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Jewish Agency, "A", 1947-1948.

4-30-47

Telegram to

Hon. Warren R. Austin

see telegram to

Loy Henderson



May 16, 1947

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha
United Nations General Assembly
Flushing Meadows, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Aranha:

May I express to you my profound admiration for the manner in which you conducted the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which held its final meeting yesterday. It was on the highest parliamentary plane and evoked the admiration of everyone.

May I especially express to you my thanks for the unfailing courtesy which you showed to the members of the Jewish Agency and for the manner in which you championed the right of the Jewish Agency to be heard at the Assembly of the United Nations. Your attitude was most heartening and placed us under obligation to you and to the great country which you so nobly represented. I trust that I may have the pleasure of meeting you personally before long.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

*Australia
affairs*

JUNE 2 1947

MACKAY

ZIONIST FEDERATION
3 CASTLECREAGH
SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA)

HEARTIEST CONVENTION GREETINGS STOP PRESENT SITUATION
CALLS FOR GREATER UNITY AND VIGILANCE THAN EVER GRATIFYING YOU ARE
RALLYING ALL FORCES FOR PROGRAM OF STATEHOOD AS ONLY SOLUTION PROBLEM
JEWISH HOMELESSNESS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER
PRESIDENT ZIONIST ORGANIZATION AMERICA

FEDERACION SIONISTA ARGENTINA

ה פ ד ר צ י ה ה צ י ו נ י ת ב א ר ג נ ט י נ ה

Citar No.

Dpto.

BUENOS AIRES
CANGALLO 2194
U T. 47. CUYO 2988
Telegramas: SIONISTA

A.H.S.
6/9/47

5. 6. 47
י"ז סיון תש"ז

לכבוד
הדר. א.ה. סילבר
ניו-יורק

הבר מאד נכבד,
לומה בזה אנו שולחים לו העתקה של מכתבנו להסוכנות
היהודית לארץ ישראל. העניין רציני הוא למדי ואנו מבקשים מכבודו להקדיש
לו את השומת לבו ולהשתדל בכל מה שיש באפשרותו בכדי שהמצב ישתנה.

ברגשי כבוד ובברכה ציון

שמאל רבינוביץ
נשיא

הרצל ג'ונג
מזכיר ראשי

WRHS

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FEDERACION SIONISTA ARGENTINA

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5. 6. 47
י"ז סיון תש"ז

לכבוד
הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
ירושלים

חברים מאד נכבדים,

רצוננו בזה להפנות את תשומת לבכם לענין רציני מאד ואנו
מבקשים מכם להפיחם אליו בכל כושר ראש, מפני שלפי דעתנו חלוי ~~ה~~ גורל הציו-
נות במדינתנו לעתיד הקרוב בכלל והקשרים ההדדיים בינינו בפרט. אנו מתייחסים אל
המצב הנוצר אצלנו הודות להתנהגותו של המחלקה הלטינו-אמריקאית הקימת בבשינגטון
תחת הנהלתו של מר משה טוב. אנו רוצים לעמוד בזה ובכל האביקטיביות הדרושה על
הדברים דלקמן:

