 2x4 lumber. Ventilation holes shall be placed at intervals around the sides and ends of the box and drainage holes through the deck. The center of gravity and slinging instructions shall be marked on the box.

Component parts, attachments or fixtures of the item packed shall, where practical, be separately boxed and secured within the skidded box or crate containing the main unit. IF A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE SHIPPED IN MORE THAN ONE BOX, SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE NECESSITY OF INDICATING THE BOX NUMBER AND TOTAL BOXES ON EACH PACKAGE, THUS: BOX #1 OF 4, BOX #2 OF 4, ETC.

The following chart shall serve as a guide in determining the dimensions of skid members and headers. These are our *minimum* requirements:

Weight of Machine (Lbs.)	Span of Skids Between Parts of Machine Which Are Fastened to Skid (Length (L) in Feet)													
	L	3	4	6	8	10	12	L	3	4	6	8	10	12
	Two or Three Skids						Four Skids							
200	2x4	2x4	2x4					2x4	2x4	2x4				
400	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3				2x4	2x4	2x4	2x4			
500	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3
600	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,000	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,500	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4
2,000	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
2,500	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
3,000	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6
4,000	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8		4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6
5,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	4x6	4x8	6x6
6,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6
7,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
8,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
9,000	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8		4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
10,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
12,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
14,000	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
16,000	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8
18,000	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10
20,000	6x6	6x6	6x10	8x8	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x8	6x8	6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 24, 1947

I. M. Nobel

Route Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

File Number **1X-UD-167R7**

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

If you cannot supply specifications shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-6-47.

QUOTE BASIS ON NEAREST PORT OF EXPORT,
EASTERN OR WESTERN SEABOARD

E. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number 1X-UD-167R7

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
- We require at ☒ Eastern Seaboard 11-1-47
☒ Western Seaboard 11-1-47
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

NO. UP 167R7
SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
D. C. # 4108.00	1	23,000	LIn. Ft.	Grade No. 1 Clear Redwood Random lengths x 1" x 4"	
				PACK FOR EXPORT	



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 24, 1947

I. M. Nobel

Route 2, Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

File Number IX-UD-150R69

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

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E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

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(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400, 200 Bush Street
San Francisco 4, California

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

NO. UD-150R69

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
D. C. # 4108.00	708c	500	Pcs.	1" x 2"-12' Redwood S4S Boards (Pcs.)	
	709n	20,000	Lin. Ft.	1" x 4"-R.L. R'wd S4S Boards, (Lin.Ft.)	
	710d	300	Pcs.	1" x 6" - 14' R'wd. S4S Boards, (Pcs.)	
	711e	300	"	1" x 8" - 16' R'wd. S4S Boards	
	711m	300	"	1" x 8" - 28' R'wd. S4S Boards	
	712b	300	"	2" x 4" - 10' R'wd. S4S Boards	

WRHS

PACKED FOR EXPORT



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 24, 1947

File Number **IX-UD-167R7**

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I. M. Nobel

Route Box 598

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Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

NO. UD 167R7

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
D. C. # 4108.00	1	23,000	Lin. Ft.	Grade No. 1 Clear Redwood Random lengths x 1" x 4"	
				PACK FOR EXPORT	

WRHS



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

The material we have purchased from you on the accompanying order is urgently needed—it is of paramount importance that all items arrive at destination in undamaged condition. The manner in which a commodity is packed governs to a great extent its condition on arrival at destination. **THIS SPECIFICATION COVERS OUR MINIMUM PACKING REQUIREMENTS.** If this specification is incomplete, the best export packing practice shall be followed. **DO NOT DEVIATE WITHOUT OUR APPROVAL.**

Waterproof caseliners (in bag form, or an overwrap, constructed of asphalt laminated kraft paper and sealed with waterproof adhesive) shall be used if the goods are susceptible to damage from moisture.

In all cases items shall be nested or packed to reduce volume as much as possible. **WASTE SPACE WITHIN A CONTAINER IS A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS.** Fragile items shall be wrapped in crepe-cellulose wadding (Kimpak) or some equally efficient cushioning material, and floated in excelsior.

Equipment such as typewriters and other office machines, precision instruments, etc., shall be packed in an interior moisture-vaporproof barrier with silica gel, or a comparable desiccant, to adsorb moisture within the package.

Openings in electric motors, generators and other electrical equipment shall be sealed with waterproof tape or in some equally efficient manner. A protective paper (Grade A—Greaseproof or equivalent) shall be inserted between the brushes and armature of motors and generators.

Machined steel or iron surfaces shall be protected by the application of a suitable rust-preventive oil (either light film or hard-drying) if the nature of the item permits removal of the oil with a petroleum base solvent.

Markings indicated on the order shall be **STENCILLED** with waterproof ink on two sides of the package. The case number shall identify the individual package and also indicate the total number of packages in the shipment, thus: Box #1 of 4, Box #2 of 4, etc. Color marking shall be applied with lacquer or enamel. **NO ADVERTISING OR MARK WHICH INDICATES CONTENTS MAY APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE.**

MATERIALS FOR BOXES AND CRATES

Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

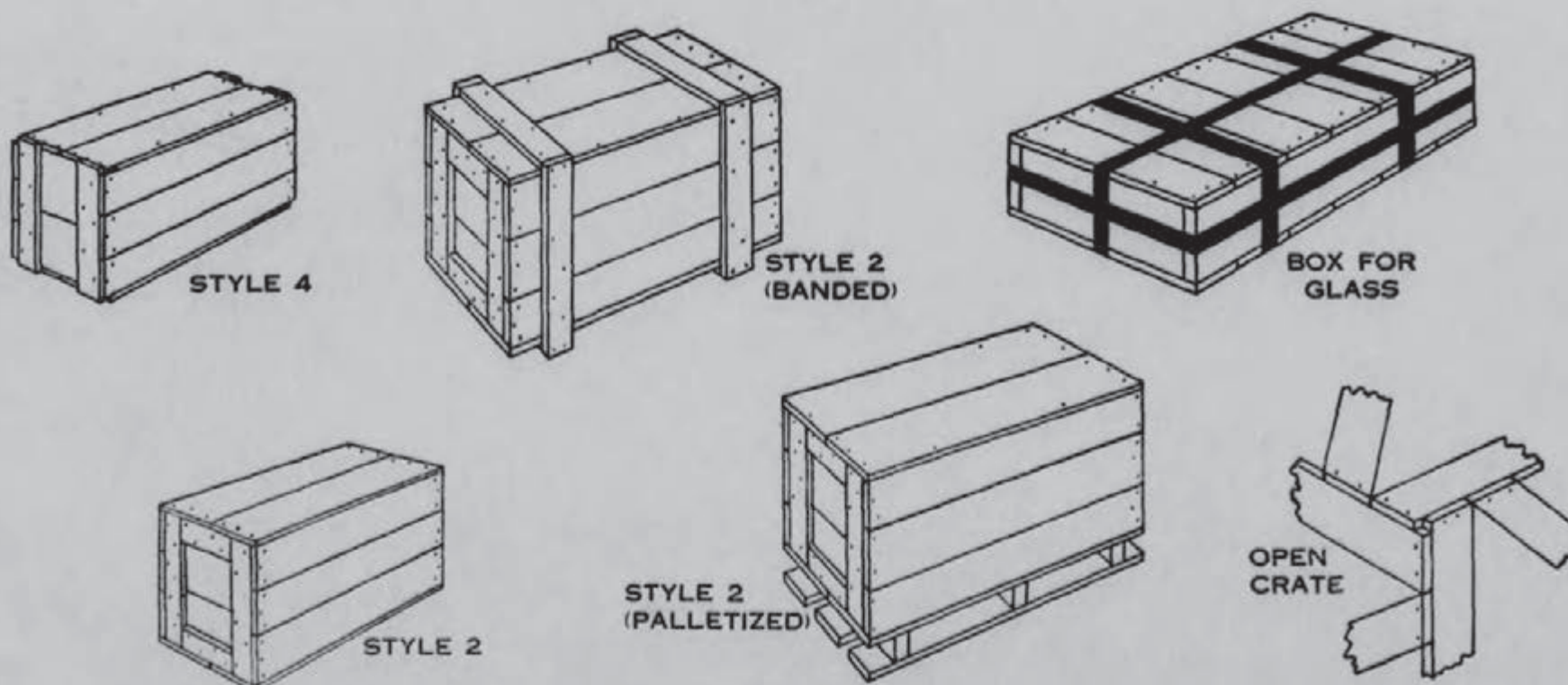
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		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	(b) Skidded and Framed Box	Commensurate with weight and type of load 2x4 Framing 1" Sheathing	Corner Straps—1 1/4"

*See Supplement.

DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{3}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

OPEN CRATES

Crates shall be constructed of nominal lumber sizes indicated for boxes. They shall be diagonally braced on all faces and all 3-way corner joints shall be constructed as illustrated.

A COMMON POINT OF WEAKNESS IN A CRATE CONTAINING OVER 600 LBS. IS ITS TOP EDGE, UPON WHICH A SEVERE STRAIN IS PLACED BY SLINGS EACH TIME IT IS HANDLED. A fully sheathed box is preferred for equipment weighing over 600 lbs., though in instances where open crate construction is acceptable, specifications for skidded, framed boxes shall be followed insofar as skid, framing, waterproofing and marking are concerned.

PALLETIZING

Items impervious to damage from moisture, etc., and which can be conveniently secured to a pallet to facilitate handling shall be packed in this manner. For example, roofing paper shall be placed upright on pallets in groups of 25 or 36 rolls, covered with a cap constructed of 1" lumber, and shall be secured to the pallet with two $1\frac{1}{4}$ " straps.

SACKS

If the use of sacks in packaging your product is indicated in the accompanying order, you shall be guided by the counsel of the manufacturer of such containers, subject to the approval of our Purchasing & Traffic Department. In general, a six-ply waterproof sack with one external Osnaburg cloth sack is acceptable. A supply of empty refill sacks equal to 2% of the number of filled packages in the shipment to replace those damaged in transit shall be provided and shall accompany the shipment to destination.

STEEL DRUMS

Non-returnable steel export barrels.

BUNDLING

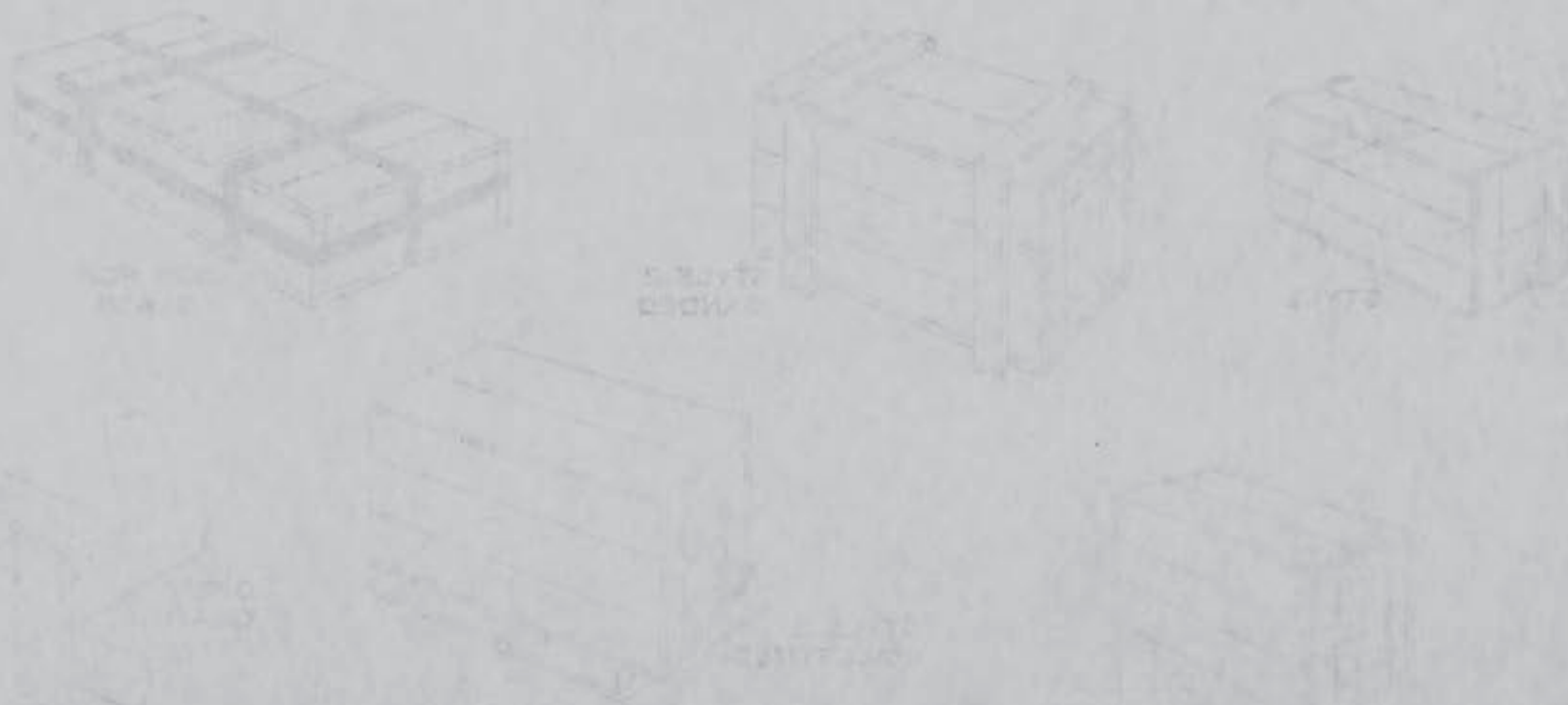
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ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

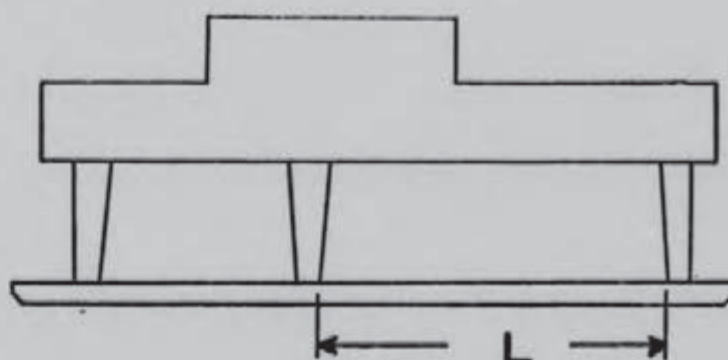
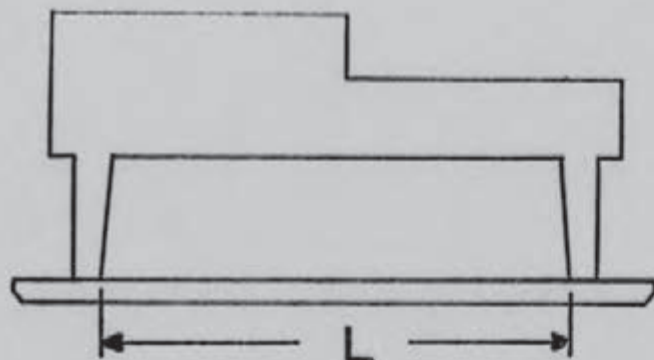
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400	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3				2x4	2x4	2x4	2x4			
500	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3
600	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,000	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4	3x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,500	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4	4x4	4x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
2,000	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
2,500	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
3,000	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	4x6	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6
4,000	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8	4x8	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6
5,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8	6x6	6x6	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	4x8	4x8	6x6
6,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6
7,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
8,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
9,000	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	6x8	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
10,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	6x10	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
12,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	6x10	6x10	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
14,000	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x8	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
16,000	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x8	8x8	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8
18,000	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x8	8x10	4x8	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10
20,000	6x6	6x6	6x10	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x10	4x8	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x8	6x8	6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER

R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT

G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

September 25, 1947

File Number 4X-UB-117R11

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

I. M. Nobel

Route 2, Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

If you cannot supply specifications shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-15-47.

QUOTE BASIS ON NEAREST PORT OF EXPORT,
EASTERN OR WESTERN SEABOARD

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number 4X-UB-117R11

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard 11-15-47
☐ Western Seaboard 11-15-47
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company

Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.

San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

NO. UB 117 R 11
SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

Stock Number	Item No.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Including make, model and manufacturer)	PRICE
D. C. # 4225.00 (SQ)	R-214	15 Bundles		No. 1 Redwood Shingles	
4108.00 (MBDFT)	R-145e	70 Pcs.		Redwood Size 2" x 8" x 16'	
4108.00 (MBDFT)	R-142e	100 Pcs.		Redwood Size 2" x 3" x 16'	
PACK FOR EXPORT					
<p>Note: Clearly Mark Shipment "Plant 117 - Abqaiq"</p>					

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

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☒ Western Seaboard 11-15-47
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gf (c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

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PACK FOR EXPORT					
<p>Note: Clearly Mark Shipment "Plant 117 - Abqaiq"</p>					

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

The material we have purchased from you on the accompanying order is urgently needed—it is of paramount importance that all items arrive at destination in undamaged condition. The manner in which a commodity is packed governs to a great extent its condition on arrival at destination. THIS SPECIFICATION COVERS OUR MINIMUM PACKING REQUIREMENTS. If this specification is incomplete, the best export packing practice shall be followed. DO NOT DEVIATE WITHOUT OUR APPROVAL.

Waterproof caseliners (in bag form, or an overwrap, constructed of asphalt laminated kraft paper and sealed with waterproof adhesive) shall be used if the goods are susceptible to damage from moisture.

In all cases items shall be nested or packed to reduce volume as much as possible. WASTE SPACE WITHIN A CONTAINER IS A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS. Fragile items shall be wrapped in crepe-cellulose wadding (Kimpak) or some equally efficient cushioning material, and floated in excelsior. Equipment such as typewriters and other office machines, precision instruments, etc., shall be packed in an interior moisture-vaporproof barrier with silica gel, or a comparable desiccant, to adsorb moisture within the package.

Openings in electric motors, generators and other electrical equipment shall be sealed with waterproof tape or in some equally efficient manner. A protective paper (Grade A—Greaseproof or equivalent) shall be inserted between the brushes and armature of motors and generators.

Machined steel or iron surfaces shall be protected by the application of a suitable rust-preventive oil (either light film or hard-drying) if the nature of the item permits removal of the oil with a petroleum base solvent.

Markings indicated on the order shall be STENCILLED with waterproof ink on two sides of the package. The case number shall identify the individual package and also indicate the total number of packages in the shipment, thus: Box #1 of 4, Box #2 of 4, etc. Color marking shall be applied with lacquer or enamel. NO ADVERTISING OR MARK WHICH INDICATES CONTENTS MAY APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE.

MATERIALS FOR BOXES AND CRATES

Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

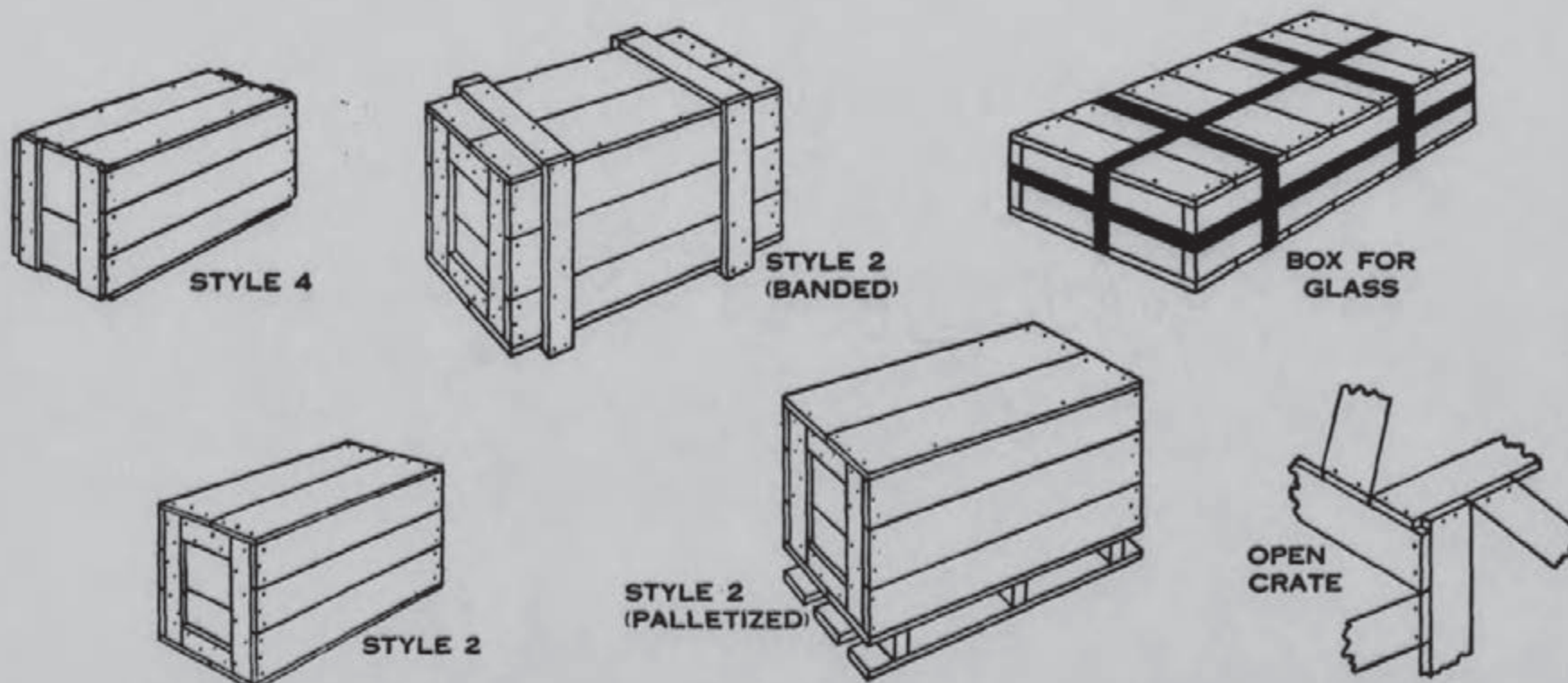
TYPES OF BOXES AND CRATES

BOXES—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

GROSS WEIGHT	STYLE	LUMBER DIMENSION NOMINAL	STEEL STRAPPING Space no greater than 24" apart. Staple to every intersected board MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	*(b) Skidded	Commensurate with weight and type of load	Corner Straps—1 1/4"
	and Framed	2x4 Framing	
	Box	1" Sheathing	

*See Supplement.

DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{3}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

OPEN CRATES

Crates shall be constructed of nominal lumber sizes indicated for boxes. They shall be diagonally braced on all faces and all 3-way corner joints shall be constructed as illustrated.

A COMMON POINT OF WEAKNESS IN A CRATE CONTAINING OVER 600 LBS. IS ITS TOP EDGE, UPON WHICH A SEVERE STRAIN IS PLACED BY SLINGS EACH TIME IT IS HANDLED. A fully sheathed box is preferred for equipment weighing over 600 lbs., though in instances where open crate construction is acceptable, specifications for skidded, framed boxes shall be followed insofar as skid, framing, waterproofing and marking are concerned.

PALLETIZING

Items impervious to damage from moisture, etc., and which can be conveniently secured to a pallet to facilitate handling shall be packed in this manner. For example, roofing paper shall be placed upright on pallets in groups of 25 or 36 rolls, covered with a cap constructed of 1" lumber, and shall be secured to the pallet with two $1\frac{1}{4}$ " straps.

SACKS

If the use of sacks in packaging your product is indicated in the accompanying order, you shall be guided by the counsel of the manufacturer of such containers, subject to the approval of our Purchasing & Traffic Department. In general, a six-ply waterproof sack with one external Osnaburg cloth sack is acceptable. A supply of empty refill sacks equal to 2% of the number of filled packages in the shipment to replace those damaged in transit shall be provided and shall accompany the shipment to destination.

STEEL DRUMS

Non-returnable steel export barrels.

BUNDLING

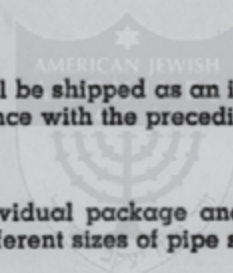
All items shall be segregated to length and size and bundled into units not to exceed 2000 lbs., using steel straps in accordance with the formula, except that straps may be spaced up to 48" apart.

LUMBER

If a lineal foot of lumber of a given size is three board feet or more, it shall be shipped as an individual piece. If a lineal foot is less than three board feet, approximately 1000 board feet shall be bundled together in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

PIPE

Each length of pipe of 3" or larger diameter shall be treated as an individual package and marked accordingly. Pipe smaller than 3" shall be bundled by strapping cleats of 2x4 lumber above and below the load. Different sizes of pipe shall not be nested without the buyer's approval.



GENERAL SPECIFICATION



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

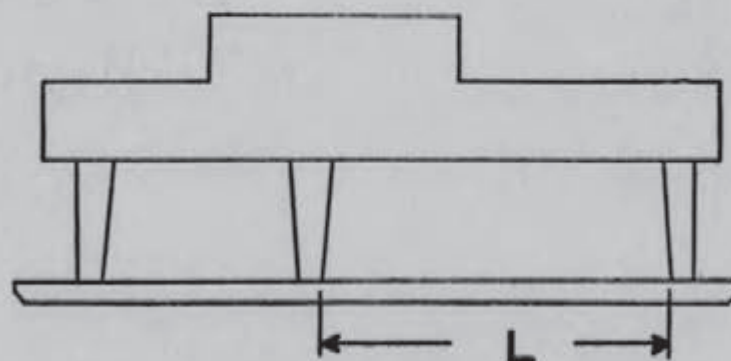
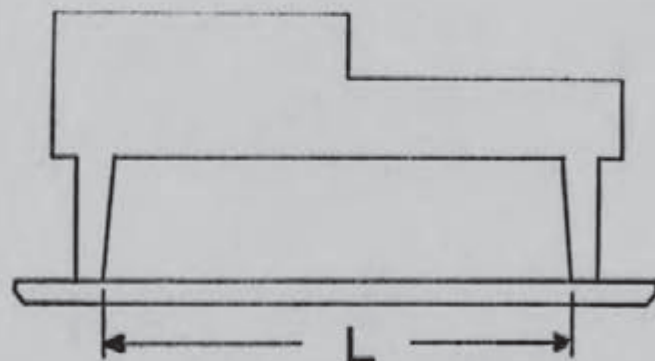
Skidded and framed boxes shall be constructed upon skid members joined by headers and shall be decked with 2" lumber. EACH HEADER SHALL BE DOUBLE BOLTED TO EACH SKID MEMBER. Each bearing surface of machinery or equipment shall rest over a skid member and bolts securing equipment to skid shall pass through a skid member. LAG SCREWS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. An inverted waterproof bag slipped over the unit within the box is preferred to the use of waterproof paper under the sheathing in the manner of building construction. Framed construction shall employ the use of X-bracing with 2x4 lumber. Ventilation holes shall be placed at intervals around the sides and ends of the box and drainage holes through the deck. The center of gravity and slinging instructions shall be marked on the box.

Component parts, attachments or fixtures of the item packed shall, where practical, be separately boxed and secured within the skidded box or crate containing the main unit. IF A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE SHIPPED IN MORE THAN ONE BOX, SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE NECESSITY OF INDICATING THE BOX NUMBER AND TOTAL BOXES ON EACH PACKAGE, THUS: BOX #1 OF 4, BOX #2 OF 4, ETC.

The following chart shall serve as a guide in determining the dimensions of skid members and headers. These are our *minimum* requirements:

Weight of Machine (Lbs.)	Span of Skids Between Parts of Machine Which Are Fastened to Skid (Length (L) in Feet)													
	L	3	4	6	8	10	12	L	3	4	6	8	10	12
	Two or Three Skids						Four Skids							
200	2x4	2x4	2x4					2x4	2x4	2x4				
400	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3				2x4	2x4	2x4	2x4			
500	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	
600	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,000	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,500	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4
2,000	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
2,500	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
3,000	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6
4,000	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8		4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6
5,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	4x6	4x8	6x6
6,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6
7,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
8,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
9,000	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8		4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
10,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
12,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
14,000	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
16,000	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8
18,000	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10
20,000	6x6	6x6	6x10	8x8	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x8	6x8	6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

October 8, 1947

File Number 4X UD126R54

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

I. M. Nobel

Route 2, Box 598

Santa Cruz, Calif.

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

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Please have your quotation in this office on or before Oct. 10, 47.

Quote basis on nearest Port of Export, Eastern or Western Seaboard.

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number 4X UD126R54

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
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10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard 11-1-47
☒ Western Seaboard
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____
By _____
Date _____

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

 NO. UD 126 R 54
 SHEET 2 OF 43 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
Following Items shall be #1 Common Douglas Fir Lumber S4S, unless otherwise noted.					
4101.00 (bd. ft.)	R-61c	350	pcs.	1" x 1" - 12' Douglas Fir Boards.	
	R-63a	200	"	1" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-63b	2500	"	1" x 3" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-63c	500	"	1" x 3" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-63d	500	"	1" x 3" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-65a	1300	"	1" x 6" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-65b	350	"	1" x 6" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-66c	100	"	1" x 8" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-72a	500	"	2" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-72b	900	"	2" x 3" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-72c	300	"	2" x 3" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-72d	200	"	2" x 3" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-73a	200	"	2" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-73b	8500	"	2" x 4" - 10' Ditto.	
	R-73c	700	"	2" x 4" - 12' Ditto.	
	R-73d	400	"	2" x 4" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-73e	200	"	2" x 4" - 16' Ditto.	
	R-73f	100	"	2" x 4" - 18' #1 Douglas Fir Boards S4S.	
	R-73g	250	"	2" x 4" - 20' Ditto.	
	R-73h	250	"	2" x 4" - 22' Ditto.	
	R-74a	1000	"	2" x 6" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-74b	200	"	2" x 6" - 10' Ditto.	

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

 NO. UD 126 R 54
 SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
	R-74c	350	pcs.	2" x 6" - 12' Douglas Fir Boards S&S. #1 Common	
	R-74d	400	"	2" x 6" - 14' Ditto.	
	R-74e	1000	"	2" x 6" - 16' Ditto.	
	R-74f	1200	"	2" x 6" - 18' Ditto.	
	R-82a	50	"	2 3" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-90a	75	"	4" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-92a	50	"	4" x 8" - 8' Ditto.	
	R-92d	50	"	4" x 8" - 14' Ditto.	
106.00 (Bd Ft)	R-201c	75000	board ft.	1" x 8" Random Length Redwood V-Rustic Siding (furnish in 10' minimum lengths).	
222.00 (m)	R-211	40	bundles	No. 1 Douglas Fir Lath, 48" Long.	
<p><u>Note:</u></p> <p>Clearly Mark Shipment "Plant 126, Behtel Housing - Dhahran"</p> <p>PACK FOR EXPORT</p>					



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

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1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☒ Eastern Seaboard 11-1-47
☐ Western Seaboard _____
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

 NO. UD 126 R 54
 SHEET 2 OF 43 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
		Following Items shall be #1x #1 Common Douglas Fir Lumber S4S, unless otherwise noted.			
4101.00 (bd. ft.)	R-61c	350	pcs.	1" x 1" - 12' Douglas Fir Boards.	4200 Bf
	R-63a	200	"	1" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	4800 "
	R-63b	2500	"	1" x 3" - 10' Ditto.	75.000 "
	R-63c	500	"	1" x 3" - 12' Ditto.	18.000 "
	R-63d	500	"	1" x 3" - 14' Ditto.	21.000 "
	R-65a	1300	"	1" x 6" - 8' Ditto.	62.400 "
	R-65b	350	"	1" x 6" - 10' Ditto.	21.000 "
	R-65c	100	"	1" x 8" - 12' Ditto.	9.600 "
	R-72a	500	"	2" x 3" - 8' Ditto.	24.000 "
	R-72b	900	"	2" x 3" - 10' Ditto.	54.000 "
	R-72c	300	"	2" x 3" - 12' Ditto.	21.600 "
	R-72d	200	"	2" x 3" - 14' Ditto.	16.800 "
	R-73a	200	"	2" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	12.800 "
	R-73b	8500	"	2" x 4" - 10' Ditto.	680.000 "
	R-73c	700	"	2" x 4" - 12' Ditto.	67.200 "
	R-73d	400	"	2" x 4" - 14' Ditto.	44.800 "
	R-73e	200	"	2" x 4" - 16' Ditto.	15.600 "
	R-73f	100	"	2" x 4" - 18' #1 Douglas Fir Boards S4S.	1.800
	R-73g	250	"	2" x 4" - 20' Ditto.	10.000
	R-74a	250x 4	"	2" x 6" - 8' Ditto.	8.000
	R-74b	200	"	2" x 6" - 10' Ditto.	2.000

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

 NO. UD 126 R 54
 SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
	R-74c	350	pcs.	2" x 6" - 12' Douglas Fir Boards S45. #1 Common	42,000 B/f
	R-74d	400	"	2" x 6" - 14' Ditto.	16,000 "
	R-74e	1000	"	2" x 6" - 16' Ditto.	21,600
	R-74f	1200	"	2" x 6" - 18' Ditto.	400
	R-82a	50	"	3" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	750
	R-90a	75	"	4" x 4" - 8' Ditto.	500
	R-92a	50	"	4" x 8" - 8' Ditto.	1,500
	R-92d	50	"	4" x 8" - 14' Ditto.	750,000 B/f
4108.00 (Bd Ft)	R-201c	75000	board ft.	1" x 8" Random Length Redwood V-Rustic Siding (furnish in 10' minimum lengths).	
4222.00 (m)	R-211	40	bundles	No. 1 Douglas Fir Lath, 48" Long.	
Note: Clearly Mark Shipment "Plant 126, Bechtel Housing - Dhahran" PACK FOR EXPORT					



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

The material we have purchased from you on the accompanying order is urgently needed—it is of paramount importance that all items arrive at destination in undamaged condition. The manner in which a commodity is packed governs to a great extent its condition on arrival at destination. THIS SPECIFICATION COVERS OUR MINIMUM PACKING REQUIREMENTS. If this specification is incomplete, the best export packing practice shall be followed. DO NOT DEVIATE WITHOUT OUR APPROVAL.

Waterproof caseliners (in bag form, or an overwrap, constructed of asphalt laminated kraft paper and sealed with waterproof adhesive) shall be used if the goods are susceptible to damage from moisture.

In all cases items shall be nested or packed to reduce volume as much as possible. WASTE SPACE WITHIN A CONTAINER IS A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS. Fragile items shall be wrapped in crepe-cellulose wadding (Kimpak) or some equally efficient cushioning material, and floated in excelsior.

Equipment such as typewriters and other office machines, precision instruments, etc., shall be packed in an interior moisture-vaporproof barrier with silica gel, or a comparable desiccant, to adsorb moisture within the package.

Openings in electric motors, generators and other electrical equipment shall be sealed with waterproof tape or in some equally efficient manner. A protective paper (Grade A—Greaseproof or equivalent) shall be inserted between the brushes and armature of motors and generators.

Machined steel or iron surfaces shall be protected by the application of a suitable rust-preventive oil (either light film or hard-drying) if the nature of the item permits removal of the oil with a petroleum base solvent.

Markings indicated on the order shall be STENCILLED with waterproof ink on two sides of the package. The case number shall identify the individual package and also indicate the total number of packages in the shipment, thus: Box #1 of 4, Box #2 of 4, etc. Color marking shall be applied with lacquer or enamel. NO ADVERTISING OR MARK WHICH INDICATES CONTENTS MAY APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE.

MATERIALS FOR BOXES AND CRATES

Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

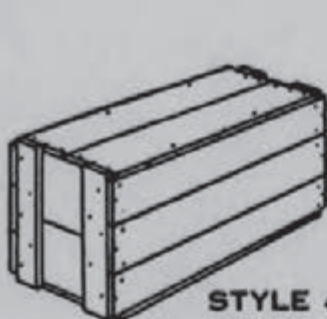
TYPES OF BOXES AND CRATES

BOXES—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

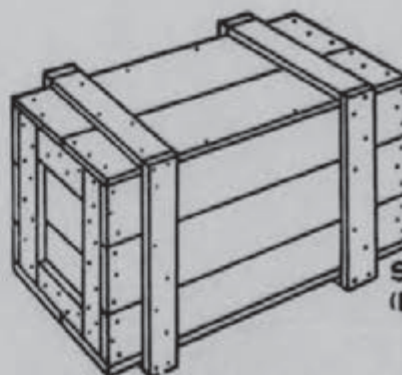
GROSS WEIGHT	STYLE	LUMBER DIMENSION NOMINAL	STEEL STRAPPING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	(b) Skidded	Commensurate with weight and type of load	Corner Straps—1 1/4"
	and Framed	2x4 Framing	
	Box	1" Sheathing	

*See Supplement.

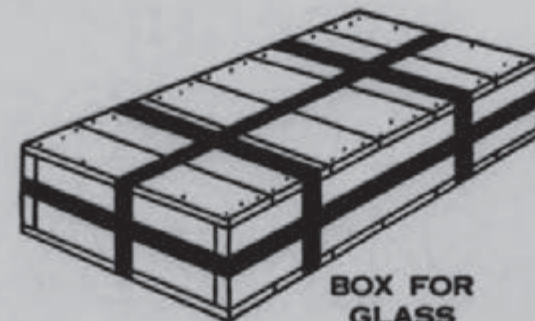
DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



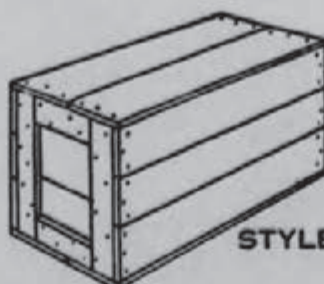
STYLE 4



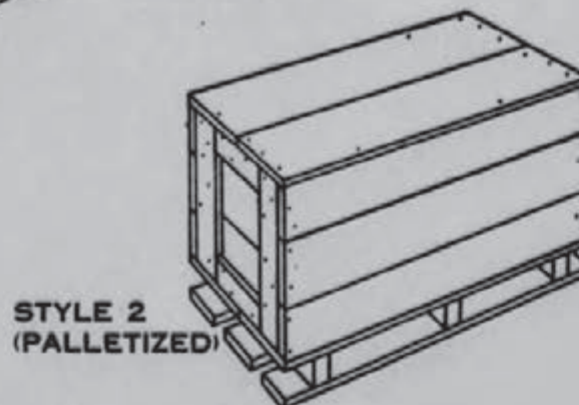
STYLE 2
(BANDED)



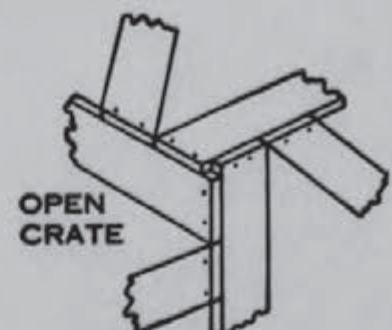
BOX FOR
GLASS



STYLE 2



STYLE 2
(PALLETIZED)



OPEN
CRATE

BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{3}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

OPEN CRATES

Crates shall be constructed of nominal lumber sizes indicated for boxes. They shall be diagonally braced on all faces and all 3-way corner joints shall be constructed as illustrated.

A COMMON POINT OF WEAKNESS IN A CRATE CONTAINING OVER 600 LBS. IS ITS TOP EDGE, UPON WHICH A SEVERE STRAIN IS PLACED BY SLINGS EACH TIME IT IS HANDLED. A fully sheathed box is preferred for equipment weighing over 600 lbs., though in instances where open crate construction is acceptable, specifications for skidded, framed boxes shall be followed insofar as skid, framing, waterproofing and marking are concerned.

PALLETIZING

Items impervious to damage from moisture, etc., and which can be conveniently secured to a pallet to facilitate handling shall be packed in this manner. For example, roofing paper shall be placed upright on pallets in groups of 25 or 36 rolls, covered with a cap constructed of 1" lumber, and shall be secured to the pallet with two $1\frac{1}{4}$ " straps.

SACKS

If the use of sacks in packaging your product is indicated in the accompanying order, you shall be guided by the counsel of the manufacturer of such containers, subject to the approval of our Purchasing & Traffic Department. In general, a six-ply waterproof sack with one external Osnaburg cloth sack is acceptable. A supply of empty refill sacks equal to 2% of the number of filled packages in the shipment to replace those damaged in transit shall be provided and shall accompany the shipment to destination.

STEEL DRUMS

Non-returnable steel export barrels.

BUNDLING

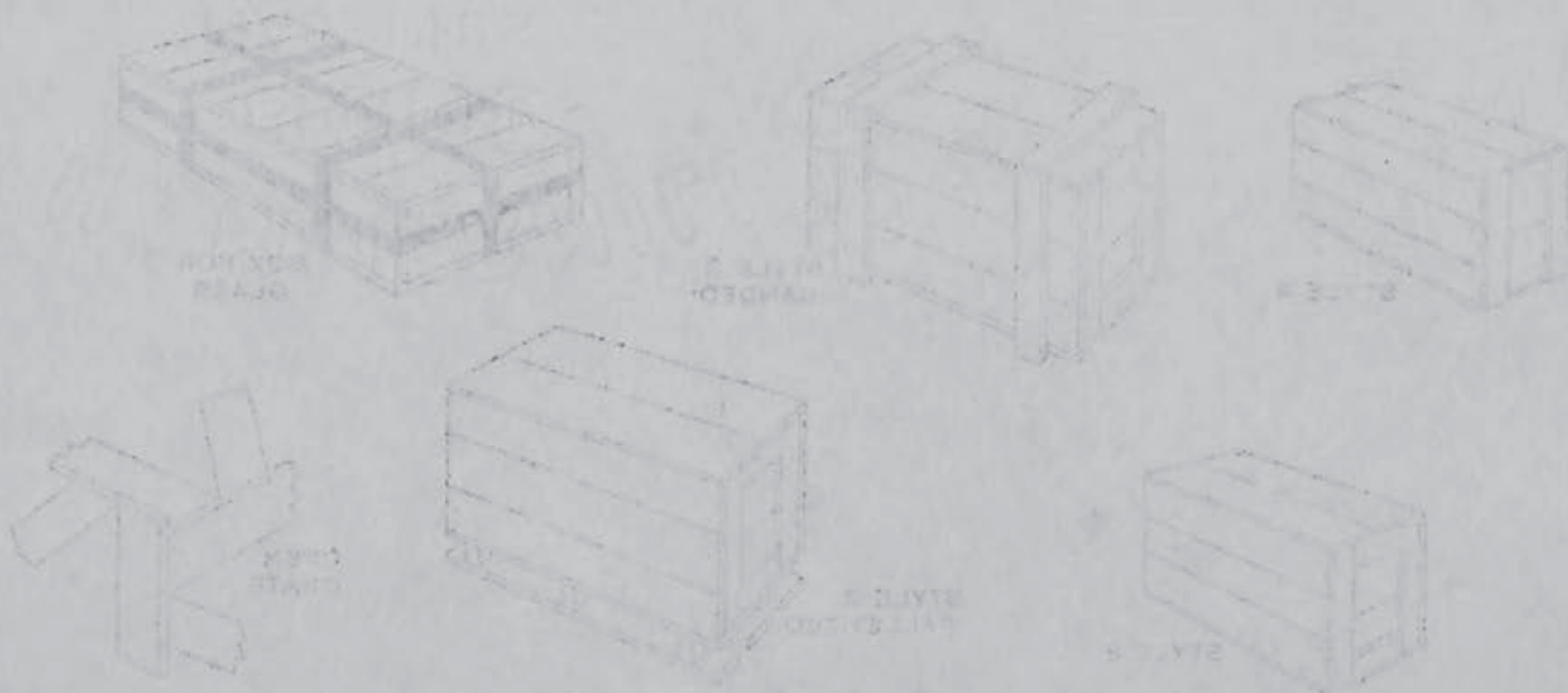
All items shall be segregated to length and size and bundled into units not to exceed 2000 lbs., using steel straps in accordance with the formula, except that straps may be spaced up to 48" apart.

LUMBER

If a lineal foot of lumber of a given size is three board feet or more, it shall be shipped as an individual piece. If a lineal foot is less than three board feet, approximately 1000 board feet shall be bundled together in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

PIPE

Each length of pipe of 3" or larger diameter shall be treated as an individual package and marked accordingly. Pipe smaller than 3" shall be bundled by strapping cleats of 2x4 lumber above and below the load. Different sizes of pipe shall not be nested without the buyer's approval.



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

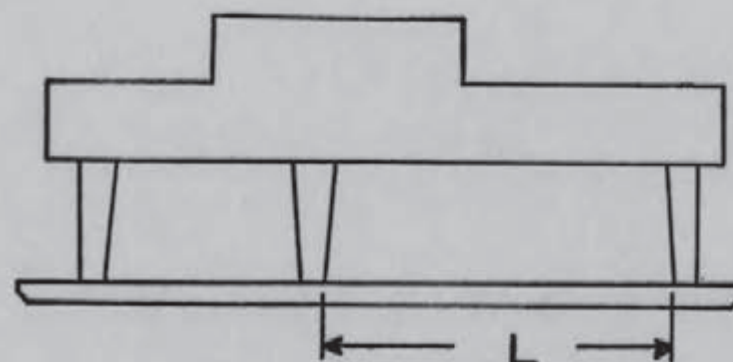
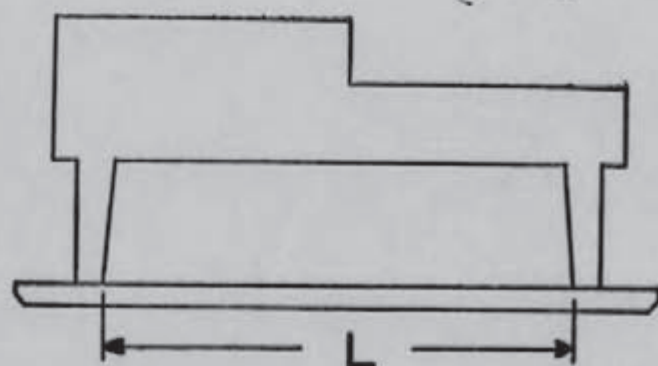
Skidded and framed boxes shall be constructed upon skid members joined by headers and shall be decked with 2" lumber. EACH HEADER SHALL BE DOUBLE BOLTED TO EACH SKID MEMBER. Each bearing surface of machinery or equipment shall rest over a skid member and bolts securing equipment to skid shall pass through a skid member. LAG SCREWS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. An inverted waterproof bag slipped over the unit within the box is preferred to the use of waterproof paper under the sheathing in the manner of building construction. Framed construction shall employ the use of X-bracing with 2x4 lumber. Ventilation holes shall be placed at intervals around the sides and ends of the box and drainage holes through the deck. The center of gravity and slinging instructions shall be marked on the box.

Component parts, attachments or fixtures of the item packed shall, where practical, be separately boxed and secured within the skidded box or crate containing the main unit. IF A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE SHIPPED IN MORE THAN ONE BOX, SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE NECESSITY OF INDICATING THE BOX NUMBER AND TOTAL BOXES ON EACH PACKAGE, THUS: BOX #1 OF 4, BOX #2 OF 4, ETC.

The following chart shall serve as a guide in determining the dimensions of skid members and headers. These are our *minimum* requirements:

Weight of Machine (Lbs.)	Span of Skids Between Parts of Machine Which Are Fastened to Skid (Length (L) in Feet)													
	L	3	4	6	8	10	12	L	3	4	6	8	10	12
	Two or Three Skids						Four Skids							
200	2x4	2x4	2x4					2x4	2x4	2x4				
400	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3				2x4	2x4	2x4	2x4			
500	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3
600	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,000	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,500	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4
2,000	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
2,500	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
3,000	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6
4,000	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8		4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6
5,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	4x8	4x8	6x6
6,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6
7,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
8,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
9,000	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8		4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
10,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
12,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
14,000	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
16,000	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8
18,000	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10
20,000	6x6	6x6	6x10	8x8	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x8	6x8	6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

October 10, 1947

I. M. Nobel

Rte 2, Box 598

San ta Cruz, Calif.

File Number ~~4X-UD-90P333~~

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

THIS IS A QUOTATION REQUEST - NOT AN ORDER.

Gentlemen:

We shall appreciate receiving your quotation on the attached list of material. All purchases made by us are strictly for direct export to our scenes of operation in foreign countries, and it is anticipated your quote will show export prices or list prices and export discounts applicable and will not include Federal Excise Taxes, Import Tariffs, when applicable, State Sales Taxes and Customs Drawbacks.

If you cannot supply specifications shown you should quote on closest available substitutes.

Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-25-47.

QUOTE BASIS ON NEAREST PORT OF EXPORT,
EASTERN OR WESTERN SEABOARD

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number ~~4X-UD-90P333~~

1. Name and Location of Shipper _____
2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard ☒ Western Seaboard
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Dec. 1, 1947

Ditto

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

NO. UD-902-333
SHEET OF SHEETS

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

STOCK NUMBER	ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	UNIT	DESCRIPTION AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS (INCLUDING MAKE, MODEL AND MANUFACTURER)	PRICE
				Poles, to be thoroughly seasoned Western Red Cedar, Douglas Fir, or Southern Yellow Pine, in accordance with ASA spec. Poles shall be Wolmanized, Creosoted, or treated with 3/4% chromated zinc chloride throughout entire length. Rigid inspection will be required on each Pole.	
4034.00 (NO)	P753c	40	ea	Wood Poles, 35', Class 3.	
	P753d	10	ea	Wood Poles, 40', Class 3.	
	P751d	20	ea	Wood Poles, 40', Class 5.	
				<u>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:</u>	
				1. Pack for export shipment. Provide protection against unusually rough handling when lightering from ship to shore.	
				2. Required at dockside on December 1, 1947.	
				3. Tag with Order No. Item No.	
				NO ATTACHMENTS	

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PURCHASING & TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

E. C. AUSTIN
MANAGER
R. L. DOWRICK
PURCHASING AGENT
G. STEPHEN
TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT

200 BUSH STREET

SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

October 10, 1947

I. M. Nobel

Rte 2, Box 598

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File Number 4X-UD-90P333

Show above File Number
on all correspondence

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Please fill in required information below, tear off at perforation, attach to copy of list of material showing your unit and total prices and other information and mail as indicated.