1. עובדה היא שמינויו של מר טוב למשרתו הגבוהה נעשתה בניגוד לכל
הכללים והנימוסים האלמנטריים המקובלים בכל אירגון מודרני בעל-אחריות מאופי בין-
לאומי והמונה עם סניפים בארצות שונות.
2. אנו שואלים אתכם באיזה אופן השפעתם בעצמכם את עבודתו של מנהל
המחלקה הנזכרת? האם אפשר היה לחשוב שהפקיד הזה יוכל לפתח עבודה פעילה בעלת
תוצאות חיוביות מבלי התחשב עם האלמנטים הפועלים באופן ישר ומתמיד, בין כל השו-
רות של הקהלות השונות שבהקונטיננט ומשפיעים עליהן הן בכוחם האירגוני והן בכוח
מוסרם ועמדתם הסוציאלית בהחברה בין במובן התרבותי ובין הכלכלי?
3. ואף כן הוא הדבר שהקהלה היהודית בארגנטינה היא היותר חשובה
בין כל הארצות הלטיניות שבהקונטיננט, ובתור מסקנה הגיונית יוצא שגם ההסתדרות ה
הציונית שבפה היא היותר חשובה, בעלת יכולת ובעלת השפעה - כבודן במקומן מונה -
מכל האחרות. ואם אמת היא הדעה שארגנטינה היא מדינה חשובה ונכבדה בעיני ממשלות
הארצות האחרות, בתנאים כאלה האם אפשר לעלות על דעת שאפשר למנות חבר מארצנו
למשרה חשובה כזו הנדונה, שמין ההכרה צריך יהיה לישא וליתן יום יום עם אלה העו-
שים והמגשימים את הציונות המעשית והמדינית במקומם, בארצם ובלי לשאל - לו יהא
רק למראית עין - את דעתם של ראשי הציונות שבפה על דבר התנאים המוסריים של החבר
הנדון, על דבר השפעתו בציבור, והיחס השורר בינו ובין מנהיגי הציונות של המדינה
לקבוצותיה השונות? היתכן כזה? ישנה פה פדרציה ציונית שבמשך ארבעים שנות קיומה
פתחו ראשיה עבודה מעשית ומדינית ולפעמים בהצלחה ניכרה, קימת אצלנו "מועצה מר-
כזית ציונית שמשתתפים בה כל הזרמים השונים; פועלות פה מפלגות ציוניות ואי-
אלו חשובות למידה, וגם ציונים יחידים עם סטאז ציוני חשוב, ולא אחד מאשר-
גונים הנזכרים נשאל על דבר מינוי זה. ואנו שואלים האם מובן כל זה? האם אפשר
להכיר לנורמלי מאורע כגון זה אצל הסתדרות של שאיפות מדיניות (שטאטליסטי) והשו-
אפת להשפיע במובן האמור, ז.א. במובן המדינתי גם על הקהל היהודי בכלל ולחשירו
לזמן הדרוש, לעת שהאידיאל יתפך לריאליסטי?
4. בכל זאת, ולמרות כל האמור לא הבענו עד היום אף במלה אחת את
אי-רצוננו על התנהגות זו אתנו. משום שנאמנים אנחנו להטרדיציה של הפדרציה שלנו,
אשר בכל הזמנים ובכל התנאים ידעו מנהיגיה להעמיד את האינטרסים הסהורים של האי-
דיאל הציוני למעלה מכל ענין מפלגתי ומכל-שכן אישי, וגם בהזדמנות זו הבלגנו על

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עצמנו, דכאינו את התממרותנו על העלבון שהוטב לנו ע"י מאורע ספור זה ונכונים היינו לקואופורציה מלאה ושלימה עם מנהל המחלקה של האמריקה הלטינית, עם רק תהא עבודתו מכונה לטובת ~~המדינה~~ הגשמת הרעיון היקר לכולנו. ובאופן זה המשכנו את הקואופורציה עם המחלקה הנדונה גם אחרי שהגברת רהל ירדן התפטרה ממשרתה, באותה הלואיות והמסירות כקדם.

5. אך אחרת לגמרי הייתה התנהגותו של המנהל החדש מר טוב. החל מהרגע ~~שבו~~ הראשון שתפס את משרתו היציג לו למטרה למעט במה שאפשר את הסמכות הציונות המאורגנת שבארגונינה. בכל המכתבים והחוזרים שקבלנו ממנו בחדשים הראשונים על דבר איזה עבודה מדינית פה היציע או דרש לשתף גם את ה"ד.א.י.א." לעבודה הנדונה (ה"דא"א" הי"א הברה המוצגת ע"י באי כה כל המוסדים שבפה וגם המפלגות הציוניות נצונות בה). לא יכולנו להבין למה מתקנא כל כך לה"דא"א". מאידך גיסא ידוע היה למר טוב שאנחנו מחיילים בחיוב מוחלט להברה זו באופן שאיננה זקוקה להגנה מיוחדת מצד מי שהוא. אחר כך התחיל לשלוח גם לה"דא"א" אותן הטלגרמות והמסדושים ששלח אלינו, וגם אירע לפעמים שאנשי ה"דא"א" קבלו ממנו את הטלגרמות בדבר איזה פעולה מדינית טרם שנשלחו אלינו. הודות לזה נוצרה איזה צורה של קנאה או התחרות משום שההברה הנזכרת התחילה לחשוב את עצמה שבאמת היא היא הבר-סמכא בשדה העבודה המדינית ובהזדמנויות רבות נדמה שאנחנו, ז.א. הציונות המאורגנת היא רק פרח-עודף לה"דא"א". מובן מאליו שהפועל יוצא היחידי היה שנתחזה אטמוספירה מחניקה המפריעה בהרבה לעבודה מאוחדת ומלוכדת.