Please have your quotation in this office on or before 10-25-47.

QUOTE BASIS ON NEAREST PORT OF EXPORT,
EASTERN OR WESTERN SEABOARD

E. C. Austin

QUOTATION REPLY

File Number 4X-UD-90P333

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2. Country of Origin of Material _____
3. Cost of Export Packing (To be packed in accordance with best export practice or per attached Specifications PD116 when applicable) _____
4. Cash Terms _____
5. Export Discount _____
6. Will you apply for Customs Drawback if applicable? _____
7. Do prices include (1) Customs Drawback _____ (2) Excise Tax _____ (3) Other taxes _____
Import Tariff _____ not applicable on export shipments _____
8. Was material imported _____ Is it now in bond _____
9. Approximate weight in lbs. or 2240 lb. tons (1) Net _____ (2) Tare _____
10. Your best delivery promise _____
We require at ☐ Eastern Seaboard ☒ Western Seaboard
11. Prices quoted are (a) FAS Vessel, (Port of Export) () (b) FOB _____ ()
(c) FOB Encinal Terminal, Alameda, Calif. ()

Dec. 1, 1947

Ditto

Arabian American Oil Company
Rm. 400 - 200 Bush St.
San Francisco, 4, Calif.

Signed _____

By _____

Date _____

NO. UD-902-333
SHEET OF SHEETS

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

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4034.00 (NO)	P753c	40	ea	Wood Poles, 35", Class 3.	
	P753d	10	ea	Wood Poles, 40", Class 3.	
	P751d	20	ea	Wood Poles, 40", Class 5.	
				<u>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:</u>	
				1. Pack for export shipment. Provide protection against unusually rough handling when lightering from ship to shore.	
				2. Required at dockside on December 1, 1947.	
				3. Tag with <u>Order No.</u> <u>Item No.</u>	
				NO ATTACHMENTS	

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

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In all cases items shall be nested or packed to reduce volume as much as possible. WASTE SPACE WITHIN A CONTAINER IS A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS. Fragile items shall be wrapped in crepe-cellulose wadding (Kimpak) or some equally efficient cushioning material, and floated in excelsior.

Equipment such as typewriters and other office machines, precision instruments, etc., shall be packed in an interior moisture-vaporproof barrier with silica gel, or a comparable desiccant, to adsorb moisture within the package.

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Machined steel or iron surfaces shall be protected by the application of a suitable rust-preventive oil (either light film or hard-drying) if the nature of the item permits removal of the oil with a petroleum base solvent.

Markings indicated on the order shall be STENCILLED with waterproof ink on two sides of the package. The case number shall identify the individual package and also indicate the total number of packages in the shipment, thus: Box #1 of 4, Box #2 of 4, etc. Color marking shall be applied with lacquer or enamel. NO ADVERTISING OR MARK WHICH INDICATES CONTENTS MAY APPEAR ON THE PACKAGE.

MATERIALS FOR BOXES AND CRATES

Lumber shall be sound and well seasoned—of Douglas Fir or equal. Knots shall be sound and not in excess of 1/3 the width of the board. All nails shall be cement-coated, wire box nails. For maximum strength they shall be driven into side grain of lumber used for packaging. Metal strapping shall be of unannealed steel applied with a stretching tool and secured with crimped steel seals.

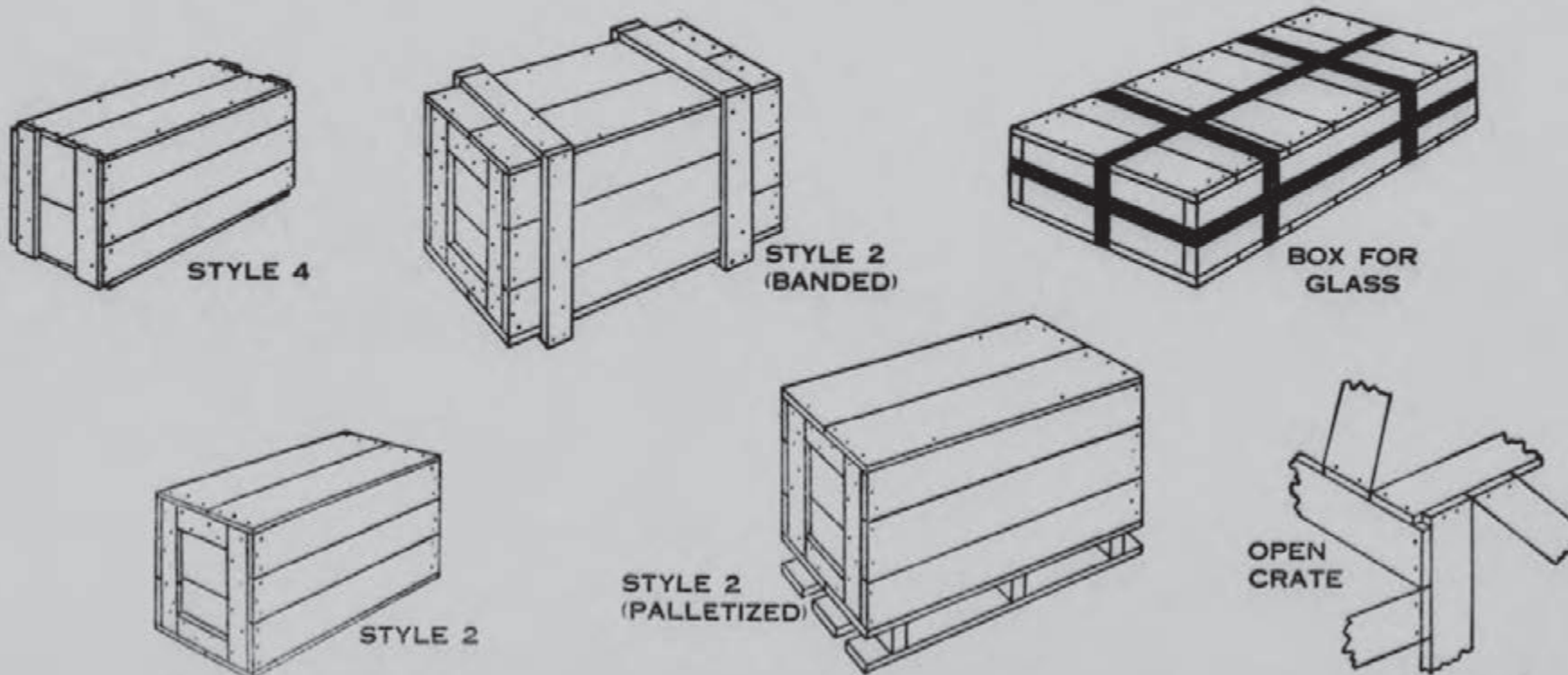
TYPES OF BOXES AND CRATES

BOXES—MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

GROSS WEIGHT	STYLE	LUMBER DIMENSION NOMINAL	STEEL STRAPPING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
		All cleats and bands 2 1/2" wide	
Up to 100 lbs.	4	1" ends and cleats 1/2" sides, top and bottom	2 Straps—3/4"
100 to 300 lbs.	2 or 4	1" throughout	2 Straps—3/4"
300 to 600 lbs.	2 (Banded)	1" throughout	3 Straps—3/4" or 2 Straps—1 1/4"
Over 600 lbs.	(a) 2 (Palletized)	1" throughout	2 Straps—1 1/4"
	*(b) Skidded and Framed Box	Commensurate with weight and type of load 2x4 Framing 1" Sheathing	Corner Straps—1 1/4"

*See Supplement.

DIAGRAMS GENERAL SPECIFICATION



BOXES FOR GLASS

The frame of the box shall be constructed of 2" nominal lumber and the sides of 1" nominal lumber. Steel strapping shall be applied in accordance with the formula above except that if the weight of the contents exceeds 100 lbs., one $\frac{3}{4}$ " strap shall be stretched, secured and stapled around the center of the frame members. See diagram. Only one size glass shall be shipped in any one box and paper shall separate the pieces of glass. Weight of the contents shall not exceed 300 lbs. A 3" cushion of straw shall surround the glass within the box.

OPEN CRATES

Crates shall be constructed of nominal lumber sizes indicated for boxes. They shall be diagonally braced on all faces and all 3-way corner joints shall be constructed as illustrated.

A COMMON POINT OF WEAKNESS IN A CRATE CONTAINING OVER 600 LBS. IS ITS TOP EDGE, UPON WHICH A SEVERE STRAIN IS PLACED BY SLINGS EACH TIME IT IS HANDLED. A fully sheathed box is preferred for equipment weighing over 600 lbs., though in instances where open crate construction is acceptable, specifications for skidded, framed boxes shall be followed insofar as skid, framing, waterproofing and marking are concerned.

PALLETIZING

Items impervious to damage from moisture, etc., and which can be conveniently secured to a pallet to facilitate handling shall be packed in this manner. For example, roofing paper shall be placed upright on pallets in groups of 25 or 36 rolls, covered with a cap constructed of 1" lumber, and shall be secured to the pallet with two $1\frac{1}{4}$ " straps.

SACKS

If the use of sacks in packaging your product is indicated in the accompanying order, you shall be guided by the counsel of the manufacturer of such containers, subject to the approval of our Purchasing & Traffic Department. In general, a six-ply waterproof sack with one external Osnaburg cloth sack is acceptable. A supply of empty refill sacks equal to 2% of the number of filled packages in the shipment to replace those damaged in transit shall be provided and shall accompany the shipment to destination.

STEEL DRUMS

Non-returnable steel export barrels.

BUNDLING

All items shall be segregated to length and size and bundled into units not to exceed 2000 lbs., using steel straps in accordance with the formula, except that straps may be spaced up to 48" apart.

LUMBER

If a lineal foot of lumber of a given size is three board feet or more, it shall be shipped as an individual piece. If a lineal foot is less than three board feet, approximately 1000 board feet shall be bundled together in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

PIPE

Each length of pipe of 3" or larger diameter shall be treated as an individual package and marked accordingly. Pipe smaller than 3" shall be bundled by strapping cleats of 2x4 lumber above and below the load. Different sizes of pipe shall not be nested without the buyer's approval.

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS EXPORT SHIPMENT

SUPPLEMENT

Skidded and Framed Boxes

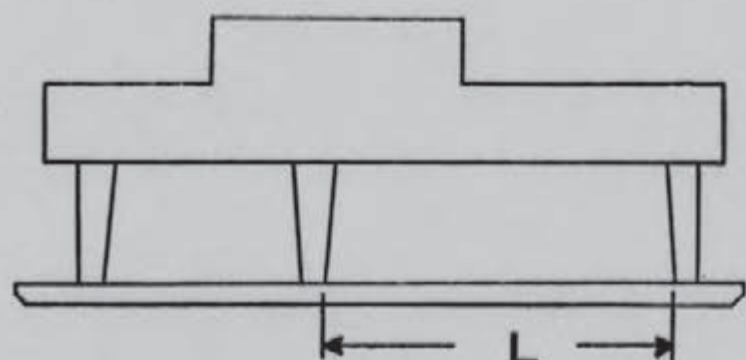
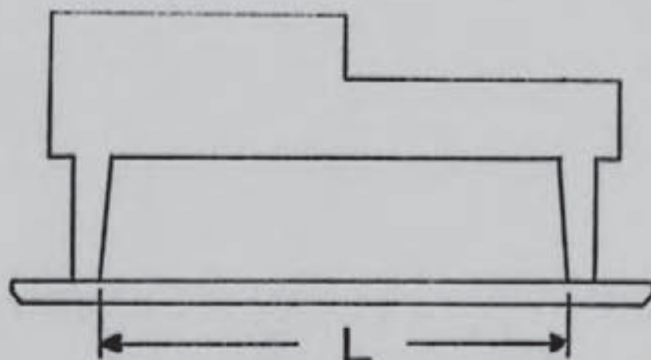
Skidded and framed boxes shall be constructed upon skid members joined by headers and shall be decked with 2" lumber. EACH HEADER SHALL BE DOUBLE BOLTED TO EACH SKID MEMBER. Each bearing surface of machinery or equipment shall rest over a skid member and bolts securing equipment to skid shall pass through a skid member. LAG SCREWS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE. An inverted waterproof bag slipped over the unit within the box is preferred to the use of waterproof paper under the sheathing in the manner of building construction. Framed construction shall employ the use of X-bracing with 2x4 lumber. Ventilation holes shall be placed at intervals around the sides and ends of the box and drainage holes through the deck. The center of gravity and slinging instructions shall be marked on the box.

Component parts, attachments or fixtures of the item packed shall, where practical, be separately boxed and secured within the skidded box or crate containing the main unit. IF A PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE SHIPPED IN MORE THAN ONE BOX, SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE NECESSITY OF INDICATING THE BOX NUMBER AND TOTAL BOXES ON EACH PACKAGE, THUS: BOX #1 OF 4, BOX #2 OF 4, ETC.

The following chart shall serve as a guide in determining the dimensions of skid members and headers. These are our minimum requirements:

Weight of Machine (Lbs.)	Span of Skids Between Parts of Machine Which Are Fastened to Skid (Length (L) in Feet)													
	L	3	4	6	8	10	12	L	3	4	6	8	10	12
	Two or Three Skids						Four Skids							
200	2x4	2x4	2x4					2x4	2x4	2x4				
400	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3				2x4	2x4	2x4	2x4			
500	2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3
600	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,000	2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4		2x4	2x4	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4
1,500	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	3x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4
2,000	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
2,500	3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4
3,000	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6		3x3	3x3	3x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6
4,000	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8		4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6
5,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	4x8	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	4x6	4x8	6x6
6,000	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6
7,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
8,000	4x4	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8		4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
9,000	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8		4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6
10,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
12,000	4x6	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	6x10		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
14,000	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8
16,000	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x8		4x6	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8
18,000	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x10
20,000	6x6	6x6	6x10	8x8	8x8	8x10		4x8	4x8	6x6	6x8	6x8	6x8	6x10

DIAGRAMS SUPPLEMENT



80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
—
ILLINOIS 7-4695

CONFIDENTIAL

January 4, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Officially, I have received no notification thus far from the Council with regard to the abolition of my department. However, there is no doubt at all that that is what has been decided. Yesterday morning, Isreeli was invited by Lipsky for a private talk, the purpose of which was, I gather, to sell to Isreeli and, through him, to the other few colleagues here, a bill of goods. According to Isreeli, Lipsky praised me and my work sky-high; he further said that in my case, it was not a matter of budgetary cuts, but the work I am doing falls within the scope of the Israeli government's tasks; and that the Israeli government would not stand for my continuing to work independently of them in this field. Although Isreeli did not spell it out, I understand that it would be safe to substitute "Eliahu Elath" for "the Israeli government". In other words, this fellow in Washington is determined to settle all accounts. He never forgave my past "sins" of acting independently in the matter of Lebanon and of the Catholics, and of taking the whole thing over his head to Shertok and getting Shertok's approval at the time. Now, with Lipsky-Goldmann in control of the Council, Elath lays down the law to them and they follow meekly. I hear that Mr. Lipsky was looking for me yesterday afternoon, but I haven't seen him. I wonder under what sauce he is going to serve it to me.

I have started to look for other possibilities both here and in Israel. This morning, I had a long and good talk with Irving Miller. He was very much interested in the whole thing and would like to have my work continued, with particular emphasis on the "American Association for Middle East Development", under the auspices of the Congress, or eventually under the auspices of the Z.O.A. At the moment, he could not say anything definite in view of the considerable cut in the income of the Congress as a result of the drop in the U.J.A. fund-raising. They suffered a loss of about a quarter of a million dollars. However, he has some other prospects about which he will know more within the next couple of days. He did not hesitate to state positively that should those prospects materialize, he would like me to go over to the Congress and do the same work from there that I was doing here. If not, he inquired whether I could wait until after May when - if your plans materialize - he would want me to do my work under Z.O.A. sponsorship.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

- 2 -

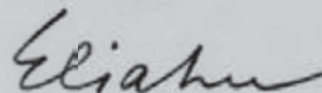
January 4, 1949

There are, of course, many "ifs and whens" in this story, and I am, in the meantime, formulating certain ideas with regard to Israel, one of which in particular may interest you. But this is something to discuss orally when you are again in New York.

I read in this morning's J.T.A. your statement on the U.J.A. business, and I was glad to see that you did not pass over it in silence, and that you, as usual, did not pull your punches.

With my best wishes, I am

Sincerely,



Eliahu Ben-Horin

EBH:MB



80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

CONFIDENTIAL

January 6, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I intend to give in this letter as complete a record of my interview yesterday with Mr. Lipsky as possible, believing that certain aspects of this conversation may be both interesting and useful in the future. Although this record is made by memory, it will be very close to the original "text".

Mr. Lipsky started by saying that I probably knew by hearsay what he intended to tell me. He waited for a word or nod of encouragement on my part, but in vain. I kept thoroughly silent for about ten minutes, letting him talk and try to extricate himself the best way he could. He went on outlining the cuts in the budget of the Council which have taken place, but the main emphasis he saved for the fact that actually all the previous activities of the Emergency Council have been abolished and the only important department remaining thus far was mine; and that the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency have largely taken over those functions, too. "For instance," Mr. Lipsky said, "this suggestion of yours a week ago about a trip to Rome for talks in the Vatican, is a matter for the Government of Israel. All I could do would be to suggest it to Sharett, who, without consulting me, would decide in such a matter. Now, I don't feel that it is our business to forward ideas and proposals to the Government of Israel or to the Jewish Agency. So, you see that a large part of your work actually falls within the orbit of the Government of Israel or the Jewish Agency."

Having listened silently up to this point, I took the floor by saying that first of all, I wanted it clearly understood that I was making no plea for my job; and that whatever I was going to say was to establish the merits of the case and to have the record straight. Otherwise, it was the responsibility of Mr. Lipsky and his colleagues and it was their decision in this matter, which I was not going to question. As to the merits of the case, while it was true that a certain percentage of my work fell within the province of the Government of Israel (LL: "a big percentage"; EBH: "a very small percentage"), 95% of my work, as I was going to explain, does not

belong to any foreign agency and, furthermore, cannot be successfully conducted by any foreign agency. I went on to say that during my work in the Council, I emerged three times outside the territory of the U. S. on missions for the Council (LL: "this was before the establishment of the State of Israel"; EBH: "both before, during and after").

I gave Mr. Lipsky an account of my two trips to Israel in 1948, telling him about the George Fielding Eliot mission, about the McDonald invitation and the Catholic negotiations, outlining in some detail how, in every case, the thing was worked in complete cooperation and with the fullest approval of the highest authorities in Israel, specifically of Mr. Sharett, who heads the Foreign Office. I pointed out that even in these cases, it was work on the American scene, because in every case, it had its repercussions and reverberations in America. Then, I said: "While I thus enjoyed the best cooperation on the part of Mr. Sharett, I cannot claim such cooperation on the part of one man and that is Eliahu Elath, and I wouldn't be surprised to learn that he had an active hand in this development in connection with my work in the Council. I consider Elath a man of limited intelligence and rather narrow-minded, but that is, of course, a matter of opinion. On the other hand, I know that he never forgave the work I did with the Lebanese and the Catholics a couple of years ago, and that when he disapproved of it, I took the matter straight to Shertok and got Shertok's backing and approval. So, I knew that he was gunning for me, and now he got what he wanted."

"But", I went on with my expose, "take the work which I recently did on The Middle East Journal; or take my contacts with 200-300 VIPs, both Jews and non-Jews, which proved to be so helpful in many critical situations - all this is the kind of work which must be done by a purely American Zionist institution. Indeed, no foreign agency could do this job effectively even if such an agency had had a suitable man for the job, and it takes many years for any man to establish himself in a position where he could enjoy a relationship of this kind with the VIPs."

Here, Mr. Lipsky, somewhat embarrassed, said that he felt my experience and ability could be very well utilized either by the Israeli Delegation in Lake Success or the Embassy in Washington. To this, I replied: "I am very grateful to you, Mr. Lipsky, for your concern over my future, but this is not the question which we discuss. Whether I join one of these two outfits or am appointed to be the Israeli Ambassador in Moscow or open a factory for plastic boxes is immaterial at the moment. What we were discussing was the merits of the case, and whether my work with the Council falls within the orbit of a foreign agency or of the political arm of American Zionism."

Mr. Lipsky then started to say that in a couple of months time, the matter will be decided as to the proper division of authority and work between the various agencies, when I broke in to say: "But you have already decided this matter, Mr. Lipsky, by giving up all the political functions of the Council. For, let me tell you that in the last few months, I actually performed not only my duties of Adviser on Middle East Affairs but also the duties of the Political Secretary. Indeed, I would like to point out, even if I say so myself, that with my departure from the Council, there isn't even one person left qualified to do any political work, either in draftsmanship or in political contacts. Of course, you could engage someone else to take charge of it, but as matters stand today, you actually abolish the Council as a political institution."

After that, Mr. Lipsky said that there was one thing which he wanted to ask of me, and that was that I should submit my resignation, rather than have it on the records that I was dismissed. He added that this would not affect my severance pay which I would get nevertheless. I replied that I didn't see the difference, and that I didn't understand why I should resign. Here, both Mr. Lipsky and Mr. Unger, who was present all through the interview, tried to convince me that it would be much finer if I resigned. Mr. Lipsky said that it is actually not a matter of dismissal but that my department is simply being transferred to another agency. "No, Mr. Lipsky," I answered, "you are abolishing my department and you are dismissing me. I always prefer to have things called by their proper names, and therefore, have it on the record, by all means, that I was dismissed." XX

Lipsky didn't like it one bit, but there was nothing he could do about it, and he started to speak about severance pay, when I told him that there was one point more that I had to make clear, and that was "due notice". He asked me what I understood by due notice, and I said that in my case, it was three months, as agreed between Dr. Silver and myself, at the time I was engaged. Lipsky didn't like that one either. He turned around to Unger and asked him whether there was anything on the record to this effect. Unger said that he didn't know and I remarked that they would find no difficulty in inquiring of Dr. Silver and getting his confirmation. "Alright," said Lipsky, "whatever Silver says."

By way of aftermath, Unger came running into my office a few minutes after my interview with Lipsky, saying: "You will probably consider me a most terrible liar", and he went on to say how hard he had tried within the last week to bring about a change in the decision. I told him very mildly what I thought of him, and he ran out of my room like an arrow. This morning, Unger told me that there was some confusion in the minds of the members of the Executive (EBH: "not some confusion but a great deal of confusion") with re-

gard to the three months notice. They didn't know whether this was in lieu of severance or not. I, of course, told him that I shall be working here these three months, and I am entitled to severance pay and that the notice had nothing to do with severance. "A fellow may try", but I am rather doubtful whether a public institution and especially its leaders should try to take away the severance pay. However, the longer we live, the more we learn.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Eliahu



80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ILLINOIS 7-4695

September 12th, 1949

Dear Dr. Silver:

As Manson probably told you, I wanted to welcome you at the ship, but I learned too late about the time of your arrival. Welcome back! And I wish - as so many others interested in the welfare of Zionism - that I could welcome you back to the leadership of Zionism.

I hear that you have had a restful and pleasant stay in France, which, of course I wholeheartedly "vergin eich", but what about the future?... What are your plans in respect of Zionism and Israel? Or are you determined that "shev v'al taasseh" is the best plan for the time being? I am craving a chat with you, but I don't know how and when would it come about. Do you plan to be in New York in the near future?

Here in the Council things move very slowly, if at all, but now, with the election of the new chairman maybe matters will improve. Your good friend, Nahum, even promised to increase the budget, as the Council is expected now to fulfill many tasks - in light of the new crises on the political scene (Jerusalem, frontiers, the forthcoming Assembly, etc.) His political "expose" at the last meeting of the Council - at which Lipsky was elected - was sumpin' worth hearing... It was short, too - only about one hour and a half... However, having accomplished what he wanted most, there is no more talk of abolishing the Council, etc. On the contrary, it seems to be very much in demand.

If you had time to catch up with your correspondence and reading, I would like to resume sending you copies of any interesting letters and materials. Should I?

With my kindest regards to you and Mrs Silver,

Cordially yours,

which may come my way.

Eliahu

September 13, 1949

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, New York

My dear Ben-Horin:

Thank you for your letter of September 12th. I was glad to hear from you as I am at all times, and I shall be very happy to receive from you whatever material you have which you feel may be of interest to me.

Mrs. Silver and I had a very restful summer in France, and I am glad to be back. Our year here at The Temple will be the centennial year of the congregation, and some interesting activities have been planned in connection with it.

I am watching the Zionist scene with a great deal of interest, as you may well imagine. For the moment, as you put it "shev v'al taasseh" seems to me to be the best policy.

I do not think that I shall be in New York before the High Holy Days and then I shall probably come to New York for a few days during which time I hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you.

With all good wishes for a very Happy New Year, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

ZIONISTS APPEAL FOR AID

James 9/17/44 Dual Nationality Proposed for Jews Outside of Israel

PARIS, Sept. 16 (UP)—The European Zionist Conference heard two appeals today for continued financial support of Israel, and a proposal that the world's Jews be granted "double nationality."

Yehuda h'Ezrachi, representing the Jewish National Fund, called for increased financial contributions from Zionist organizations.

Joseph Tchornitzky, representing the Jewish Appeal for Israel, said that the establishment of Israel had not ended the responsibility of Jews in other parts of the world.

Nahum Goldman, chief of the American section of the Jewish Agency, urged that Jews in all parts of the world should have "double nationality"—to the country in which they live and to Israel.

In case of
your visit
the pearl.

With the Compliments

WRHS of

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN



I. F. STONE:

A Summing Up Of A Journey to Israel

copy
12/49

I. F. Stone has returned to Washington and in today's column concludes his series on Israel.

Washington, Sept. 19—Washington is a bloodless kind of a place, and newspapermen in it are constantly writing of economic and political abstractions. I wanted to get away from that sort of thing in Israel and to have the pleasure of writing about people as individuals rather than as items in a chart or figures in a theory. I wanted to know what was the spirit of the people, for it was spirit—will, desire, courage, comradeship—that built Israel and made its defense last year successful. Of this I learned a little. Of other things, my knowledge is sketchy and I will not pretend to give more than impression.

First, as to the government. The principal complaints are bureaucracy and "protectsia." The people and most of the leaders remain simple and unpretentious. In the lower ranks of the government is pomposity, bad manners, an arrogant attitude toward the public which is a heritage from the undemocratic ways of Europe and of British Colonial Administration.

"Protectsia" is "pull"—the quick way to shortcut red tape is to have a friend who knows a friend, etc. But "protectsia" is the influence of friends and not of money. I heard no complaints of corruption. The Israel Government has many faults but it has integrity on this level.

Another Integrity Lacking

I add the words "on this level" because neither those in power nor those in opposition have another kind of integrity—the integrity which rises above petty partisanship, which builds a civil service above party, which is magnanimous and honorable in political controversy. I have never seen a country of such fiercely lilliputian partisanship.

This partisanship is rendered ludicrous by the fact that fundamentally, though perhaps only implicitly, there is a vast area of agreement among the warring parties of Zionism. The parties of the right, though anti-socialist, accept the fructifying and pioneering role of the agricultural collectives and co-operatives. The Zionist left, though anti-capitalist, accepts the necessity for a mixed economy in the building of Israel. It is easy to be deceived by the violent temper of party controversy.

An extraordinary job has been done in eliminating the black market. There is no more black market in currency. The austerity program is working. The big hotels serve the same meals one gets elsewhere. Savage penalties have scared the small business man stiff. He takes no chances. This is quite an accomplishment in dealing with a community accustomed as a patriotic duty to evading regulation under the British and including not a few skilled black marketeers among the new immigrants.

The government's main peacetime job has been the absorption of new immigrants and the terrific task of taking a one-third increase in population in a year has been accomplished better than anyone had a right to expect. Certainly the failure of the United Jewish Appeal this year gives American Jews no right to criticize Israelis who are literally sharing their bread with newcomers.

A single man without dependents earning \$450 a month in Israel pays about \$150 a month in taxes, much of it for resettlement of the new immigrants. This and the fact that since 1936 the Jewish community of Palestine has borne the burden of constant warfare make it easier to forgive a certain letdown in idealism, especially on the part of the youth. Many of these have known nothing but war, first in the Haganah, then in the British Army during the World War and last year in the Israel Army. There is a gap in their lives where other youngsters have time for education, for marriage and for the beginnings of a career.

Of foreign policy I may write later, when the UN Assembly gets underway. I will only say that in my opinion 99 per cent of the people of Israel want nothing so much as friendly relations with the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. but with subservience to neither. They fear the State Department remains an enemy and on the other hand they shrewdly draw their own clear-sighted conclusions from the Italian-Tito dispute. It's a hard world for the smaller powers.

Similarity to West Europe

The internal political situation resembles the general pattern in Western Europe. The government is a coalition of right-wing Socialists and clericals. The difference is that the right-wing Socialists are much stronger than in Europe and they, rather than the clericals, have the dominant role in the government. At the same time the left Socialists are also far stronger and the Communists far weaker than in Western Europe. In Israel as elsewhere, American influence is one of the factors preventing unification of the labor movement and the labor

parties, but it is far from being the only factor.

What about the possibility of war with the Arabs? Everybody assumes it is possible but nobody seems apprehensive about it. The government acts on the assumption that war is possible. People seem to assume, however, that peace is here to stay. My own very definite feeling is that, left alone, Israel and the Arab states would come to terms but that both England and America are doing their best to prevent direct negotiations. "Divide et impera" is still the maxim of great power policy in the area.

For a quarter century the Jews of Palestine had an apparent disadvantage which turned out to be an advantage. They had no government. As a result, the people themselves, through the collectives, the co-operatives and the labor movement, had to do for themselves what a government would have done for them. This was good, for it drew strength from the grass roots. It developed people by imposing responsibility upon them. Now there is a tendency to look toward Tel Aviv and to let the government do it, and the governing forces themselves revel in the delights of mediocrity—in being ministers and members of Parliament and diplomats, i.e., in being and doing what is familiar and commonplace in every banana republic.

The heroes of the underground and the army find it hard to adjust themselves to the new life. For them, ordinary tasks seem a letdown. X, who ran the underground railway in Italy, is opening a tourist service. Y, who was disowned by his wealthy parents when he enlisted in the Israel forces, is trying to establish an insurance business. Z, who knew

(Continued on Page 6)

*This is well worth
a reading and
return.*

With the Compliments
of
ELIAHU BEN-HORIN

hph

I. F. Stone Sums Up Tour

(Continued from Page 3)

what it was to elude the SS, is doing secretarial work.

Israel today is a series of crises, moral, economic and political, like those of an adolescent moving into maturity. The land is no Utopia; the people react like other people. They complain, grumble, gripe and protest under the huge burdens imposed upon them—the handful on whom the fate and destiny and honor of the Jews as a people depend.

There is much to disappoint and disillusion one in Israel. But there is also much to comfort. The land is beautiful. The newer generation stands erect, and has lost the neuroses of the "galut." Nowhere does one find so many good and earnest people doing so devoted a job.

The longer I stayed the more fascinated I became. Sometimes, as I walked along the roads of the Emek or Galilee waiting for a hitch, I wished I could tell the story in music.

If I could set down all the dreadful cacophony, the screeching, the quarreling, the petty screaming, the ugly pressures with all their agonizing rasp, and put under this the drumbeat of a great people's vitality and over it the sweep and soar of the violins in the rebuilding of a nation, I would begin to express all that cries out in Israel for expression.

80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ILLINOIS 7-4695

AIR MAIL

September 19, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

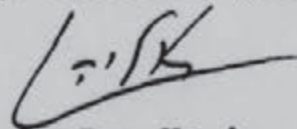
Dear Dr. Silver:

Whether "shev v'al taasseh" is the right policy in the present situation seems rather doubtful to me, but I feel sure that you gave this matter a great deal of thought and have not arrived at this conclusion lightheartedly. However, I do hope that when you are in New York, I will have the chance for a long talk with you, and I shall be looking forward to this opportunity.

In the meantime, I enclose a copy of an interesting article by Robert S. Allen which appeared in the Washington Post a short time ago. In order to ascertain to what extent Allen's statements are representative of the true views and plans of the National Security Board, I wrote to George Fielding Eliot asking for his observations. I attach a copy of his letter to me. I also enclose a copy of my comments on the Conciliation Commission's plan for Jerusalem. I am sure that a great deal more could be said on the subject but, but I compiled them hastily immediately upon the announcement of the plan.

With my very best Rosh Hashana wishes to you and your family, I am

Very sincerely yours,



Eliahu Ben-Horin

EBH:MB
encl.

MIDDLE EAST POLICY OVERHAULED BY U.S.

By Robert S. Allen

Momentous and far-reaching changes in strategic concepts and plans in the critical Middle East have been made by the National Security Council.

The Council is the top defense policy-making body of the Nation. It fixes the over-all objectives for the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other defense agencies. Members of the Council are President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson, Defense Secretary Johnson, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the head of the National Security Resources Board, and Admiral Sidney E. Souers of St. Louis, executive secretary.

The new Middle East policy envisions both massive military and economic undertakings.

In the latter, the President's "point four" program, for developing primitive lands, will play a major role.

The unanimous view of the Council was that there can be no military security without economic security. The two must go hand-in-hand for sound results. The tragic debacle of the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China proved that bitterly.

The new plans will be anchored on the U.S. aid program already under way in Greece and Turkey, and will directly affect Iran, Iraq, Israel and Egypt. Indirectly, all the other Arab countries will also feel the impact importantly.

Underlying the new policy is a complete reversal of military view regarding the Middle East.

A year ago Security Council thinking was predicated on the belief that the Middle East would have to be abandoned in the event of war with Russia. The late Secretary Forrestal and other defense authorities informed congressional committees that trans-Arabian pipelines could not be held more than 48 hours against a Soviet attack.

The Council made two decisions: That the Middle East can and must be held, and that the necessary measures be instituted to insure that.

Two factors powerfully influenced these decisions. One was the steady consolidation and strengthening of western Europe through the Marshall Plan, North Atlantic Pact and the arms-aid bill. The other was the Communist sweep in China.

The new strategic concept calls for a series of bases on a line extending from Iran to Turkey to Egypt.

These will be United States bases.

Native military forces and other resources will be developed both for the defense of their own countries and the common security of the Middle East against Soviet domination. But the United States will wield a controlling supervisory hand.

United States military and civilian officers will be on the ground to curb grafting, boondoggling and gravy-train riding.

The shahs, kinglings, emirs, sultans and other feudal rulers will not be permitted to enrich themselves as happened in China under Chiang and his war-lords. The United States will directly supervise both the military and economic programs.

The first recipient of this policy will be the Shah of Iran who comes to the United States next month.

He wants a 250-million-dollar loan. He will get considerable monetary and other aid, but with strong strings attached. The spending will be under United States direction and control. The Shah will be told politely but firmly that the United States is prepared to help his country as a whole but not a select few.

Israel is in the fore in the economic aspects of the new policy.

The new republic has the largest pool of skilled labor in the Middle East. Also, the light metals industry is well developed and was a crucial source of supply to the British Eighth Army during the war. Developments of armament production in the Middle East will be based largely on Israeli industry and skilled labor.

Iraq is another country that figures prominently in the economic program. President Truman is personally greatly interested in Iraq. From studies of numerous reports he has become profoundly impressed by the fact that the region between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers once supported a flourishing civilization of large cities and more than 20 million people. He believes that through extensive irrigation and other projects this land can again be restored to high productivity.

One of the reports studied by the President was prepared three years ago by former Representative Joseph C. Baldwin (R., N.Y.).

High among those slated to play a key role in economic program is TVA head Gordon Clapp. He was recently borrowed for a special mission by the Palestine Conciliation Commission. Clapp is devoting considerable time to Middle East surveys for hydro-electric, reclamation, irrigation and soil conservation projects.

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G
O.
P
Y

GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT
209-A East 61 Street
New York 21, New York

Templeton 8-8358

September 10, 1949

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights, New York

Dear Eliahu:

It was nice to hear from you and I was very much interested in the piece from the Washington Post which, like much of Allen's stuff, contains some scraps of half-truth from which he has drawn conclusions which are only about half right. There has, as a matter of fact, never been any serious difference of opinion among top level military as to the necessity of holding the Middle East. Our whole Turkish policy has been predicated on this idea. The "Communist sweep in China" has nothing to do with the matter.

There is no present intention of establishing further United States bases in the Middle East, beyond the possibility that the present air force base at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia may be somewhat expanded and some facilities may be obtained in Cyrenaica. There is of course nothing new about American military aid to Iran. Whether this will be expanded by the addition of economic aid on a larger scale has not been determined.

The present tendency suggests, as far as Israel and the Arab states are concerned, a heightened interest in general stability throughout this area, but a desire that political settlements should go hand in hand with economic progress.

I am enclosing herewith copies of two outlines for magazine articles which I now have under consideration. I am not quite sure where I will be able to place these articles, but if you will read the outlines carefully, reading first the one on the military position of Israel, I think you will have a pretty good idea of the objectives and trends of American military policy in the Middle East. I wish that Jewish leaders in America would pay a little more attention to some of these points, or at least keep a knowledge of them in the back of their heads while carrying on their appeals for aid to Israel. It would in particular be of value if they would keep in mind that the Secretary of Defense sits as an equal partner with the Secretary of State in the National Security Council, where the major decisions of foreign policy are hammered out. To one who has studied strategy, particularly the strategy of the Middle East, to the extent which you have done, I need not enlarge upon this hint.

Give me a ring any time you are in the neighborhood as it would be a great pleasure to talk with you about matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely,

(Signed) George F. Eliot

George Fielding Eliot

GFE:MU
Encl.

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS ON THE
U.N. PALESTINE CONCILIATION COMMISSION'S PLAN
FOR AN INTERNATIONAL REGIME IN JERUSALEM

What Is Wrong With the Conciliation Commission's Plan?

The plan of the U. N. Palestine Conciliation Commission for an international regime over Jerusalem and its vicinity should be rejected on grounds of injustice and utter impracticability.

The Conciliation Commission's plan treats the problem of Jerusalem out of the context of the entire Palestine issue, and therefore the entire approach of the Commission is purely theoretical, as an analysis of the recommendations will easily show.

The plan totally ignores the fact that only a short time ago a bitter and bloody Arab-Jewish war took place, and that Jerusalem formed one of the main battlefields in this war. It takes no cognizance of the heavy casualties paid by Jerusalem Jewry for the defense of the Holy City, including its internationally revered shrines; the grave danger of total extermination faced by the Jews of Jerusalem; the hunger and thirst they suffered during the many months when the city was incessantly shelled by the Arab invaders, cut off from its hinterland, blockaded and starved.

How can one come now and tell the nearly one hundred thousand Jews of Jerusalem that the many hundreds of young Jewish lives sacrificed in the "break-through" on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv Road -- at the Kastel, Latrun, etc. -- were in vain; and that in the future their lives and the lives of their children will be cut off from the State of Israel and depend entirely on the same United Nations, which remained totally inactive in the face of the most brutal onslaughts on Jerusalem only one year ago? No community of living men and women can be expected to accept such a plan.

The Life of Jerusalem Jewry Is At Stake

Nor does the plan provide for any real military protection of the Holy City under this international regime. On the contrary, while stipulating the complete demilitarization and disarmament of Jerusalem, the plan envisages a police force of one thousand men, half of whom are to be Jewish and the other half Arab, and therefore both partisan forces who may be confidently expected to be loyal to their respective communities and governments, rather than to the United Nations. The fact of the matter is that the plan wants the United Nations to take nominal charge of Jerusalem, without giving it any real power and strength.

Free Access to the Holy Places

The motivating reason behind this plan is supposedly the desire to provide international protection for the Holy Places and free access to them for members of all religions. It has already been indicated above that the United Nations, as in the case of Jerusalem, will not dispose of a real force capable of any defense. The United Nations will have to depend entirely on the good-will of the two communities. Access to the Holy Places, moreover, is physically impossible without the wholehearted cooperation of Israel and its government. Jerusalem does not lie on the sea. Any pilgrims or visitors would have to land on Israeli territory and pass through Israeli territory in order to reach the Holy Places.

Accordingly, if the repeated assurances and guarantees offered by the Government of Israel for free access to the shrines are not accepted by the international community, the setting up of a United Nations regime in Jerusalem would not solve the problem.

Jerusalem Is a Jewish City

Ninety percent of the Holy Places is contained within the walls of the Old City, and the rest is just outside the walls. It is the Holy Places proper that have to be internationalized and not the whole of Jerusalem. In other words, if we look for a sound, just and practical solution -- the workability of which must depend, under the circumstances, on the wholehearted cooperation of both Israel and Transjordan -- the United Nations should seek administrative power over the Holy Places and not territorial power over the Jerusalem area and its population.

Jerusalem Depends On Israel For Its Economic Survival

If the plan of the Palestine Conciliation Commission is seen from an economic viewpoint, its total impracticability is no less evident. Jerusalem's economy is not self-contained. The Holy City has no developed industries. Its main sources of income in recent years were derived from its having been the administrative center of Palestine. If Jerusalem is severed from the rest of the country, it is condemned to slow but certain economic deterioration.

Jerusalem also depends on Israel for its supplies. Agricultural produce comes to Jerusalem from the countryside, which will be outside the suggested international zone. Industrial products must come to Jerusalem either from the factories of Israel or imported through Israel. Even water must be brought to Jerusalem by pipes from Israel. If, as the Commission suggests, Jerusalem becomes an independent entity and the State of Israel is not allowed to have any of its governmental institutions there, a sizeable proportion of the population of Jerusalem will remain without income and livelihood, and consequently, will have to "emigrate" from Jerusalem into Israel.

From whatever aspect one analyzes the Conciliation Commission's plan, one is bound to arrive at the conclusion that the outcome will be tantamount to a death sentence for the city of Jerusalem and its present inhabitants. Whoever wants to see the Holy City exist and develop in the future must unconditionally reject any plans for its internationalization. Jerusalem and Israel are one and indivisible. The problem of the Holy Places and free access to them can be best solved by international administration of the Holy Places proper. Such an administration could count on the full cooperation of the Israeli Government, which repeatedly offered guarantees of free access to the shrines to members of all religions.

*
* *
*

Louis Lipsky

September 27, 1949

Eliahu Ben-Horin

The following reactions to "Analytical Comments on the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission's Plan For An International Regime in Jerusalem" may be of interest to you.

Sumner Welles writes to me as follows:

"I am very indebted to you for your letter of September 19 sending me a copy of the comments on the Jerusalem plan of the Palestine Conciliation Commission that you had submitted to the American Zionist Council. I have found, as in the case of all of your publications, this document to be of very real interest and value to me."

Here is a letter from Alf M. Landon:

"Thank you for your note of the 20th enclosing your comments on Palestine Conciliation Commission plans. It is a subject that I am not familiar with. But your arguments against the Commission's plans make sense to me.

"Furthermore, I remember how right you and Cortesi were when both of you assured me that the Jews would be able to take care of the Arabs -- without any help from American armies. I allowed others who were in a position to know to persuade me to the contrary.

"You were right then. Therefore I am inclined to string along with your judgment now."

Clarence E. Fickett, of the American Friends Service Committee, has certain doubts on the subject, but I do not think it should be difficult to enlighten him. He writes as follows:

". . . I am not quite clear whether you envisage Arab control of Old Jerusalem and Jewish control of New Jerusalem. The attempt to run Berlin by three different administrations has certainly been complicated and unhappy. It may be that two governments for Jerusalem is the best we can do, with United Nations control of holy places. I am sure, however, it will not be a simple job of administration. Is a bi-national administration of the entire city entirely hopeless?"

Mrs. Vera Michele Dean, of the Foreign Policy Association, writes:

"Thank you very much for sending me your comments on the Jerusalem plan of the Palestine Conciliation Commission. It certainly will be of interest to us to read these comments, and we hope you will let us have a copy of anything further that you may prepare on the subject."

With the Compliments

WRHS

of

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN

1-28-67
OK

Memo to Louis Lipsky

- 2 -

September 27, 1949

I also received a letter from Frank W. Buxton in which he associates himself entirely with our viewpoint.

On this occasion, you may also be interested in reading a short letter which I received from Herbert Hoover. This, however, is not on the subject of Jerusalem, but of the Hoover Plan:

"Thank you very much for your letter of September twentieth.

"Day by day our idea becomes the only solution. I tried to get it incorporated in the Marshall Plan appropriation for fifty million but failed."

Best regards.

REH:MB



September 28, 1949

The Honorable Aubrey S. Eban
Israeli Consulate
11 East 70 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Aubrey:

In a letter to a mutual friend, Frank W. Suxton expressed himself on the question of Jerusalem in the following terms: "The proposal to separate Jerusalem from Israel seems horrible to me. The United Nations inflicted a severe wound on itself by its handling of the Palestine problem. If now the United Nations should actually try to isolate Jerusalem from the rest of Israel, the reaction of the Yishuv would be the same essentially as its opposition to the Mandate, and the provocation would be even greater. This penalizing of Israel because it valiantly refused to allow invading Arab armies to exterminate it would be one of the most hideous developments of modern times. The United Nations would make a gigantic blunder by setting its hand to such an outrage. I cannot believe that the United States or Great Britain or the United Nations would be guilty of such an atrocity."

You will probably agree with me that this is a very excellent statement, and if you have any suggestions as to what use might be made of it, I believe that I could get Suxton to allow us to release it.

On this occasion, I also enclose a copy of my reply to Mr. Pickett's letter. You may recall that my memorandum of yesterday to Mr. Lipsky contained a reference to this letter.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

EBH:MB

Eliahu Ben-Horin

COPY

September 28, 1949

Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12 St.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Mr. Pickett:

May I offer the following comments on the doubts you voice in your letter of September 22, which I read with a great deal of interest.

You may recall my article, "Israel and the Catholic Empire", a reprint of which I sent you at the time. You probably noted that I expressed opposition to leaving Abdullah in possession of the Old City of Jerusalem. Under such an arrangement, most of the Holy Places would be left in the domain of King Abdullah, whose guarantees to the world are of little value.

However, one has to face sober realities. The Jews of Jerusalem, indeed the Jews of Israel, have paid too high a price for the salvation of the city and its inhabitants during the Arab onslaught and blockade. They will not entrust the future of Jerusalem to any indefinite, unstable, unarmed international authority. To accept the plan of the Conciliation Commission, or any variation of it, would be to sign a death warrant for Jerusalem.

The parallel of Berlin is not applicable in this case. Partition of the city is certainly much better than a three-power or bi-national administration. Under the circumstances, the partition scheme is the only plausible and workable solution in the offing.

Cordially yours,

EBH:MB

Eliahu Ben-Horin

80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ILLINOIS 7-4695

October 27, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

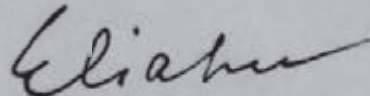
Dear Dr. Silver:

Soon after Mr. Lipsky took over the chairmanship of the Council, I submitted to him a memorandum outlining a plan for the formation of an American Association for Middle East Development.

Of course, nothing happened, as nothing happens generally these days. I enclose a copy of this memorandum for your information, together with a copy of a letter which I received yesterday from Sidney Herold in connection with this memorandum.

With kindest regards,

As ever,



Eliahu Ben-Horin

EBH:MB
encl.

*P.S. I just saw in the
Sun your letter to Dulles
- 1/17/50*

COPY

SIDNEY L. HEROLD
P.O.Box 1467
Shreveport, La.

October 24th, 1949.

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin,
New York,
N. Y.

Dear Eliahu:

There is no form of egotism that expresses itself more forcibly than a loud self-deprecation. So I am not going to allow the fact that you mention me in such complimentary terms in your memorandum to Lipsky, prevent my saying that it is the most statesmanlike document that has ever emanated from American Zionist quarters since Silver's Presidency.

I am sure that I have discussed it with you, and I know that I have many, many times with Shapiro, that whatever we have accomplished has been, not because of intelligent public relations but in spite of its absence. Your plan for an American Association for Middle East Development is the most sensible approach to this problem that I have ever read. The fact that it is based upon such a commonsense line of argument, and evinces such thorough comprehension of the psychology of the American public, in all probability constitutes the very reason neither Lipsky nor Goldman can comprehend its wisdom.

Perhaps if, through diplomacy, it could be made to appear to have been the brainchild of the present outfit, it may be put into effect. I know that your intense love of the cause, which has motivated your entire life, would make you just as happy to see it taken up as the creation of Lipsky or Goldman as if the credit had been given to you.

Sincerely,

SLH:mb

/s/ Sidney

Louis Lipsky

September 15, 1949

Elishu Ben-Horin

CONFIDENTIALIntroductory Remarks

During the years of my work with the Council, I have raised questions of long-range planning many times but found little response. This was understandable as our Council was an emergency outfit not only in name but also in the character and tempo of its work. We lived "from hand to mouth" or if you will, "from emergency to emergency". We were always preoccupied with answering immediate attacks and with handling current dangers. Beyond that, we could never venture. We could never free our minds for consideration of plans nor find means for the enactment of programs which might save us from future dangers or equip us to face attacks.

Since you have now accepted the leadership of the Council and are about to plan the future of the Council as well as its current program of activities, long-range plans may now stand a better chance to be considered and, if approved, to be acted upon. It is in this spirit that I propose to you the idea of an American Association for Middle East Development.

Why Is The Association Needed?

Thus far, all Zionist and pro-Israel activities in this country are conducted either by Jewish-Zionist bodies or by the American Christian Palestine Committee which, in the public eye, is a Zionist affiliate. On the other hand, Arab and pro-Arab activities in the United States are conducted by a great variety of organizations and committees which have the appearance of neutral bodies, in some cases with slight Arab participation, or actually "Arab-rein".

These organizations attempt to speak on behalf of American interests in the Middle East, always interpreting these interests in a pro-Arab fashion. The Middle East Institute, with the Middle East Journal, for instance, is undoubtedly an American outfit and not an Arab organization. So is the group entrenched in Princeton University. The same is true of the various missionary organizations and it is certainly true with regard to the oil companies which have very tangible selfish interests in the Middle East. The sum total of the effect which the activities of these organizations have on public opinion is that American interests dictate a pro-Arab policy.

On the Jewish side of the fence, we could present a very impressive list of American statesmen, politicians, writers, journalists, educators, labor leaders and other people influential in public life who are sincerely pro-Zionist and many of whom honestly believe that the interests of the United States would best be served by a close political and economic alliance with Israel and the progressive forces in the Middle East. But we lack a neutral platform from which these people could effectively raise their voices -- not in behalf of Zionism but in behalf of the Middle East as a whole and of the United States. As matters now stand, we cannot offer the neutral auspices

of any organization dedicated to the good of the Middle East to any of these people.

Furthermore, in the last few years, we have done a considerable amount of work -- with good results -- in cultivating the Middle East minorities on the American scene. By that I mean the Maronites of Lebanon, the Assyrians and also individual progressive-minded Moslems. But in this case also, we lack a forum which would serve as the meeting place for all these forces which are opposed to the present Arab rulers and which would want to co-operate for the democratization of the Middle East.

May I add that the new committee "HELP", just organized by Kermit Roosevelt and Lessing Rosenwald, will be another bastion of pro-Arab and anti-Israeli propaganda and activity in this country. It is needless to say that this requires counter-action on our part -- once again not in the form of a passing statement, but of a permanent organization along the lines of the suggested Association.

The Character of the Association

The Association should be honestly devoted to the advancement of democracy and civilization in the Middle East; should defend the interests of the common man; and should fight for an American policy in that area which would be consistent with the principles of democracy and Americanism, and which at the same time would take care of America's legitimate political and trade interests in the Middle East. In my judgment, such a line of policy on the part of the Association would best serve the interests of Zionism in America, and would immeasurably strengthen the Zionist position vis-a-vis both the Government and people of the United States.

To illustrate the above, if the Association takes up the problem of rural medicine in Middle Eastern countries, Israel will naturally come to the forefront as the only country in the Middle East which has an advanced system of rural medicine. When the cooperative movement in the Middle East is discussed, the same will occur. Whatever problem is tackled, from the viewpoint of progressive development of the Middle East, Israel and Zionism are bound to appear in the most favorable light. This seems to me to be a much safer and better way of pro-Zionist propaganda than naming Israel in so many words each time, or appealing always to humanitarian feelings.

It goes without saying that the Association will not only have to discuss problems but also develop a program likely to make a contribution to Middle East development. This program, moreover, will have to be dedicated not only to Israel, but to all the lands and communities of the Middle East. In other words, the Association has to be planned in such a manner that it will be able to live up to its name.

Not Merely A Zionist Front

If the Association is formed to be just a Zionist "front", then it will defeat its purposes in no time. Both in its composition and program of activities, it must remain faithful to its name: "American Association

for Middle East Development". The initiative must be ours and we must secure the predominating influence, but, to assure the success of this undertaking, only a few Jewish Zionist names must appear on the roster of this organization. Likewise, alongside the prominent Americans known as confirmed pro-Zionists, we must attract to the Association other Americans who will be interested in it primarily from the viewpoint of America's stake in the Middle East. Similarly, the participation in the Association of representative Lebanese, Assyrians, Kurds and individual Moslems is a conditio sine qua non for the success of the Association. All this, I am confident, can be done.

Suggested Roster

Starting with non-Jews whom I would suggest at first thought as suitable for the various offices of the Association, here is an initial list of names: Herbert Hoover, Sumner Welles, Frank W. Buxton, Clarence E. Pickett (Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee), Mar Shamun (the Patriarch of the Assyrians), Earl Harrison, Professor A. Z. Abushady (noted Egyptian poet, writer and bacteriologist, a Moslem), George Fielding Eliot, Father Joseph Awad (Maronite priest in Waterville, Maine, writer and leader of the Maronites in the U. S.), Professor Mokarzel (publisher and editor of the Arabic daily, Al-Hoda, and president of the Lebanese Association in the U. S.), Oscar Chapman, Under-Secretary of the Interior, Charles Fahy, Paul Hanna, Dr. Taraknath Das, Willard R. Espy, (writer associated with the Reader's Digest), Dr. William S. Haas (author of a book on Iran and professor at the Asia Institute), Professor Dwight E. Lee (of Clark University), Dr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk, Dr. Arthur Millspaugh (of Brookings Institution, Washington, the former administrator of Iran's finances), Professor Reinhold Niebuhr, Freda Kirchwey, Dr. David B. Perley (one of the leaders of the National Association of Assyrians in America). To this list a number of Senators and Congressmen could be added. However, as stated above, this is just an initial list of people.

On the Jewish side, I would advise taking mainly men and women who are not office-holders in any Zionist groups and institutions, and including only a few Zionist leaders. In the first category, I would list the following: Herbert Feis (former Economic Advisor of the State Department), Herbert Bayard Swope, Dorothy Schiff, William Fondiller or someone else from among the leaders of the Haifa Technion Society, Professor Emil Lengyel of N.Y.U., Maurice Hindus, and a number of other writers on the Middle East, such as I. F. Stone, Hal Lehrman, Ruth Gruber, David L. Cohn, Max Lerner, Robert Nathan, Charles Rolo, etc. Another man who could be very useful on the Association is Sidney L. Herold of Shreveport, Louisiana, the Chairman of our Oil Committee. I have in mind, Mr. Herold's excellent personal relations with top people in the oil industry, as well as his very attractive personality and political sagacity.

Program of Activities

The scope of activities of the Association will necessarily depend on the financial means at its disposal. As no large means can be expected

at the beginning, the activities of the Association will have to develop slowly. Accordingly, while it is obvious that such an organization will require a periodical publication -- preferably a weekly -- I don't see any possibility of embarking on any such large-scale ventures from the outset. The Association will have to start with the organization of study groups and commissions devoted to various aspects of Middle East life. Thus, special commissions or groups should be formed to study problems of land, irrigation, trade, navigation, growth of population, exchanges of population, oil, American imports and exports into the area, etc. A bulletin will have to suffice, until the means are found for a more ambitious publication. In addition, the group should hold occasional seminars, open meetings, university conferences.

The apparently academic character of the Association would not at all prevent it from reacting to current developments. On the contrary, any statements made by this non-partisan Association on current problems will carry more weight because of its serious academic character.

Initial Financing and Organization

If the idea itself is approved by you and the Council, a modus operandi would have to be very carefully evolved. It is obvious that neither the American Zionist Council nor any other Zionist body can appear as organizer, initiator or participant in the Association.

With an initial allocation of a few thousand dollars which would be enough to bring about the formation of the Association and would put its wheels in motion, one or two suitable individuals should be entrusted with the mission of organizing this Association. They must appear as the initiators of the whole thing. After they enlist a few of the leading personalities, an independent office should be set up and the first few months should be devoted to the enlargement of the membership of this organization. It is even possible that in the process of approaching people, some may be found who would be willing to contribute financially to this undertaking. It is too early at this stage to try to prepare a detailed budget of the Association, which obviously would depend on the scope of its activities, but it seems to me that even with a yearly budget of twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars, the Association can do some good work and establish itself in American public life.

EBH:MB

October 26, 1949

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, New York

My dear Ben-Horin:

Thank you for your letter of October 24th. Mr. Hurwitz of the Menorah Journal wrote me some time ago about Dr. Rabinowicz's review of Weizmann's book and made the same request. I wrote to him at the time saying that while the kind of review which he indicates is long overdue, I could not personally undertake any financial commitments in connection with the distribution of copies. Were this to become known, I would be held responsible for inspiring the review, and the objectivity of the review would also be called into question. I am sure that if the review is a good one, it will have wide circulation, and that those friends who are interested in seeing a proper appraisal of the volume will see to it that the copies are distributed.

In this connection, I would suggest that you take Dr. Rabinowicz's advice and read his review with an eye to ascertaining whether the review does full justice to the American angle which is so studiously underplayed in Weizmann's book.

Thank you for sending me a copy of Mr. Landon's letter. His solution, of course, is a sound one, but how would Mr. Abdullah react to having the whole of Jerusalem, including the old city, become part of the State of Israel?

I shall probably not get to New York much before November 29th when I am to address a Zionist meeting there. My work here is keeping me pretty well tied down to my desk.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ILLINOIS 7-4695

October 24, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Was your visit to New York postponed? I was waiting hopefully to see you after the holidays, as you wrote in your letter to me, but it seems that the trip didn't materialize. Do you still plan to come to New York?

I wanted to convey to you a piece of information contained in a letter I received from a friend in London. The gentleman in question is Dr. Oskar Rabinowicz, who used to be a leading Revisionist in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere, and who has now been living in England for many years. He is a scholar and a writer. With this introduction, I will now quote what he writes to me:

"You asked me what I am doing apart from 'amassing' money. To satisfy your curiosity, I should like to inform you that, at the request of the Menorah Journal, I wrote an historical analysis of Dr. Weizmann's "Trial and Error", receipt of which the Editor has acknowledged. It will be published in the December issue, and a whole number of the Menorah will be confined to this one article of mine. I understand that it comprises over one hundred pages in print -- apart from a 'few hundred' footnotes. It is a scholarly work, investigating Dr. Weizmann's statements on Zionist history, policy, economics, and personalities. The author is wrong in most of his revelations, and I prove this with quotations of books and pages (or otherwise documents, many of which I was permitted to ascertain from the archives at the Foreign Office), that he erred. Mr. Hurwitz, the Editor of the Menorah, wrote me a most exciting letter about my 'opus', and I am now in negotiation to publish it in serials in the Tel Aviv 'Haboker'.

"At this point, I wonder whether you could help the Editor to spread this special issue, which, even in my own modest opinion, will definitely create a sensation. I am not interested in the matter from a financial point of view, but I should like to help him, and I wonder whether any of your friends would be willing to order 1,000 or 2,000 copies, after having had an opportunity of reading the article -- to which you could get access in the Menorah before it is printed, if you so desire."

October 24, 1949

Now, my first impulse was to answer Rabinowicz that I am in no position to do anything about it, but I later thought that it would be worthwhile to let you know about his forthcoming article. I remember, of course, that you are no admirer of the Menorah or of its publisher, Mr. Hurwitz. On the other hand, however, such an analysis of Weizmann's book may be useful. Furthermore, under present circumstances, I doubt whether anyone would dare to publish such a critical evaluation, and if Mr. Hurwitz does so, then he deserves credit for it. If you are at all interested in this matter, and have any suggestions to make, please let me know. I will wait with my answer to Rabinowicz until I hear from you.

On this occasion, I enclose a copy of a letter I received the other day from Alf M. Landon. Although it may not be of immediate political importance, I am sure you will be interested in reading it. Since 1943, when I first met the man, Landon has made great progress in his understanding of the Palestine problem.

My very best to you and Mrs. Silver.

Sincerely,

E. Ben-Horin

Eliahu Ben-Horin

MBH:MB
encl.

COPY

ALF M. LANDON

Topeka

October 18, 1949

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, New York

Dear Eliahu:

I have read over the enclosures in your letter of October 11 several times. They sound alright to me, although I am not familiar with all the facts. I certainly have not been impressed with the solution now pending before the United Nations.

I have made it a practice -- as I have written you before -- not to sign any joint communications to the President or the Congress or any other public official and I don't care to break that rule by signing the communication which you enclosed.

Aside from that, I am not sure I agree with the solution proposed in this letter to the President. I say that with some hesitation because I am not familiar enough with all the facts to reach any definite conclusion.

So far, the record of the special United Nations Commissions has not been one to give me confidence. In general, it looks to me as if the United Nations is going the way of the League of Nations.

Why not recognize that Jerusalem is the natural capital of the State of Israel; that the State of Israel is a going concern that can be trusted to keep its agreements and let it commit itself to such protection as will satisfy the righteous concern regarding the Christian institutes and populations in the Holy Land under its jurisdiction?

To choose either the plan now pending before the United Nations Committee or the plan recommended in the letter to the President which you enclose is a reflection on the capacity of the new State of Israel to govern itself in a civilized way. It smacks too much of extra-territorial rights previously demanded of backward nations.

Regards,

/s/ Alf M. Landon

AML:ljf

Louis Lipsky

October 28, 1949

Eliahu Ben-Horin

Herbert Feis, the former Economic Adviser of the State Department, delivered a lecture on Middle East oil at the Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture in Washington. Mr. Feis was kind enough to send me the manuscript of his lecture, accompanied by a letter as per enclosed copy. I also attach a copy of my reply.

It seems to me that it would be very desirable to have this lecture printed in one form or another because of the effect it may have in the more serious circles interested in the strategic political and economic problems of the Middle East, and because of the high prestige enjoyed by Feis in these circles.

The few references to Israel in Feis' lecture are favorable to us, as is his entire treatment of the problem. Thus, speaking of the right use by the Arab governments of their increased income from oil, Feis says: "...But unless the Arab governments are willing to moderate their hatred of Israel and their quarrels among themselves....these projects are not likely to be realized or bring permanent benefit."

Discussing American policy in that area, Feis actually indicts the present line of wooing of the Arab potentates in the following strong terms: "...By avoiding dependence upon the oil of the Middle East we will be spared possible distortions in our foreign policy. We need not and should not pay an unjust price to gain for the oil companies the privilege of constructing whatever pipe-lines and refineries in the region may be economically required. We should not give way to fears of Arab resentment in working out on their just merits the problems connected with Palestine. We should not, with the thought of oil in mind, give undue support or pay tribute to unworthy local leaders. Nor should we, with oil in mind, sanction or finance programs of capital investment in the Arab countries that lack such pledges and safeguards as may be necessary for their success. Lastly and most important, we should not, in our military and strategic calculations, count upon the availability of Middle Eastern oil...."

I hope that you may find the above of interest.

EBH:MB
encl.

COPY

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
School of Economics and Politics
Princeton, N. J.

October 25, 1949

Dear Ben-Horin:

Some days back I spoke to the graduate school that is run by the Department of Agriculture about the oil of the Middle East.

I wrote out what I was to say in order to save myself thinking. It occurs to me that you might find points of interest in the manuscript, and that you might even have some idea as to who might wish to print it or use it otherwise.

I would welcome your opinion of the paper and any suggestions.

Sincerely,

/s/ Herbert Feis

Enc.

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights, New York
N. Y.

EBH letterhead

October 21, 1949

Mr. Herbert Feis
The Institute for Advanced Study
School of Economics and Politics
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Feis:

Thanks very much for letting me see your lecture manuscript on Middle East oil. I read it with great interest and found your analysis very sound, not only in its economic aspect (which is your "forte"), but also in the political and strategic aspects, which are so important in this particular situation.

I could stop right here, but as I recall, you are scheduled to lecture on the same subject at Johns Hopkins University. With this in view, you may find the following observations helpful:

1. When you discuss the imports of Middle East oil into the United States, you fail to mention the vigorous opposition to increased imports on the part of the Independents and of the oil-producing states, both in Congress and outside of it, and the motives behind this opposition (prices, shortage of steel for home drillings, etc.)
2. In analyzing the evolution of the British attitude towards American advancement on the Middle East oil scene, you do not bring developments up to date. For instance, you don't mention the deal between the Jersey Company, I believe, and the Anglo-Iranian whereby the Americans buy a considerable portion of the British company's production. Furthermore, there are, no doubt, British-American cartel arrangements in this area.
3. Your passage dealing with strategy and the fate of Middle East oil fields, in case of a war against Russia, has vision and punch. I wonder, however, whether the uninitiated, to whom you speak, grasp the difference between availability and accessibility in time of war. You may wish to enlarge a little on this point.
4. As we live in times of "Point IV" plans, a lecture on Middle East oil provides a good opportunity to emphasize how much good for the common man in these lands could be accomplished by the right use of the largesse streaming into these backward countries via royalties and oil investments; how little -- almost nothing -- has been done thus far for the betterment of the masses of the people, and this is actually the crux of the problem from the viewpoint of erecting an effective barrier against Communism.

I hope these observations make sense to you. If not, just disregard them.

Regarding the possibilities of publishing the manuscript, let me say that I, personally, would very much want to see it published. I doubt, however, whether in its present form, it would make a magazine article, but I can very well envisage a rewritten version of it which would appeal either to Foreign Affairs, or even to Harper's or the Atlantic. Do you feel like rewriting it with this end in view? One other thought occurred to me: the Middle East Journal. They will most decidedly be unhappy about it, but since it is yours, they may accept it for publication. Short of that, one can think only of printing it in pamphlet form, but under whose auspices? If I have your permission, I would like to consult my good friend, Sidney Herold, of Shreveport, La., whom you met when we called at your home in Washington. He may have some ideas as to publication of the manuscript in its present form, if you allow me to send it on to him.

My very best to you and yours.

Sincerely,

EBH:MB

Eliahu Ben-Horin

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN
80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ILLINOIS 7-4695

Nov. 11, 1949

Dear Dr. Silver:

I just received from
Sidney Herold the enclosed
resolution which he intends
to introduce at a Board
meeting of the Southwest
Region.

Best regards.

Sincerely,
Eliahu

The passage of time fortunately gives us a perspective that permits of the judging of men, and of results, not afforded at the instant of the contemporary event. Looking back, therefore, upon the world-wide Zionist scene, with the faculty now afforded of appreciating and comprehending the factors that made possible the accomplishment of two thousand years of hope, dreams and aspiration, we pay tribute to the work of the Zionist Emergency Council, under the wise and statesmanlike administration of Abba Hillel Silver.

Firmly convinced as we are now that had it not been for the Zionist Emergency Council and for Dr. Silver, the political forces could not have been set in motion, and - if set in motion - could not have continued successfully to result in the legal establishment of the State of Israel, we express our sincere hope that Abba Hillel Silver will agree to return to that position of leadership in which he can again lead in a renewed and successful offensive against those forces which still seek to weaken or destroy the State of Israel.

*A resolution I shall
introduce at a
general assembly
meeting in Tel Aviv
next Sunday*
S. S. H.

80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

CONFIDENTIAL

November 15, 1949

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

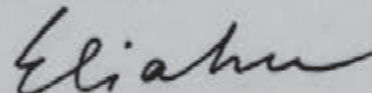
I believe that I sent you at the time a copy of a letter which I received from Frank Buxton containing a report of what happened during James McDonald's conversation with the Pope. If you will recall, Buxton stated in that letter that the Pope was far from being intransigent on the question of Jerusalem.

I wrote to McDonald, giving an extract from Buxton's letter, without saying who was the author of the letter, and adding this "innocent" question: "Would you care to comment on it?" I now received a letter from McDonald which says: "I should like to comment on the quotation in your letter of the 18th but it would be improper for me to do so. As you know, private audiences with the Pope are considered in the same category with those with the President. I can only add that I was on the whole encouraged by his attitude..."

In other words, he told me all I wanted to know, which seems to confirm Buxton's optimistic appraisal. This jives with the information from other sources and I thought that you would want to know about it.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Eliahu Ben-Horin

EBH:MB

November 21, 1949

Mr. Elisha Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, New York

My dear Friend:

Thank you for your letter of November 17th and for the earlier letters. I was very much interested in what our good friend, Mr. Taubman, had to say.

I shall be in New York for a few days beginning next Monday. I am stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. Please get in touch with me and we shall arrange to get together. I am interested to know what reply you received from Mr. Hull of the Middle East Journal.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

December 6, 1949

Dr. Abba Millel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

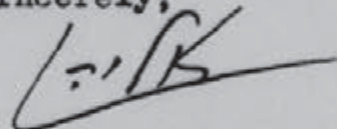
Dear Dr. Silver:

Ben Paul Brasley, a retired trial lawyer in Pittsburgh, and a very close friend of mine, whose letter to me I herewith enclose, is one of the finest men I have met in the States. By the way, last year, he made what was probably the largest single contribution in Pittsburgh to the U.J.A. -- \$50,000. In order to be able to make such a contribution, he sold some property, feeling that it was a great historic moment when everyone must do his utmost. I was particularly glad to read the passage which I underscored in red in his letter because when I saw him last year, during the height of the internal U.J.A. controversy, he came from Pittsburgh with quite a different conception of what was going on. After a long talk with him, he saw the light.

I would appreciate it very much if you would find it possible to autograph a book and have it sent directly to him. I attach the check covering the cost of the book and postage.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Eliahu Ben-Horin

EBH:MB
encl.

BEN PAUL BRASLEY
SUITE 412 FRICK BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA.

12/11/49

Dear Ben-Horin:

I hope that you and your
family - all - are well.

Enclosed is check for
\$3⁰⁰ to cover cost and postage for
copy of "Vision and Victory" by Rabbi
Abba Hillel Silver which I would
appreciate if you would have
him autograph when convenient.

I believe that were
it not for Rabbi Silver "Israel"
in our day, at least, may
not have been.

With regards to Mrs
Ben-Horin and the children

Sincerely
/Ch.

To Eliahu Ben-Horin
Jackson Heights
New York.

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN

80-09 35TH AVENUE

JACKSON HEIGHTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

December 6, 1949

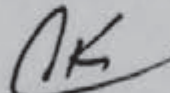
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

As promised, I herewith enclose my comments on the Alami article in the Middle East Journal which I am now circulating, together with copies of the exchange of correspondence between myself and the Editor of the Journal, to a considerable number of the members of the Middle East Institute. Let's see what reactions I shall get.

My very best to you.

Sincerely yours,



Eliahu Ben-Horin

EBH:MF

Encs.

ANALYTICAL COMMENTS ON "THE LESSON OF PALESTINE" BY MUSA ALAMI,
PUBLISHED IN THE OCTOBER 1949 ISSUE OF "THE MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL"

By Eliahu Ben-Horin

(Author of THE MIDDLE EAST: CROSSROADS OF HISTORY and contributor to Harper's,
Atlantic, American Mercury, Nation, and other national magazines)

FOREWORD

This memorandum is accompanied by copies of an exchange of letters between me and Mr. Harvey P. Hall, Editor of The Middle East Journal. In my letters to Mr. Hall, I state the reasons which brought me to compile this analysis of Mr. Alami's article. However, I feel that it will be helpful if, at the outset, I outline the basic premises of my criticism.

PREMISES OF CRITICISM

When I saw the title of Mr. Alami's article - "The Lesson of Palestine" - the first question which arose in my mind was: the lesson for whom? Obviously, the Arabs could learn one lesson from the Palestine War; the Jews would learn a different lesson from that war; and Americans might learn still a third lesson. Furthermore, different Arabs, Jews, Americans, British, etc. are apt to disagree radically on the essence and the meaning of the "Palestine Lesson" and prescribe contradictory remedies for the future.

All this does not mean that I question the right of any group or individual to evaluate the Palestine War according to their own understanding, but I do question the propriety of The Middle East Journal's sponsorship of Musa Alami's interpretation of events. That is if the Journal and the Institute behind it are truly American institutions and not agents of a very definite type of aggressive Arab nationalism.

It is not the publication of Mr. Alami's article that I take exception to. Even if the Middle East Institute were true to its declared program of furthering American interest in and knowledge of the Middle East in the spirit of impartiality and objectivity, there would be nothing improper in its publishing the

article - provided that it was made abundantly clear to the reader that the Editors do not themselves subscribe to the "lesson" learned by Mr. Alami.

It is not an accident, in my opinion, that the editorial "Note to the Reader" prefacing Mr. Alami's article is couched in such superlative terms, presenting Musa Alami as a great, idealistic, enlightened and courageous Arab leader, who - according to Mr. Hall's letter to me - "represents the thinking of a growing number of Arab intelligentsia". The note omits any mention of Mr. Alami's close association all through the years with the notorious Amin el Husseini, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem and Hitler's close collaborator; nor does it mention Alami's active role in the Gailani coup d'etat in Iraq in 1941 - at a desperately critical moment in World War II. Moreover - and most significantly - the very selection of Musa Alami as the spokesman of the Arab intelligentsia is all too characteristic of the thinking and of the basic orientation of the Middle East Institute.

One will look in vain in the pages of The Middle East Journal for the mention of Arab thinkers and statesmen like Dr. Taha Hussein, the outstanding liberal Egyptian philosopher; or Dr. Ahmad Z. Abushady, the well-known Arab poet and Egyptian scientist; or Sulamah Moussa, the great Christian writer of Egypt; or Alfred Naccache, the ex-President of Lebanon and a leading political commentator; or Kessrouan Lebki, the able Editor of L'Orient, Beirut's famous old newspaper. These are but representative of the men who are trying to spread enlightenment and democratic ideas in the Arab world, who are working against terrific odds and at great personal sacrifice for the betterment of the Middle East. But The Middle East Journal tends to ignore these true representatives of "the thinking of the Arab intelligentsia" in favor of Musa Alami... ..

This editorial approval goes all the way and seems to include even Mr. Alami's craving for an Arab war of revenge against Israel. This trend is clearer in another piece published in the same issue of The Middle East Journal. I refer to Cecil Hourani's review of Constantine Zurayk's book THE MEANING OF

THE DISASTER. Mr. Hourani gloats over the fact that both Zurayk and Alami, in their respective books on the Palestine War, call for a new round in the war against Israel which, they hope, will result in "pushing the Jews into the sea."

"THE LESSON OF PALESTINE"

I wish I could say with Mr. Hall (in his letter to me) that Musa Alami's article represents "an example of...searching self-criticism on the part of the Arabs..." Searching self-criticism would lead to conclusions of an altogether different nature. The Alami article is, in fact, a perfect illustration of what seems to be organic inability on the part of the Arab leadership for honest and critical thinking, let alone "searching self-criticism." The myriad misstatements of fact and misinterpretations in the Alami article bear this out.

"BRITAIN DISARMED THE ARABS, HELPED THE JEWS"

In ludicrous perversion of the truth, Mr. Alami writes about the British position in the Arab-Jewish conflict: "... Under the wings of the British Mandate Jewish terrorism hatched and grew, and was trained by British hands until it became an organized military force. During all this the British prevented us from arming, and shut our eyes to the arming of the Jews, until the time came when they were strong enough to stand on their own feet. Then the British withdrew and announced their neutrality."

This statement is so blatant a contradiction of the facts that a refutation is hardly necessary. It is enough to recall that in all the outbreaks of Arab rioting in Palestine - in 1920, 1921, 1929, 1936 - the chief slogan of the Arab mobs surging to attack Jewish quarters and Jewish settlements was "El Dowleh Ma'ana" (The Government is with us). The record of the British Administration in Palestine fully bears out the slogan. Members of the Jewish self-defense were always more severely prosecuted and punished by the Mandatory than the Arab attackers. The records of the Palestine courts are full to

overflowing with illustrations of this. It was not because of British help, but despite British connivance with the Arab pogromists, that the Jewish community in Palestine has survived repeated Arab attacks.

This is quite as true of the Arab-Israeli War of 1948. Fortunately, this war is still fresh in everybody's memory. It was the Arab States, not Israel, who received arms, ammunition and in some cases personnel from the British. It was the British-armed, British-supplied, British-financed and British-commanded Arab Legion of Transjordan that shelled Jerusalem. It was British planes that were used by Egypt to blitz Tel Aviv.

Here is what a former British official of the Mandatory Administration in Palestine writes about the siege of Jerusalem. Keith Scott Watson, who served first as Lecturer on Modern History in the University of Cairo and then as Publications Officer of the Palestine Government, in an article published in the June 1947 issue of The Fortnightly, a highly esteemed British magazine, says: ". . . The modern city (of Jerusalem) with its white apartment blocks and red-tiled villas was raked with high explosive shells from British 25 pounders fired by the Arab Legion."

There is just as little truth in Mr. Alami's repeated assertions that "we were unprepared.....while the Jews were fully prepared". This writer visited Palestine in March-April 1948, during the Arab-Jewish war, and then again, in December 1948, when the war was largely over. His observations on Israel and on the war were summed up in an article "From Palestine to Israel", which appeared in the May 1949 issue of Harper's. A reprint of this article is herewith enclosed, and the facts, personally ascertained and verified, quoted there certainly do not bear out Mr. Alami's contentions.

SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY

". . . Thus the British were the prime causers of the disaster, and on them lies its responsibility", writes Mr. Alami. The present writer can hardly be suspected of being a sworn advocate of the British. On the

contrary, for almost a quarter of a century, he has contributed his share to criticism of British policies in the Middle East - in books, articles and from the lecture platform. Nevertheless, he feels impelled to comment upon Mr. Alami's statement. For the shifting of responsibility implicit in it is highly characteristic of the Arab leadership.

In the days of the Ottoman Empire, the Arab leaders blamed the Turks for all their miseries. After World War I, it was the British, or the French, or the Italians, or the Jews who were allegedly responsible for all the ills of Arab life - but never the Arabs themselves. Now that Iraq has been independent for nearly two decades, I wonder who is to blame for all the misery, backwardness and inhuman degradation of the masses of its people. Still the British?...

Far from offering "self-searching analysis", Mr. Alami follows faithfully in the footsteps of the ruling cliques in Arabia, always willing to shift responsibility to foreign shoulders, and always afraid to face sober realities. After the first World War, the Arab leadership embarked on grandiose plans for Pan-Arabic expansion, though there was not yet even one Arab State worthy of the name. After the second World War, the same leaders eagerly stamped into the halls of the United Nations as representatives of six formally sovereign Arab nations, and bathed in the glory of international recognition. But in the two decades intervening, these leaders did virtually nothing for the development of their countries and for the betterment of their peoples, who continued to live in misery, squalor and illiteracy, sickness-ridden and downtrodden - no longer by the foreigner but by their own kings, pashas, beys, and effendis.

It is here that Mr. Alami should look for the source of Arab unpreparedness, and it is here - by contrast - that he would find the source of and explanation for Israeli strength.

TWO QUOTATIONS

To prove Jewish hostility to the Arabs, Alami tells the following story: "In the year 1920 a conversation took place between a Frenchman resident in Palestine and a Jew from one of the colonies. The Jew said, 'We have two enemies in Palestine - malaria and the Arabs. The cure for malaria is quinine; as for the Arabs, their cure is this -,' and he pointed to the rifle he was carrying."

As Mr. Alami names neither the Frenchman nor the Jew, we have no way of knowing whether such a conversation actually took place and if it did, how representative this Jew was of the feelings and opinions of Palestine Jewry. There is, moreover, a record of both statements and activities by the Jewish community in Palestine and the Zionist movement in the world which belie such an utterance by an individual Jew. Let me here quote once again from Keith Scott Watson's Fortnightly article. Writing not about 1920 but about 1948, Watson says: "... One rich young Arab, a member of the Mufti's family, told me over luncheon in Jaffa: 'You know I have no love for the Jews, but I am too civilized to want to see the butchery when our troops take Tel Aviv'..."

No comment is required.

ARABS AND JEWS IN WORLD WAR II

Mr. Alami has this to say about the respective attitudes of the Jews and the Arabs towards the Allied war effort in the second World War: "... When World War II broke out, the Jews volunteered in the British Army, and were encouraged to do so by their organizations for political, military and economic reasons, but primarily to give their youth military training on a wide scale."

And:

"... As a result of the attitude of the British toward them and because of their own feelings, the Arabs abstained from volunteering in the British Army."

For once, Mr. Alami's facts are correct, but that is more than can be said

for his interpretations.

Whether the Jews intended to profit by their military training or not, the fact remains that they went en masse into the armies of the democracies to fight the Nazi menace to themselves and to the free world. As a by-product of their participation in the war at Tobruk and at El Alamein, in Greece and in Italy, the Jews of Palestine did indeed learn military skills which later helped them in the war against the Arab invaders. But what about the Arabs? Did they abstain from fighting with the Allies only "as a result of the British attitude?" Where was Musa Alami himself in the war? Was not he, together with his leader and teacher, Amin el Husseini, in Hitler's camp? Was not he, together with the ex-Mufti, in Baghdad, plotting the downfall of the Allies, organizing the Gailani pro-Nazi revolt in Iraq? Were not the Arab rulers overwhelmingly on the side of the Axis, joyous over every Axis victory, intriguing with Axis agents and eager for the defeat of the democracies?

All this is simply and indisputably a matter of historic record and no amount of "interpretation" by Mr. Alami and his friends can possibly explain away the inglorious part played by the Arabs in World War II.

THE ARAB REFUGEES

On the question of the Arab refugees, Mr. Alami has a tale to tell which is straight out of the "Thousand and One Nights". From an Arab newspaper, Al-Hayat, in Beirut, he quotes a statement allegedly made in New York by Menahem Beigin, the former leader of the dissident Irgun Zevai Leumi in Palestine, which reads as follows: "In the month preceding the end of the Mandate, the Jewish Agency decided to undertake a difficult mission as a prelude to taking over the Arab cities before the evacuation of British forces and the dispersal of their Arab population. The Jewish Agency came to an agreement with us that we should execute these arrangements, while they would repudiate everything we did and pretend that we were dissident elements, as they used to do when we fought the British. So we struck hard and put terror into the hearts of the

Arabs. Thus we accomplished the expulsion of the Arab population from the areas assigned to the Jewish state."

The date and place of this legendary speech by Mr. Beigin is conveniently omitted, a fact which makes it difficult to verify the report of the Beirut newspaper. However, I happen to know Mr. Beigin personally and am ready to testify that whatever he may be, he is certainly not a complete idiot. Only an imbecile could have made a statement such as the one ascribed by the Arab newspaper to Mr. Beigin. If such a secret deal between the Jewish Agency and the Irgun had existed, Mr. Beigin would not have admitted it even under torture, let alone bragged about it in a public statement. Still, to make doubly sure, I made it my business to read carefully all the records of Mr. Beigin's speeches and statements in New York. Needless to say that I found nothing even remotely similar to this fairy tale. Indeed, I challenge Mr. Alami and The Middle East Journal - which seems to be willing and ready to publish any anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist slander without checking it - to produce any substantiation for this atrocity story.

As against Mr. Alami's explanation of the causes of the Arab flight from Palestine, let me quote a British eye-witness of the Arab exodus from Haifa, described by him in the London Economist (October 2, 1948). After mentioning that the Jewish authorities "urged all Arabs to remain in Haifa and guaranteed them protection and security" and that despite this "of the 62,000 Arabs who formerly lived in Haifa, not more than 4,000 or 6,000 remained," the British eye-witness goes on to state the causes of the flight:

"... Various factors influenced their decision to seek safety in flight. There is but little doubt that ^{by} far the most potent of these factors were the announcements made over the air by the Arab Higher Executive, urging all Arabs in Haifa to quit. The reason given was that upon the final withdrawal of the British the combined armies of the Arab States would invade Palestine and drive the Jews into the sea, and it was clearly intimated that those Arabs who remained

in Haifa and accepted Israeli protection would be regarded as renegades. At that time the Palestinian Arabs still had some confidence in the ability of the Arab League to implement the promises of its spokesmen."

SLEIGHT OF HAND

Only an extremely biased Editor would have let some of Mr. Alami's statements pass without questioning their veracity, or would have permitted Mr. Alami to throw together quotations and interpretations in such a manner that the uninitiated reader cannot know where one ends and the other begins. Here are a few examples of Mr. Alami's sleight of hand tricks:

1. On page 376, we find that "Colonel Jabotinsky led demobilized Jews in an attack on the Arabs during the uprising in Jerusalem on April 4, 1920". Mr. Jabotinsky was not a Colonel, but only a Lieutenant; he did not lead the Jews in an attack, but he tried to organize a Jewish self-defense in that first anti-Jewish pogrom in the Holy City organized by Mr. Alami's comrade and teacher, Amin el Hussein.
2. On page 387, Mr. Alami describes the plight of the Arab refugees. God knows that their suffering provides enough material for any writer without the need for exaggeration and slander. But not for Mr. Alami and The Middle East Journal. Mr. Alami actually writes about the refugees (women, I suppose) having been raped. Raped where and by whom, Mr. Alami and Mr. Hall?

Even the official Arab propaganda agencies have not sunk to this all-time low of rape accusations against the Israelis.

3. On pages 386-387, we read: "With the establishment of a Jewish foothold and base, the Arabs are faced with a new danger. The ambitions of the Jews are not limited to Palestine alone, but embrace other parts of the Arab world. In a message to his people last year, Mr. Ben-Gurion said: 'Prepare to achieve our final goal in the construction of the Jewish state, the gathering-in of the Jews of the world, and the fulfillment of scriptural promises.' The Zionist program dates back to the days of Herzl, and it is based on the

colonization of Palestine and the revival of the Jewish kingdom as it was in its golden age. Palestine will then become the base for exploiting all the East and for extending the economic interests of the Jews. In their definition, Palestine includes present-day Palestine, Transjordan, and large portions of Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt. They dream of 'a greater Jewish state between the Nile and the Euphrates.'"

There is nothing wrong with Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement. Nor can one question Mr. Alami's right to interpret the Zionist program in his own way, however wrong his interpretation may be. However, it is only as long as he marches under his own colors, stating things in his own name, that there is no objection. When we reach the place where Mr. Alami states that the Zionist dream is of "a greater Jewish state between the Nile and the Euphrates", the question arises as to Mr. Alami's source for this formulation of the Zionist dream. He gives no indication of the source, yet puts the phrase in quotation marks; one cannot help but conclude that this is done with the purpose of befuddling the reader into believing that the formulation is a quotation from either Herzl or Ben-Gurion, rather than a case of Alami quoting Alami.

LEBANON

Before we deal with Mr. Alami's general plan for Arab rejuvenation and reconstruction, we cannot omit mention of his treatment of one significant question - the future of the Lebanon.

Mr. Alami goes as far as to admit that "there are special circumstances in Lebanon which make it necessary for it to have a special position." He does not elucidate what those "special circumstances" are and what "special position" he would grant to Lebanon. But he does make very clear his belief that Lebanon must form an integral part of the Fertile Crescent, and that within the Fertile Crescent the internal ties must be stronger than they have ever been within the Arab League. In other words, the author advocates a stronger Pan-Arab grip upon the Lebanon than now exists.

The "special circumstances" to which Mr. Alami makes vague reference are, of course, the fact that the majority of Lebanon's population is Christian and that the traditional character of the country is Christian and oriented towards Western European culture.

Lebanon has always been regarded as the "National Home" of the Christians in the Near East. Even under the Turks, the Christian character of Lebanon was internationally guaranteed. It took no small measure of Great Power political machination to impose the present Fan-Islamic government of Riad as-Solh on Lebanon. The protesting Christians who still form the majority of the population have since been consistently discriminated against; the last elections to Parliament were completely fraudulent; civil liberties have virtually disappeared. The Maronites - that ancient Christian community which forms the predominant element in Lebanon's population - are fighting desperately both at home and in the lands to which they have emigrated to keep Lebanon from becoming an Arab State and to preserve its traditional Western culture.

One would look in vain in the pages of The Middle East Journal for any reflection of the agony of Lebanese Christians. Mr. Alami, for his part, neatly evades the issue and while suggesting an even closer tie between Lebanon and the Arab Lands, omits to mention the fact that the rulers of the Arab world believe an "Arab State" is necessarily a "Moslem State", entirely based on the Koran and the Koranic law.

The following quotation from a statement by the eminent theorist of Arab unity, Professor Ismail Mazhar of Cairo (in the April 1945 issue of the monthly Al Mukattaf) leaves no doubt on this score: ". . . Mohammedanism is a universal ideology . . . It is therefore both a church and a state. . . Mohammedanism shall remain that universal ideology which unites church and state. Therefore, if the Moslem Governments of today have been reluctantly compelled to imitate the spirit of modern constitutions inspired by European civilization, and if

they have been led to separate church and state, it should remain clear that such a separation should never go beyond certain formal steps, and that it affects the appearances and not the realities."

MR. ALAMI'S PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE

Inasmuch as Mr. Alami advocates modernization of the Arab states, speaks of internal reorganization to benefit the masses as well as the privileged classes, and acknowledges the rights of all Arabs to freedom and enjoyment of equal opportunities - anyone wishing to see progress and civilization penetrating into the Middle East will undoubtedly welcome this part of the article. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Alami employs many words here to say very little in concrete terms.

There is not a word in his program about land reform in the Middle East. What substance can there be in all this talk of modernization, freedom, social equality and all the rest of the high-sounding phrases in his article, if he does not have the vision or the courage to suggest the basic remedy for the basic illness of the Arab lands? Without a fundamental agrarian reform, there can be no modernization, no betterment of the Arab masses, no spread of education, no decrease in infant mortality, no prolongation of the short average span of life, no real political freedom and no equality in economic opportunity for the peoples of the Middle East.

As long as in Egypt, for instance (and this is more or less true of all the Arab lands), the King possesses one million out of five million acres of cultivable land; the Moslem Wakf owns half a million acres; twelve thousand aristocrats own two million, three hundred thousand acres; while three million Egyptian fellaheen own only one million, two hundred thousand acres (or one-third of an acre each); and seventeen million Egyptians possess not even one foot of land - as long as this situation is not radically changed, all talk of great reforms in the Arab lands will remain absolutely meaningless.

It is because of this pathetic lack of depth and sincerity in Mr. Alami's "self-searching analysis" that one is bound to feel extremely skeptical about the integrity and the objective value of his criticism of the past as well as of his program for the future. A genuine program for progress in the Arab lands will have to come from other men with other points of view, men who, one can be quite sure, have learned an altogether different lesson from the Palestine War.



ANALYTICAL COMMENTS ON "THE LESSON OF PALESTINE" BY MUSA ALAMI,
PUBLISHED IN THE OCTOBER 1949 ISSUE OF "THE MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL"

By Eliahu Ben-Horin

(Author of THE MIDDLE EAST: CROSSROADS OF HISTORY and contributor to Harper's,
Atlantic, American Mercury, Nation, and other national magazines)

FOREWORD

This memorandum is accompanied by copies of an exchange of letters between me and Mr. Harvey P. Hall, Editor of The Middle East Journal. In my letters to Mr. Hall, I state the reasons which brought me to compile this analysis of Mr. Alami's article. However, I feel that it will be helpful if, at the outset, I outline the basic premises of my criticism.

PREMISES OF CRITICISM

When I saw the title of Mr. Alami's article - "The Lesson of Palestine" - the first question which arose in my mind was: the lesson for whom? Obviously, the Arabs could learn one lesson from the Palestine War; the Jews would learn a different lesson from that war; and Americans might learn still a third lesson. Furthermore, different Arabs, Jews, Americans, British, etc. are apt to disagree radically on the essence and the meaning of the "Palestine Lesson" and prescribe contradictory remedies for the future.

All this does not mean that I question the right of any group or individual to evaluate the Palestine War according to their own understanding, but I do question the propriety of The Middle East Journal's sponsorship of Musa Alami's interpretation of events. That is if the Journal and the Institute behind it are truly American institutions and not agents of a very definite type of aggressive Arab nationalism.

It is not the publication of Mr. Alami's article that I take exception to. Even if the Middle East Institute were true to its declared program of furthering American interest in and knowledge of the Middle East in the spirit of impartiality and objectivity, there would be nothing improper in its publishing the

article - provided that it was made abundantly clear to the reader that the Editors do not themselves subscribe to the "lesson" learned by Mr. Alami.

It is not an accident, in my opinion, that the editorial "Note to the Reader" prefacing Mr. Alami's article is couched in such superlative terms, presenting Musa Alami as a great, idealistic, enlightened and courageous Arab leader, who - according to Mr. Hall's letter to me - "represents the thinking of a growing number of Arab intelligentsia". The note omits any mention of Mr. Alami's close association all through the years with the notorious Amin el Husseini, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem and Hitler's close collaborator; nor does it mention Alami's active role in the Gailani coup d'etat in Iraq in 1941 - at a desperately critical moment in World War II. Moreover - and most significantly - the very selection of Musa Alami as the spokesman of the Arab intelligentsia is all too characteristic of the thinking and of the basic orientation of the Middle East Institute.

One will look in vain in the pages of The Middle East Journal for the mention of Arab thinkers and statesmen like Dr. Taha Hussein, the outstanding liberal Egyptian philosopher; or Dr. Ahmad Z. Abushady, the well-known Arab poet and Egyptian scientist; or Sulamah Moussa, the great Christian writer of Egypt; or Alfred Naccache, the ex-President of Lebanon and a leading political commentator; or Kessrouan Lebki, the able Editor of L'Orient, Beirut's famous old newspaper. These are but representative of the men who are trying to spread enlightenment and democratic ideas in the Arab world, who are working against terrific odds and at great personal sacrifice for the betterment of the Middle East. But The Middle East Journal tends to ignore these true representatives of "the thinking of the Arab intelligentsia" in favor of Musa Alami... ..

This editorial approval goes all the way and seems to include even Mr. Alami's craving for an Arab war of revenge against Israel. This trend is clearer in another piece published in the same issue of The Middle East Journal. I refer to Cecil Hourani's review of Constantine Zurayk's book THE MEANING OF

THE DISASTER. Mr. Hourani gloats over the fact that both Zurayk and Alami, in their respective books on the Palestine War, call for a new round in the war against Israel which, they hope, will result in "pushing the Jews into the sea."

"THE LESSON OF PALESTINE"

I wish I could say with Mr. Hall (in his letter to me) that Musa Alami's article represents "an example of...searching self-criticism on the part of the Arabs..." Searching self-criticism would lead to conclusions of an altogether different nature. The Alami article is, in fact, a perfect illustration of what seems to be organic inability on the part of the Arab leadership for honest and critical thinking, let alone "searching self-criticism." The myriad misstatements of fact and misinterpretations in the Alami article bear this out.

"BRITAIN DISARMED THE ARABS, HELPED THE JEWS"

In ludicrous perversion of the truth, Mr. Alami writes about the British position in the Arab-Jewish conflict: "... Under the wings of the British Mandate Jewish terrorism hatched and grew, and was trained by British hands until it became an organized military force. During all this the British prevented us from arming, and shut our eyes to the arming of the Jews, until the time came when they were strong enough to stand on their own feet. Then the British withdrew and announced their neutrality."

This statement is so blatant a contradiction of the facts that a refutation is hardly necessary. It is enough to recall that in all the outbreaks of Arab rioting in Palestine - in 1920, 1921, 1929, 1936 - the chief slogan of the Arab mobs surging to attack Jewish quarters and Jewish settlements was "El Dowleh Ma'ana" (The Government is with us). The record of the British Administration in Palestine fully bears out the slogan. Members of the Jewish self-defense were always more severely prosecuted and punished by the Mandatory than the Arab attackers. The records of the Palestine courts are full to

overflowing with illustrations of this. It was not because of British help, but despite British connivance with the Arab pogromists, that the Jewish community in Palestine has survived repeated Arab attacks.

This is quite as true of the Arab-Israeli War of 1948. Fortunately, this war is still fresh in everybody's memory. It was the Arab States, not Israel, who received arms, ammunition and in some cases personnel from the British. It was the British-armed, British-supplied, British-financed and British-commanded Arab Legion of Transjordan that shelled Jerusalem. It was British planes that were used by Egypt to blitz Tel Aviv.

Here is what a former British official of the Mandatory Administration in Palestine writes about the siege of Jerusalem. Keith Scott Watson, who served first as Lecturer on Modern History in the University of Cairo and then as Publications Officer of the Palestine Government, in an article published in the June 1947 issue of The Fortnightly, a highly esteemed British magazine, says: "... The modern city (of Jerusalem) with its white apartment blocks and red-tiled villas was raked with high explosive shells from British 25 pounders fired by the Arab Legion."

There is just as little truth in Mr. Alami's repeated assertions that "we were unprepared.....while the Jews were fully prepared". This writer visited Palestine in March-April 1948, during the Arab-Jewish war, and then again, in December 1948, when the war was largely over. His observations on Israel and on the war were summed up in an article "From Palestine to Israel", which appeared in the May 1949 issue of Harper's. A reprint of this article is herewith enclosed, and the facts, personally ascertained and verified, quoted there certainly do not bear out Mr. Alami's contentions.

SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY

"... Thus the British were the prime causers of the disaster, and on them lies its responsibility", writes Mr. Alami. The present writer can hardly be suspected of being a sworn advocate of the British. On the

contrary, for almost a quarter of a century, he has contributed his share to criticism of British policies in the Middle East - in books, articles and from the lecture platform. Nevertheless, he feels impelled to comment upon Mr. Alami's statement. For the shifting of responsibility implicit in it is highly characteristic of the Arab leadership.

In the days of the Ottoman Empire, the Arab leaders blamed the Turks for all their miseries. After World War I, it was the British, or the French, or the Italians, or the Jews who were allegedly responsible for all the ills of Arab life - but never the Arabs themselves. Now that Iraq has been independent for nearly two decades, I wonder who is to blame for all the misery, backwardness and inhuman degradation of the masses of its people. Still the British?...

Far from offering "self-searching analysis", Mr. Alami follows faithfully in the footsteps of the ruling cliques in Arabia, always willing to shift responsibility to foreign shoulders, and always afraid to face sober realities. After the first World War, the Arab leadership embarked on grandiose plans for Pan-Arabic expansion, though there was not yet even one Arab State worthy of the name. After the second World War, the same leaders eagerly stamped into the halls of the United Nations as representatives of six formally sovereign Arab nations, and bathed in the glory of international recognition. But in the two decades intervening, these leaders did virtually nothing for the development of their countries and for the betterment of their peoples, who continued to live in misery, squalor and illiteracy, sickness-ridden and downtrodden - no longer by the foreigner but by their own kings, pashas, beys, and effendis.

It is here that Mr. Alami should look for the source of Arab unpreparedness, and it is here - by contrast - that he would find the source of and explanation for Israeli strength.

TWO QUOTATIONS

To prove Jewish hostility to the Arabs, Alami tells the following story: "In the year 1920 a conversation took place between a Frenchman resident in Palestine and a Jew from one of the colonies. The Jew said, 'We have two enemies in Palestine - malaria and the Arabs. The cure for malaria is quinine; as for the Arabs, their cure is this -,' and he pointed to the rifle he was carrying."

As Mr. Alami names neither the Frenchman nor the Jew, we have no way of knowing whether such a conversation actually took place and if it did, how representative this Jew was of the feelings and opinions of Palestine Jewry. There is, moreover, a record of both statements and activities by the Jewish community in Palestine and the Zionist movement in the world which belie such an utterance by an individual Jew. Let me here quote once again from Keith Scott Watson's Fortnightly article. Writing not about 1920 but about 1948, Watson says: "... One rich young Arab, a member of the Mufti's family, told me over luncheon in Jaffa: 'You know I have no love for the Jews, but I am too civilized to want to see the butchery when our troops take Tel Aviv'..."

No comment is required.

ARABS AND JEWS IN WORLD WAR II

Mr. Alami has this to say about the respective attitudes of the Jews and the Arabs towards the Allied war effort in the second World War: "... When World War II broke out, the Jews volunteered in the British Army, and were encouraged to do so by their organizations for political, military and economic reasons, but primarily to give their youth military training on a wide scale."

And:

"... As a result of the attitude of the British toward them and because of their own feelings, the Arabs abstained from volunteering in the British Army."

For once, Mr. Alami's facts are correct, but that is more than can be said

for his interpretations.

Whether the Jews intended to profit by their military training or not, the fact remains that they went en masse into the armies of the democracies to fight the Nazi menace to themselves and to the free world. As a by-product of their participation in the war at Tobruk and at El Alamein, in Greece and in Italy, the Jews of Palestine did indeed learn military skills which later helped them in the war against the Arab invaders. But what about the Arabs? Did they abstain from fighting with the Allies only "as a result of the British attitude?" Where was Musa Alami himself in the war? Was not he, together with his leader and teacher, Amin el Husseini, in Hitler's camp? Was not he, together with the ex-Mufti, in Baghdad, plotting the downfall of the Allies, organizing the Gailani pro-Nazi revolt in Iraq? Were not the Arab rulers overwhelmingly on the side of the Axis, joyous over every Axis victory, intriguing with Axis agents and eager for the defeat of the democracies?

All this is simply and indisputably a matter of historic record and no amount of "interpretation" by Mr. Alami and his friends can possibly explain away the inglorious part played by the Arabs in World War II.

THE ARAB REFUGEES

On the question of the Arab refugees, Mr. Alami has a tale to tell which is straight out of the "Thousand and One Nights". From an Arab newspaper, Al-Hayat, in Beirut, he quotes a statement allegedly made in New York by Menahem Beigin, the former leader of the dissident Irgun Zevai Leumi in Palestine, which reads as follows: "In the month preceding the end of the Mandate, the Jewish Agency decided to undertake a difficult mission as a prelude to taking over the Arab cities before the evacuation of British forces and the dispersal of their Arab population. The Jewish Agency came to an agreement with us that we should execute these arrangements, while they would repudiate everything we did and pretend that we were dissident elements, as they used to do when we fought the British. So we struck hard and put terror into the hearts of the

Arabs. Thus we accomplished the expulsion of the Arab population from the areas assigned to the Jewish state."

The date and place of this legendary speech by Mr. Beigin is conveniently omitted, a fact which makes it difficult to verify the report of the Beirut newspaper. However, I happen to know Mr. Beigin personally and am ready to testify that whatever he may be, he is certainly not a complete idiot. Only an imbecile could have made a statement such as the one ascribed by the Arab newspaper to Mr. Beigin. If such a secret deal between the Jewish Agency and the Irgun had existed, Mr. Beigin would not have admitted it even under torture, let alone bragged about it in a public statement. Still, to make doubly sure, I made it my business to read carefully all the records of Mr. Beigin's speeches and statements in New York. Needless to say that I found nothing even remotely similar to this fairy tale. Indeed, I challenge Mr. Alami and The Middle East Journal - which seems to be willing and ready to publish any anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist slander without checking it - to produce any substantiation for this atrocity story.

As against Mr. Alami's explanation of the causes of the Arab flight from Palestine, let me quote a British eye-witness of the Arab exodus from Haifa, described by him in the London Economist (October 2, 1948). After mentioning that the Jewish authorities "urged all Arabs to remain in Haifa and guaranteed them protection and security" and that despite this "of the 62,000 Arabs who formerly lived in Haifa, not more than 4,000 or 6,000 remained," the British eye-witness goes on to state the causes of the flight:

"... Various factors influenced their decision to seek safety in flight. There is but little doubt that ^{by} far the most potent of these factors were the announcements made over the air by the Arab Higher Executive, urging all Arabs in Haifa to quit. The reason given was that upon the final withdrawal of the British the combined armies of the Arab States would invade Palestine and drive the Jews into the sea, and it was clearly intimated that those Arabs who remained

in Haifa and accepted Israeli protection would be regarded as renegades. At that time the Palestinian Arabs still had some confidence in the ability of the Arab League to implement the promises of its spokesmen."

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colonization of Palestine and the revival of the Jewish kingdom as it was in its golden age. Palestine will then become the base for exploiting all the East and for extending the economic interests of the Jews. In their definition, Palestine includes present-day Palestine, Transjordan, and large portions of Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt. They dream of 'a greater Jewish state between the Nile and the Euphrates.'"

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Lebanon has always been regarded as the "National Home" of the Christians in the Near East. Even under the Turks, the Christian character of Lebanon was internationally guaranteed. It took no small measure of Great Power political machination to impose the present Fan-Islamic government of Riad as-Solh on Lebanon. The protesting Christians who still form the majority of the population have since been consistently discriminated against; the last elections to Parliament were completely fraudulent; civil liberties have virtually disappeared. The Maronites - that ancient Christian community which forms the predominant element in Lebanon's population - are fighting desperately both at home and in the lands to which they have emigrated to keep Lebanon from becoming an Arab State and to preserve its traditional Western culture.

One would look in vain in the pages of The Middle East Journal for any reflection of the agony of Lebanese Christians. Mr. Alami, for his part, neatly evades the issue and while suggesting an even closer tie between Lebanon and the Arab Lands, omits to mention the fact that the rulers of the Arab world believe an "Arab State" is necessarily a "Moslem State", entirely based on the Koran and the Koranic law.

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MR. ALAMI'S PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE

Inasmuch as Mr. Alami advocates modernization of the Arab states, speaks of internal reorganization to benefit the masses as well as the privileged classes, and acknowledges the rights of all Arabs to freedom and enjoyment of equal opportunities - anyone wishing to see progress and civilization penetrating into the Middle East will undoubtedly welcome this part of the article. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Alami employs many words here to say very little in concrete terms.

There is not a word in his program about land reform in the Middle East. What substance can there be in all this talk of modernization, freedom, social equality and all the rest of the high-sounding phrases in his article, if he does not have the vision or the courage to suggest the basic remedy for the basic illness of the Arab lands? Without a fundamental agrarian reform, there can be no modernization, no betterment of the Arab masses, no spread of education, no decrease in infant mortality, no prolongation of the short average span of life, no real political freedom and no equality in economic opportunity for the peoples of the Middle East.

As long as in Egypt, for instance (and this is more or less true of all the Arab lands), the King possesses one million out of five million acres of cultivable land; the Moslem Wakf owns half a million acres; twelve thousand aristocrats own two million, three hundred thousand acres; while three million Egyptian fellaheen own only one million, two hundred thousand acres (or one-third of an acre each); and seventeen million Egyptians possess not even one foot of land - as long as this situation is not radically changed, all talk of great reforms in the Arab lands will remain absolutely meaningless.

It is because of this pathetic lack of depth and sincerity in Mr. Alami's "self-searching analysis" that one is bound to feel extremely skeptical about the integrity and the objective value of his criticism of the past as well as of his program for the future. A genuine program for progress in the Arab lands will have to come from other men with other points of view, men who, one can be quite sure, have learned an altogether different lesson from the Palestine War.



ELIAHU BEN-HORIN
80-09 35 Avenue
Jackson Heights, N. Y.

New York, December 23, 1949

THE MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL AND "THE LESSON OF PALESTINE"

First Summary of Replies to My Exchange of
Letters with The Editor and My Comments on
The Alami Article

Introductory Note

Copies of my exchange of letters with Mr. Harvey P. Hall, Editor of The Middle East Journal, and of my analytical comments on "The Lesson of Palestine" were sent to about 150 members of the Middle East Institute and to about one hundred non-members - people active in public life who are either interested in the Middle East or in American foreign policy in general.

In the very short time that has elapsed since the material was mailed, I have received about forty letters, some of which seem to me to be extremely interesting. As I have not asked the permission of my correspondents to quote them by name, I will describe each of them as closely as possible without revealing their identities. If more letters are received, a second Summary will be prepared and circulated in due time.

Agrees With Mr. Hall

A Washington member of the Institute writes: "...I am, naturally, just as much interested in your ideas as in those of Musa Alami.... Since you express some interest in my 'reactions', I shall add that I see no reason for substantial departure from the ideas laid down in Mr. Hall's letter of November 18."

The "Scholarly" Approach

A Professor in a well-known University formulates his position as follows: "...I would remind you that your position is incorrect from three points of view. You appeal to American scholars to take a partisan position in a purely scholarly matter. You appeal to American humanity to take sides against a peaceful and defenseless people driven from their homes by an invader. You appeal to American nationals to take a stand in the concerns of a foreign government. As an American scholar, humanitarian, and National, I can naturally follow you in none of these attitudes."

As Seen By A Member Of The Board

One of the members of the Editorial Board of the Journal writes: "...I want to say, first of all, that I am not in agreement with most of the views expressed by Musa Alami on Arab-Jewish relations. Emotional and vitriolic as it was, however, it was interesting to me as a document which provided some insight into the thinking of an educated Arab leader. It was published in the Journal as a document which was thought to be of interest to students of Middle Eastern Affairs and certainly not as an expression of the position of the Middle East Journal. If I thought for one minute that Alami's views represented the position of the Journal, I should resign from the Advisory Board immediately.

"I strongly resent your accusation that the Middle East Journal is an Arab propaganda agency or that the editor is under the domination of the oil interests. As an independent scholar and as a sincere friend of the Jewish people it would be impossible for me to be associated with the Journal if your allegations were correct. I personally would welcome a good scholarly article as opposed to an answer to the documentary piece by Alami which would analyze the problem of Palestine from the Jewish point of view, but naturally the editor cannot undertake to commit himself to publish any manuscript."

A Southern Professor Sees Differently

A Professor of a Southern University and a member of the Institute seems to entertain none of the doubts of the above member of the Editorial Board, and he states it very clearly: "...I wish to thank you for sending me your encouraging attempt to straighten out Mr. Hall and his Middle East Journal. I agree entirely with your criticism of the Alami article, the first part of which had no place in the Journal. Its manifest inaccuracies were intolerable in a supposedly scientific publication. Considering the backing of the Middle Eastern Institute it is understandable that it would be oriented but it was foolish to have played up so blatantly a partisan effort. Other articles in the past have been a bit more restrained.

"...It was high time that some one called Mr. Hall in his position and you did it extremely well. I hope that your effort will have some beneficial effect."

A Dispassionate Observer

A high official of the Government in Washington, known for his fairness and dispassionate approach to things: "...While I doubt whether the Editorial Board is influenced by improper motives, you nonetheless bring out salient facts that indicate that the periodical lacks the objectivity and perspective that it purports to have."

Severed Their Association With The Institute

A Professor of History writes: "...Frankly, I, too, began to sense that contrary to the statements therein, the general attitude of the editorial staff was not 'unbiased', especially after reading Kermit Roosevelt's article on Palestine, and not finding expression, in the periodical, to an opposing or even neutral point of view. I did not send my ten dollars annual dues last year..."

A Middle East scholar in New England writes: "...By now, it is quite obvious what the Middle East Institute is and what it stands for. When the Institute was founded, I became a member, but after becoming aware of its biased policies, I stopped paying membership dues last year."

A New York Professor writes: "...I stopped subscribing to the Journal when I began to notice its editorial policy, which was not obvious at its start. I am very glad that you took the time and energy to refute the allegations of the Alami article which appear to be entirely unfounded. Your straightforward and able presentation is bound to make an impression on fair-minded persons."

Approval

A member of the Institute writes: "...I was extremely perturbed and depressed when I read this article and was therefore most happy that you took the bull by the horns and did such a wonderful job in this connection."

The Pro-Arabs' Emotional Attitude

An author of note, who recently visited the Middle East, thanks me for sending him the material, and says: "It was extremely informative and naturally I saw your point and agreed with it. It seems to me that in the Arab attitude in general, and the reflection of that attitude in those Americans and British who either single out the Arab cause or find themselves economically allied with it, you are treating an emotional rather than a reasonable attitude."

"A Deplorable Error"

This comes from another author, associated with one of the leading national magazines: "...I have read with the greatest interest the material.... As you know, I make no pretense of being an expert on the Middle East.... Nonetheless, the analytical comments seem to deal with the self-evident; and on the strength of them I cannot help agreeing that the publication of the Musa Alami article was, to say the least, a deplorable error on the part of The Middle East Journal."

"Neither Objective Nor Impartial"

An outstanding scholar and writer, and a friend of the Institute and of some of its heads: "...I have read Alami's article in The Middle East Journal. Of course, it's both poor and scurrilous. I agree with you also that the introduction is equal to sponsorship. Your answer to the article seems to me excellent and your exchange of letters with Mr. Hall would seem to prove what you assert that the Journal is neither objective nor impartial."

Find My Criticism Too Mild

Two of my correspondents - neither of them Jewish, by the way - find my criticism of the Alami article and of the Journal far too mild. One of them, a journalist and Editor of standing with first-hand knowledge of the Middle East, puts his criticism in these words: "...The Musa Alami article seems worse to me than it does to you. Both of us agree with him, of course, that Arab nations as a whole are backward, corrupt, non-democratic, feudal and most oppressive. But his underlying theme is that Israel must be annihilated. He appears to believe that extermination of Israel is a condition precedent to progress in

what he calls 'the Arab nation'. Even George Antonius is a milksop in comparison with Musa Alami. Perhaps, as you say, the editors were justified in publishing the article, but I doubt it. Certainly, they were egregiously wrong in giving the article their official blessing. I am afraid that I'd be more severe than you are in a reply to this malicious diatribe."

The other gentleman is a scholar who heads an important educational institution. He wrote me twice. His first letter was written before he read the Alami article, when he said: "...Of course, there have been floods of outgivings from Arab and American pro-Arab sources, which have the character your account attributes to Alami's article. A particular brand of cultured mendacity inhabits these outpourings."

And then, in his second letter: "...I have carefully read the Alami article, also the review by Hourani of Zurayk's book. Also, of course, the 'Note to the Reader'. I think your document upon the Alami article and the editorial note is quite an understatement. Alami's article is rather naked fascism; The Middle East Journal cannot honestly believe it a good or true article. It is not even an informative article. It's hard not to assume venal motivation in the Editors."

The Appraisal Of A Moslem Writer

An Egyptian scholar, a Mohammedan, of great renown in the Arab world, has the following to say: "...The demonstration in The Middle East Journal is obviously a purely political one which serves no good purpose. As a contrast, the activities of the 'American Council of Learned Societies' (a member of the International Union of Academies) in Washington, D. C. commend themselves. They are entirely factual, scientific and humanistic, and in a way contradict the harmful political and emotional assumptions by Musa Alami which are merely fomenting fresh troubles instead of remedying old ones.

"From a literary point of view, Musa Alami's book lacks both originality and statesmanship. Its plagiarism is evidenced in two ways: 1) by imitating the courageous self-criticism advanced by Constantine Zurayk in his remarkable book, 'The Meaning of Disaster', and 2) by copying the reform programs of genuine liberals, particularly in Egypt.

"From a political point of view, Musa Alami is merely shifting responsibilities right and left, in order to escape the verdict that he was for years one of the people behind the scene who influenced the Arab Higher Committee and indirectly the League of Arab States. Where was his program and activities for reform during those years in which he was interested in futile and worthless propaganda abroad? The interference of this gentleman and his associates in the work of the League of the Arab States and the pressure which they exerted were well known. In 1947 my friend Azzam Pacha complained to me bitterly in New York of such interference, pressure and attempts at misdirection. The Arab Higher Committee and such men as Musa Alami cannot escape their heavy share of responsibility in the Palestine war and debacle.

"For a renaissance in the Middle East, genuine liberals of unimpeachable past, and not political opportunists, are needed.

"Musa Alami has a full quota of reflections on those who will not contribute to his fantastic Arab Empire. As a humanist of Egyptian origin, I have only to say that I shall never support such a political union under conditions which will fetter Egypt, nay pull her backward for many generations.

I am not a supporter of a modern anti-Jewish crusade in the Middle East. Much of the blame directed at the Jew is merited by the Arabs themselves. For instance, the Arab exodus from Palestine had nothing whatever to do with Jewish pressure, but was entirely the outcome of the short-sightedness of the Arab leaders. In this connection, the editorial of the New York As-Sayeh for December 15, 1949 will bear witness.

"...A perusal of the chapter in my book.....will show the reasons for my consistent desire to realize genuine cooperation and friendship between Arabs and Jews. Similarly, I advocated cooperation and friendship between Arabs and Turks. Peace and prosperity in the Middle East still depend on the realization of such cooperation and friendship. I am still hopeful that Israeli and Arab liberals will still be able to find a formula amongst themselves for retrieving the situation, without resort to the muddling intervention of any power or organization. A far-sighted long range policy is obviously needed, otherwise peace in the Middle East will remain just wishful thinking."

A Voice From The Lebanon

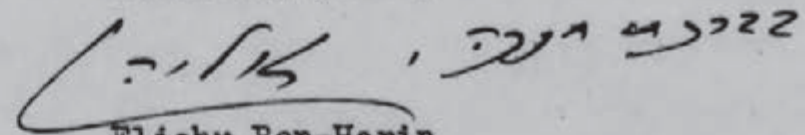
One of the foremost Christian leaders of the Lebanese emigrants in the United States writes as follows: "I wish to thank you and congratulate you on your wonderful 'Analytical Comments' on 'The Lesson of Palestine'. I read it and I wish to read it again, and I hope to see it published in Arabic."

In Conclusion

The letters here quoted have been culled from the rather extensive correspondence I have thus far received from members and non-members of the Middle East Institute. I have conscientiously selected the most illuminating letters regardless of whether their point of view is favorable or unfavorable to mine. I have quoted these letters as fully as possible to avoid any misinterpretations or distortion of their meaning.

This first summary has been prepared in the belief that it may be of interest to all those who are genuinely concerned with the Middle East and everything that pertains to it.

Sincerely yours,


Eliahu Ben-Horin

EBH:LB

Copy

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN
80-09 35 Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, N. Y.
Illinois 7-4695

November 11, 1949

Mr. Harvey P. Hall, Editor
The Middle East Journal
1830 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hall:

Ever since I became a member of the Middle East Institute, I have been progressively disillusioned as to its character, the forces behind it and the spirit of the people at the head of it. It has become increasingly clear to me that your Institute, financed as it is by certain oil companies with interests in the Arab lands, and conducted as it is by a group of people who time and again have backed reaction and backwardness in the Middle East, is bound to be biased and partial on every controversial issue which may arise in an area where controversies are so abundant.

Since I had no illusions, none could be shattered by your publishing Musa Alami's article, "The Lesson of Palestine", in the last issue of The Middle East Journal. I refer not only to the fact that you published this digest of Alami's book and devoted thirty-two pages of the issue to it, but also to your editorial note. In this page-long panegyric on Mr. Alami, in which the less glorious chapter of the author's life is carefully omitted, you did not have the decency to put in a word of reservation or editorial disassociation from any of the many falsities, misrepresentations and misinterpretations in Alami's article.

It is your editorial note that has made me write you this letter. In the past, you made an effort - not a very effective one, I admit - to keep up appearances of impartiality. Now, you seem to have decided to discard your mask of impartiality and your claim to being an American institution interested in research, study and development of the Middle East. Instead, you appear under your true colors: an Arab propaganda agency.

Before drawing conclusions for myself from this development and before communicating these conclusions to the membership of the Institute - in the confident hope that I shall find a number of others who will feel the same way about your organization - I wish to ask you the following question: would you be prepared to publish in the next issue of the Journal an article containing a different assessment of "The Lesson of Palestine"?

The falsities and scandalous misrepresentations of Mr. Alami can be countered only if the same amount of space is allotted to the reply, namely up to thirty-two pages, and if the reply, too, is made the lead article. Its contents should not be made subject to "censorship", and its appearance in the forthcoming issue should be announced in the Institute Newsletters which appear in the meantime.

I shall await an early reply to my question.

Faithfully yours,

EBH:EF

Eliahu Ben-Horin

Copy

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN
80-09 35 Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, N. Y.
Illinois 7-4695

November 25, 1949

Mr. Harvey P. Hall, Editor
The Middle East Journal
1906 Florida Avenue, N.W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hall:

In your lengthy letter of November 18, the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge, you speak of many things, but you practically leave unanswered all the points raised in my letter of November 11. Diplomats are alleged to use words in order not to say anything, or in order to avoid the discussion of a given subject, but it is a new practice in the journalistic milieu.

Allow me to refresh your memory as to the specific charges clearly set down in my previous letter:

1. I accused your Institute and Journal of being the instrument of certain oil groups and other vested interests in the Middle East, orientated on the reactionary and backward cliques in that area and therefore badly biased in their approach to Middle East problems.
2. I accused you of devoting a considerable portion of your last issue to an article full of falsities and perversions of the historic truth with regard to the Arab-Israeli War.
3. I charged you with the lack of decency for not having disassociated yourself in any form from the many misstatements in the Alami article.
4. I remonstrated against your editorial "panegyric" on Mr. Alami, pointing to the fact that you omitted from this glorified biographical sketch the unsavory chapter in his life (his close association with the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem and his active participation in the organization of Rashid Gailani's pro-Nazi revolt in Iraq in 1941).
5. Finally, in order to test your objectivity and impartiality, which you continue to claim for yourselves, I asked you a question: whether you would be willing to publish in the next issue of the Journal an article containing "a different assessment" of "The Lesson of Palestine". I did not ask for "a reply to Mr. Alami", as you put it in your letter, but for "a different assessment" in the interests of the historic truth and for the edification of your readers.

Here is a fair summary of what I got from you in reply:

- a. An explanation that the readers of The Middle East Journal are interested in reading about the Middle East. (This, you must agree, is a truly revealing statement as to the "unexpected" interests of your readers);
- b. That your Editorial Board has passed on Alami's article. (An equally astonishing revelation as to your editorial practices);
- c. Further praise for Alami's article which, in your judgment, "represents the thinking of the Arab intelligentsia" (But you refuse to publish a different evaluation of the thinking of the "Arab intelligentsia" of the premises on which this thinking is based, and indeed of who could rightly claim to be the spokesmen of that "intelligentsia" - whether it is Musa Alami and his friends from among Amin el-Husseini's lieutenants and disciples, or men like Dr. A. Zaky Abushady, and others among the progressive-thinking people in the Arab-speaking world).
- d. That "the Journal cannot be expected to present all sides of a controversial question", and you therefore refuse to commit yourself to the publication of another article on the subject.

Not being a diplomat but a writer, I do not mind telling you frankly that your reply was more than I expected. After writing my "intemperate letter" of November 11, in which I did not mince words in characterizing your entire set-up I expected a curt note from you rejecting my accusations and leaving me to draw whatever conclusions I wished. You did not have to write a letter one and one-half pages long to say nothing. Indeed, your volubility goes to show how uncertain you are of your position, and how indefensible that position is on both political and ethical grounds.

As far as I am concerned, this concludes our correspondence unless you and your Editorial Board suddenly decide to change your views and accept a different article, as suggested in my original letter - a thing which, frankly, I do not expect to occur.

You write that you are circulating our exchange of letters to the members of your Editorial Board. I will do better than that. I will try to reach as many members of the Middle East Institute as I possibly can, and I will supply them not only with copies of our exchange of letters but also with a factual analysis and comments on Musa Alami's article.

Very truly yours,

EBH:LB

Eliahu Ben-Horin

(COPY)

THE MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL
A Publication of
The Middle East Institute
1906 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Harvey P. Hall, Editor

November 18, 1949

Mr. Elishu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Ben-Horin:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 11 regarding the publication, in the October 1949 issue of THE MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, of a translation and partial condensation of Musa Alami's The Lesson of Palestine, together with a Note to the Reader on the author.

Your flat statement that in view of the publication of this article the Middle East Institute now appears under its true colors as "an Arab propaganda agency," makes any rational discussion of the subject most difficult. Nevertheless, in spite of the intemperance of your letter, I should like to take this occasion to state very briefly the JOURNAL's reasons for publishing this article.

The whole area of the Middle East, with all its peoples, is of interest and concern to our readers. The JOURNAL considers that one of its aims should be to present points of view which are significant to an understanding of what is going on in the area, and which have not been made readily available to the American public. As to the particular case of the Alami article, the Editorial Board decided that its publication would be valuable since it represents the thinking of a growing number of Arab intelligentsia, particularly in regard to their own governments. Examples of such searching self-criticism on the part of Arabs have rarely reached American readers, yet are important to an understanding of the currents of thought in the Arab world.

The JOURNAL cannot be expected to present all sides of a controversial question. This is a physical impossibility, and if attempted would lead to furthering controversies as such or to becoming a medium for airing them. Each contribution is judged individually on the basis of what it offers to a broadening of American understanding. When an article on a controversial subject is published, the author's point of view is made evident in the author's note and we leave it up to readers' intelligence to take that into account. No journal worthy of acceptance by world-conscious Americans would ever publish articles on the basis of their propaganda value; nor does the publication of an article in the JOURNAL indicate that it or the Institute supports that, or any, point of view.

It is consequently impossible for the JOURNAL to accede to your demand that it publish, with equal prominence, a "reply" to the Musa Alami article in its next issue. While the JOURNAL is glad to receive contributions for consideration

from any quarter, on no condition does it commit itself in advance to the publication of a manuscript before the text is received; nor can it surrender its right to select and control what it does or does not publish. Surrender of this freedom, particularly in the face of the type of pressure explicit in your letter, would be entirely contrary to the spirit of a free press.

I am circulating copies of both your letter and my reply to the members of the JOURNAL's Board of Advisory Editors for their information.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey P. Hall
Editor



EBH letterhead

November 11, 1949

Mr. Harvey P. Hall, Editor
Middle East Journal
1830 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hall:

Ever since I became a member of the Middle East Institute, I have been progressively disillusioned as to its character, the forces behind it and the spirit of the people at the head of it. It has become increasingly clear to me that your Institute, financed as it is by certain oil companies with interests in the Arab lands, and conducted as it is by a group of people who time and again have backed reaction and backwardness in the Middle East, is bound to be biased and partial on every controversial issue which may arise in an area where controversies are so abundant.

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I shall await an early reply to my question.

Faithfully yours,

EBH:EF

Eliahu Ben-Horin

MEMORANDUM

To

Louis Lipsky

Date

December 37, 1949

From

Misha Ben-Horin

CONFIDENTIAL

During the Christmas weekend, I had lunch and a long talk with Jacob Herzog, the son of Chief Rabbi Herzog, and director of the Christian Minorities in the Israeli Ministry of Religions. For the last four months, Herzog has been attached to the Israeli Foreign Ministry working on the Jerusalem issue.

Herzog gave me a piece of confidential information which I feel you should know. On his way to the United States, he spent a fortnight in Rome, conducting negotiations in the Vatican on Jerusalem. While the Vatican was not prepared to negotiate a settlement before the UN vote, he said that they were virtually certain of the defeat of their position in the UN, and discussed with him various steps leading towards an Israeli-Catholic understanding after the rejection of the internationalization resolution by the General Assembly. Herzog emphatically confirmed what I reported at the time after my interview with Cardinal Tisserant, namely that the Pope and the supreme authorities in the Vatican are by far not as intransigent on the question of Jerusalem as Cardinal Spellman. He went on to say that it was primarily Cardinal Spellman's pressure that was responsible for the recent events.

In the course of my conversation with Herzog, who left for Israel on Sunday, I suggested to him, for Mr. Sharett's and the government's attention, that a visit to the Vatican by a friendly intermediary might be helpful in this situation, particularly in the light of the recent article in the London Catholic publication, The Tablet. It seems to me that the right man for such a mission would be Father Joseph Awad, who has excellent connections in Rome and with the French Catholic hierarchy. He is a sincere friend of ours and is, to some extent, under obligation to us for all that we are doing for him and the cause of Christian Lebanon. Of course, Awad should not go by himself, as he has to be guided and instructed on every move in such delicate negotiations. My suggestion, therefore, envisaged my accompanying Awad, that is, if the Israeli Government approves of this proposal. Herzog promised to submit the matter to Mr. Sharett immediately upon his arrival.

On this occasion, you may be interested in the following quotation from a letter dated December 13 which I received from Mr. James G. McDonald: "... I need not tell you that the events of the last few days have been of overwhelming interest. It would be good if you were here so that we could talk the whole matter out. It won't be necessary to tell you why I couldn't write you more fully."

- 2 -

You may also wish to read the enclosed copy of Frank W. Burton's letter to Sidney Harold, in Shreveport, La., on the question of Jerusalem. Kindly return this copy to me.

Best regards.

EBH:MB
encl.



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
Gainesville

University College

January 24, 1950

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Ben-Horin:

Thank you for sending me copies of your correspondence with Mr. Hall of The Middle East Journal and of your analysis of the Musa Alami article.

In general I am in agreement with your position. The orientation with regard to Palestine of a majority of those most active in the guidance of the affairs of the Middle East Institute and the Journal has, however, been so clear from the outset that it has never caused me any surprise. Indeed for a group whose interest is primarily either in Arabic and Islamic culture or in immediately good economic and political relations with the present regimes in the Middle East, I think their attitude is understandable.

That the Journal is not unbiased and impartial is unfortunate. Yet I feel it is doing a valuable work in presenting bibliographical aids, reviews, some documents, and many articles of real use to the student of the Middle Eastern area. Even the Musa Alami translation was a service, for it reveals so clearly the anti-rationalistic yearning for a myth, the fascistic search for a leader, and the jingoistic anti-Israelism which characterizes the attitude of a large, and currently very influential, segment of the Arab intelligentsia. Do you not agree that this is an attitude much more typical than those of Dr. Abushady or Salamah Moussa? And that it indicates how difficult will be the remaking of Middle Eastern society and how hard the task of Israel in finding a peaceful place in the economy and political structure of the region?

I think we must either (1) accept the Middle East Institute for what it is and hope that its bias is so obvious that even he who runs may read aright; (2) consider the possibility of a rival society and publication which would raise almost insuperable problems of financing as I once wrote to Professor Friedrich, probably in 1946 or 1947, when he was considering such a possibility; or (3) protest and resign from the Institute. For the time-being at least I think I shall adopt the first alternative.

Yours very sincerely,

PLH:ebg

Paul. L. Hanna

80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

AIR MAIL

January 25, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I don't know whether the news of the latest developments with regard to my position in the Council has reached you. In my last letter to you, I described in some detail my talk with Mr. Lipsky. I understand that at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, when they had to accept reluctantly the three months notice agreement (by the way, I was told that Mr. Unger was entrusted with the mission of checking with you by phone on that - did he?), Mr. Unger stated that, under the circumstances, it would be unpleasant for him if I continued to work for another three months. To that, some members of the Executive replied that whether it would be pleasant or unpleasant for him is a matter which concerns them very little, but as long as I am paid for another three months, they would expect me to work here for that time. This was alright with me and I told Unger that that was exactly what I expected to do.

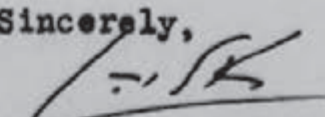
However, one week later, I was informed by Unger, on behalf of the Executive, first orally and then in writing, that the Executive had decided to pay me for the three months (or the 11 weeks left) without my having to continue my work for that period. As they put it in their letter to me: "...It was decided to conclude the relationship forthwith."

Although Unger failed to give me any sound explanation for this sudden gesture of "generosity" on the part of Mr. Lipsky and his colleagues, I can make a good guess as to what motivated their decision. About a week ago or so, Unger received a letter from my good friend, Sidney Herold, in which the latter stated, without mincing words, how disgusted he was with the Lipsky-Goldmann crowd, and that this feeling was shared by many in the Zionist movement in the United States. I know that Unger placed this letter from Herold on Mr. Lipsky's desk. I imagine that he came afterwards to Lipsky telling him about the close friendship between me and Sidney Herold and that I must have been behind this letter of Herold's. Accordingly, they decided that they would be better off not to have me in the office at all. All in all, they are clearing the decks for an all-out "inaction".

Do you plan to be in New York in the near future?

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,


Eliahu Ben-Horin

EBH:MB

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN

80-09 35TH AVENUE

JACKSON HEIGHTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

January 26, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

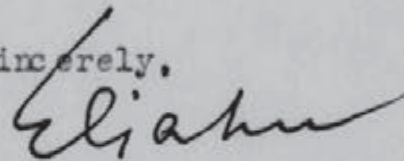
Dear Dr. Silver:

Clearing out my desk, I found all the material
which Mr. I. N. Nobel, of Santa Cruz, Calif., sent
you at the time.

It's possible that the gentleman may need it one
day and I am therefore returning it to you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Eliahu Ben-Horin

EBH:MB
encl.

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN
80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

February 7th, 1950

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have a piece of information, which may be of interest to you. I don't know whether I have ever mentioned to you that Selig Lubianiker (the head of the Shikun of the Histadruth and now also of "Amidar", and the elder brother of Pinkhas Lubianiker, head of the Histadruth and also of the Mapai faction in the Knesset) is my brother-in-law (his wife and mine are sisters). Selig is now in this country, on a mission on behalf of Shikun. Naturally, we have had many talks, and once again naturally, I talked to him a great deal about Silver and the great harm done to Israel and Zionism in America by the leaders of the Israeli Govt and Mapai by forcing your withdrawal from leadership here and in Zionism in general.

All this by way of preface. I just had an other talk with Selig, and mentioned to him that I saw you yesterday. I also told him a little about the Sunday meeting of the ZOA Administrative Council. He then said to me that a few days ago, a few of the top Histadruth (Mapai) people here had a talk on this subject, and they were unanimous in their conclusion that Silver must come back to head American Zionism. The participants in this private "shmues" were, in addition to Lubianiker: Zabarsky (a director of Bank Hapoalim and Shikun and one of the Mapai leaders in the Tel Aviv Iriyah), Dickenstein (the head of "Ampal"), Grabovsky (of the Mapai faction in the Knesset) and Peretz (the chief military buyer for Israel in the USA). Lubianiker added, of course, that they are not the people who decide in such matters, but I still consider it interesting as to the trend in leading Mapai circles. I have no doubt that when each of these people comes back to Israel and ^{they} give their reports and impressions, this conclusion will cut much ice in the inner circle.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Eliahu

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN
80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ILLINOIS 7-4695

March 22, 1950

Dear Dr. Silver:

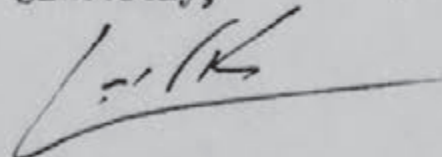
I heard about your last visit to New York after you left already, and I was sorry to have missed you. Not that I had anything specific to discuss with you, but a chat with you, however short, is always invigorating.

Since then, however, something occurred which filled me with a deep sense of shame. I refer, of course, to the provisional election of Browdy to the presidency of the ZOA. How have the mighty fallen... To have Frish at the head of the Zionist movement was bad enough, but to see this "butcher" from Brooklyn as the supreme representative of American Zionism is about the greatest degradation possible. I am sure you know Browdy at least as well as I do, and probably better. I, therefore, don't have to give you his characterization, or describe to you the paucity of his intellectual, spiritual, cultural and political "luggage". I really consider the whole thing a bad joke on the ZOA and Zionism in general. I feel, moreover, that my reaction is not much different from yours, because, knowing you, I cannot possibly visualize any other attitude on your part.

How did it then happen? How long is this degradation of Zionism going to last, and how far will it be allowed to reach? There is only one man who could answer these questions with authority, and that's you, because the answer depends on your decisions and your actions in the forthcoming few weeks - between now and the ZOA Convention. Do you feel like telling a loyal and devoted friend what you intend to do about ~~it~~ it and how soon?

With my best wishes for a pleasant and "Kosher" Pessach,

Sincerely,



ELIAHU BEN-HORIN

80-09 35TH AVENUE

JACKSON HEIGHTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

May 24, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Following our conversation, I phoned Irving Miller and had dinner with him and a long talk last week. At the beginning, he was discouraging because of the lack of funds. However, towards the end of our discussion, he told me of a new resolution passed very recently by the Congress' Administrative Council - a resolution sponsored by himself and Petegorsky - which favored a kind of new orientation in the work of the Congress: less civil rights defense and more pro-Israel activities and also closer cultural alignment with Israel. Miller went on to say that this resolution would be meaningless unless they know what to do with it, and they don't. He then asked me what could I suggest. Without attempting to offer him a program on the spur of the moment, I outlined to him the importance and urgency of some American Middle East Association favorable to Israel - along the lines familiar to you. He liked very much my suggestion, realizing that this would be something new and "unique", as he said, on the American-Jewish scene and would prove a real contribution. However, he has to get the consent of his colleagues and various Committees and the necessary allocation. I have not heard from him since. In the meantime, I wrote to Miller today, as per enclosed copies. If you feel like dropping a line to Miller enquiring as to the outcome of our talk and what he intends to do, I am sure that it will have a very good effect.

As long as there is hope in this domain, I don't think that we should approach the B'nai Brith. What is your opinion? How was the One Hundredth Anniversary Celebration?

*My very best to you. Sincerely,
Eliahu*

May 24, 1950

Rabbi Irving Miller
975 Allen Lane
Woodmere, L.I., N.Y.

Dear Irving:

I received a letter yesterday - a belated reply to my attack on the Middle East Institute - which will no doubt interest you. It is in line with our talk last week. I enclose a copy for your information.

Mr. Heyworth-Dunne's letter lends further emphasis to the necessity for the action we discussed. Without having as yet all the details about Mr. Heyworth-Dunne (which I am going to obtain), obviously here is a man who spent years in the pro-Arab camp and who is now on the verge of swinging over. That is if the proper milieu is provided for the association and activities of a man of this background. There are many people of this type - friends, sympathizers and those who doubt their former beliefs - but unless they are assembled under a proper roof, they are in no position to do anything. I do hope that your colleagues in Congress will see eye to eye with you on this problem and will agree to sponsor the program.

An other item in the same category is a letter I received last week from my good friend Sidney Herold of Shreveport, La.. He writes of an influential local man of Lebanese extraction who is very much interested in the Lebanese and Christian situation in the Near East and should be enlightened. All in all, there are many threads which could be tied together into something effective.

Sincerely,

1821 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

22nd May, 1950.

Dear Mr. Ben-Horin:

I am afraid you feel I am rude in not answering your letter of the 6th December last. I have been intending to do so but I have had a variety of circumstances which have prevented me from so doing.

First of all, I am not a member of the Middle East Institute. I severed my connections with that place as far back as February 1949. I like some of the articles that have appeared in the Journal issued by that Institute but I think that it would only be fair to say that I ~~never~~ have never agreed with their policy. I did not agree with the Alami article. I have given several lectures on the Arab League and the war in Palestine and, although I have strong sympathies with the Arabs as everybody knows, I do not hesitate in the least to accuse them of the errors they have fallen into - and every Arab who is honest does the same thing. The worst offenders are probably the Egyptians. I do not want to go into this now as this is not the place but the sooner the Arabs and Egyptians accept the new situation, the better will it be for the peace of the world. The Jews set out to do something and did it, good luck to them!! Already the industrial and social achievement is something of which they cannot but be proud.

Secondly, I have read a great deal of your work and admire it very much. I liked your book entitled The Middle East. Incidentally, I brought out a new book in January of this year entitled "The Religious and Political Trends in Modern Egypt", dealing mainly with the subversive elements in that country with some reference to Palestine, etc. I have just been told from Cairo that the book has been banned and confiscated there. I have interesting repercussions from other quarters but I really feel as though the book should be translated into Arabic and Hebrew and I am sure that people will see that it is the first study of its kind - and so full of truth.

Wishing you the best of luck, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

J. Heyworth-Dunne

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue,
Jackson Heights,
New York, N.Y.

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN

80-09 35TH AVENUE

JACKSON HEIGHTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

June 5th, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have not heard from you as yet in reply to my letter of May 24th, but I did get a reply from Irving Miller - as per enclosed copy. It does not sound encouraging at all. Where do I go from here?

In fact, I am at a loss as to "the minimal budget", which Miller asked me to propose. If I were free from inhibitions, imposed upon me by what Miller writes about their financial situation, I would ask for a first year budget of about 15-20 thousand dollars. This would include my salary, the part-time salary of a friendly Arab assistant and contact man, and modest office expenses. In the light of Miller's letter, should I ask for such a budget? On the other hand, asking for very little would, I am afraid, only lower my prestige and from the outset place the project in a position where any worthwhile work would probably be impossible.

As you see, I need your advice, which I hope you will give me. I shall hold up my answer to Miller until I hear from you.

With kindest regards,

As always,

Eliahu

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
1834 Broadway New York

Office of the President

June 1, 1950

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights, New York

Dear Eliahu:

In the first place, let me thank you for sending me a copy of the letter you received from Mr. Heyworth-Dunne. It certainly is very revealing and corroborates the point of view that you have been presenting.

All this leads me to write you that I have discussed the whole problem of setting up a Middle Eastern Institute with my colleagues in the Congress. All of us find ourselves in complete agreement both as regards the necessity for such a project and its relevance to the Congress program. The problem, however, remains today as it was yesterday and a month ago - one of budget. As I indicated to you, the Congress has had to retrench its operations to the extent of almost one-quarter of a million dollars this year because of decreased allocations from Welfare funds and the U.J.A. Even now, we are under pressure to review our budget because of unexpected falling off of income. Under these circumstances, none of us can see our way clear to assume new commitments.

Nevertheless, I have been asked to secure from you an estimate of the minimal financial requirements with which to begin this project, including the remuneration that you would expect. Please understand that this does not represent a commitment, nor do I want to hold out to you any false hope that this project can be undertaken. Its importance, however, does obligate us to explore every possible avenue for its implementation - hence this request for a minimal budget.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

IRVING MILLER

June 8, 1950

Mr. Eliahu Ben-Horin
80-09 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights
New York, New York

My dear Eliahu:

Thank you for your letter of June 5th. I can fully understand the position in which Rabbi Miller finds himself. In fact, I have twice written to him about you and the reply was always the same. I do feel, however, that it would be wise for you to submit a tentative budget of about \$15,000 to \$20,000 with the explanation that while the budget is very restricted, you feel that you could develop sufficient activity within its framework to justify the Congress perhaps to reconsider additional allocations to your department later on. I am sure you can write to Rabbi Miller as to a friend.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN

80-09 35TH AVENUE

JACKSON HEIGHTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

ILLINOIS 7-4695

June 14th, 1950

Dear Dr. Silver:

As you see from the enclosed,
I followed your advise - for
which, needless to say, I am very
grateful to you.

No news otherwise. Thanks
again.

Sincerely,

Eliahu

June 12th, 1950

Rabbi Irving Miller
American Jewish Congress
1834 Broadway
New York 23, N.Y.

Dear Irving:

Many thanks for your letter of June 1st. I fully appreciate the difficulties arising from the severe cuts in the Congress' budget. Indeed, in the light of this situation, I doubted whether the submission of a budget on my part would be of any use. However, as you ask for it, the least I can do is to submit such a proposal.

I gather that you do not want any elaborate plan, but just a round figure. Accordingly, I estimate that it would require a yearly budget of about \$15,000 to 20,000 to set up a Middle East Association along the lines suggested by me, if we do it on a modest but effective scale. This budget would include my salary as well as the part-time salary of a friendly Arab (Christian or Moslem, preferably the latter). "L'khsheyarkhiv," the budget should be increased, but I am confident that even with such a small allocation, a great deal could be done for the good of American Jewry and of Israel.

In conclusion, let me share with you, as with a friend, the following sad thought. If the wealthy and expansionist Jewish community in the United States cannot provide such a negligible sum for a public relations and educational project of first magnitude, like the one we are discussing, then it seems to me that it is high time to undertake a thorough house-cleaning in the many institutions and funds of American Jewry. What is the use of a dozen or half a dozen organizations duplicating each other and spending vast amounts on the same type of work, if none of them is in a position to undertake a job of importance if it is not part of the accepted routine?

With my very best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Eliahu Ben-Horin

EEH:sb

ELIAHU BEN-HORIN
80-09 35TH AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.
ILLINOIS 7-4695

June 27th, 1950

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

The enclosed copy of the letter I wrote today to Irving Miller is self-explanatory. I also attach a copy of Heyworth-Dunne's letter, to which I refer.

It is nearly six months since I left the Council, and I am at the end of my patience. Both morally and financially I am in no position to stand it much longer. I simply cannot get used to the idea that my accumulated experience and contacts can so easily be discarded and I together with it. It is probably my self-respect that prevents me from accepting this situation.

If there is no positive reaction from Miller, should I turn to the B'nai Brith? If it meets with your approval, I will prepare and mail you a memorandum on the subject for submission to Goldman and Bisgyer.

Please forgive me my troubling you and let me have your advise.

As always,

Eliahu

1821 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

22nd June, 1950.

Dear Mr. Ben-Horin:

I received your letter after I had been in New York for two weeks. If I had had your telephone number, I would have been very happy to have given you a ring on the telephone. I also had a copy of my book with me which I would have liked to have presented to you. I expect I shall be in New York in a few days time as I have something rather important to do there. I shall certainly endeavour to get in touch with you.

I am sending you, in any case, a copy of the latest work which I hope you will enjoy reading. Professor Gibb of Oxford wrote in a letter to me:-

"Religious and Political Trends in Modern Egypt" reached me yesterday morning, and I have read it through with the depth of interest that you can well imagine. I am very glad indeed that you have begun to publish your materials on Egypt, and I hope it will not be long before the next volumes in the series appear. It will be a long time before anything as full and as well-informed is issued by any other hand, but I hope that your work may encourage others to make the same kind of studies in relation to other activities in Egypt and in the Middle East..... but who can possibly rival your long and intimate experience except perhaps some Egyptians themselves?

I heartily agree with your summing up of the attitude of certain people. It is a pity people cannot be more open, frank, straightforward and honest in their approach to our problems. I disagree with many of my own friends on the attitude and opinions in certain matters. In particular, I have never been a partisan of the Arab League. When I was working with Clayton, Monckton, etc., the idea was strongly criticised by me. The Arabs were united for about 25 to 30 years shortly after the death of the prophet; since then they have been everything except united. I agree with the Times the other day when they criticised the Egyptians and Arabs for not accepting the status quo. What is the good of spending all that money on arms when they could use that money for so much better purposes.

I would welcome any review of my book, either published or unpublished.

Yours sincerely,

J. Heyworth-Dunne

June 27th, 1950

Rabbi Irving Miller
975 Allen Lane
Woodmere, L.I., N.Y.

Dear Irving:

I am sorry I have not heard from you in reply to my two letters. In the meantime, I found out who Mr. Heyworth-Dunne is. He turned out to be a Britisher, a former collaborator of Clayton in Egypt and a foremost authority on Islam and the Arabs. Moshe Perelman, who knows the man, told Sulamith Schwartz that if he, Perelman, knew ten percent of what Heyworth-Dunne knows, he would consider himself a great Arabist. Following that, I wrote to Heyworth-Dunne, thanking him for his letter and saying i.s.: "...Not that I, for one, have entertained any doubts as to the evolution which was bound to come in the thinking of all those who know the Middle East and who have not lost their intellectual integrity." I enclose a copy of the reply which I have now received from Heyworth-Dunne, which will surely interest you. I also received an interesting letter from Prof. Dwight E. Lee of Clark University, the former President of the Foreign Policy Assn in Worcester, Mass.

All this goes to emphasize the necessity to continue cultivating these VIPs in the right manner. I continue to maintain my contacts, but I cannot go on indefinitely on my own unless this work is financed by a national Jewish organization. Bearing in mind all that you told me orally and in your last letter, please let me know whether there is any hope that the Congress will do something about it. I must know, because I am in no position to go on living on "chaloimes". Although this is the type of work which I would do rather than anything else, and which I am best qualified to do, I cannot help remembering what the late Ravnitzki told Jabotinsky when the latter was trying to organize the Jewish Legion against the opposition of the Zionist authorities: "Don't save the Jewish people until they ask you to." If the combined wisdom of the diplomats of Israel and of the leaders of the Jewish community in the United States finds such a program superfluous, who am I to think defferently?

Hoping to hear from you very soon, I am

Cordially yours,

Eliahu Ben-Horin