6. אבל בחדשים האחרונים הוצגה חסאה לכל גדותיה. מר טוב מתיחס לנו ולהציונות המאורגנת שבפה כמו לאירגונים ממדרגה המישית או עשירית. עובר על כל הכללים האלמנטריים האינסטיטוציונליים, עומד בקשר טלגרפי וטלפוני ישר עם מוסדות וגם עם יחידים העומדים רחוק מהציונות, בלי שום ידיעה מצדנו. מעמיד אותנו לפעמים מקראת עובדות מוגשמות בלי שום התייעצות קודמת. במלה אחת, הוא מתאמץ בכל כוחותיו למעט את דמות הציונות המאורגנת שבפה ולנמך את סמכותה והשפעתה לעיני הקהל. הדבר הניע לכך שאי אפשר לנו לשתוק עוד. אי אפשר לעבוד בתנאים כאלה.

7. באותו האופן שהוא מתנהג אתנו מתנהג גם כן עם בא-כוחכם בארגונינה הדר אברהם מיבשן.

8. ידוע לנו הנצחון שנחלנו בליק-סוקסעס וכמובן אנו מלאים עליו שמחה. הלואי שהצלחה תלויה אותנו גם באספה בספטמבר. יזקוף לו בחשבוננו כל אחד מה"דיפלומטים" שלנו כל מה שלבו חפץ. אין אנו דואנים לזה. אך להוא ידוע לכם שכל מה שאמר הציר הארגוניני בה"און" האדון האסע ארצע, והעמדה הארגונינית בנוגע לשאלה הארצית-ראלית בהזדמנות זו, הוא פועל יוצא מעבודה סיסטמטית וסבלנית של השנתיים האחרונות, והחלק הכי גדול של ההצלחה בעבודה זו - יאמר פה למען האמת - צריך לזקוף על השבון הדר. מיבשן, שהודות להתרבות היהודית והעולמית שלו, להנימוס שלו Don de Gente שמוחזן בו במידה גדולה, הצליח לאסוף לכפיפה אחת אינסלקטואלים ומדינאים לא-יהודים של מסלגות שונות וליסד את הקומיטט פרו פלסטינה עם הדר. לעאנדרו פיריו בראשו, זה ה"גוי" החסיד" שאינו יודע עמל אם רק יש באששתנות לעזור לנו להשיג את שאיפתנו "הצודקת" לפי בטאנו האופי. הדר פיריו זה לא נה ולא שקט במשך האספה האחרונה של ה"און" ועזר לנו במישרין ובעקיפין ע"י ידידיו בממשלה הארגונינית וע"י יחסיו בעלי השפעה גדולה בברזיל ובארצות אחרות. טלגרמות וחוזרים נשלחים בנקל, אבל העבודה היא קשה ומטרידה ועבודה זו נעשתה ובהצלחה ע"י התבר הנזכר, ולא ע"י שום "דיפלומטי" שלנו בהשיגנו. מובן שהדר. מיבשן בעצמו יחיד לא היה יכול להשיג מה שהושג. תדיר ותמיד עמדנו על צידו ויחד התאמצנו לנצח הקושים והמכשולים, אבל הוא היה העובד

FEDERACION SIONISTA ARGENTINA

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5.6.47 להסוכנות היהודית בארץ ישראל

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הקבוע בכל יום ובכל שעה, וחמא גמור הוא להתנהג אתו עכשו לפי סגנונו של מר סוב.

9. אנו דורשים איפוא מכם נמרצה לשנות את המצב. אנו דורשים בכל חוכף שחשמו להלן הסמכות וההשפעה של הפדרציה שלנו שהיא היא המנשימה את הציונות הריאלית פה. אנו דורשים נמרצה להשיב להדר. מיבשן את הפוזיציה השיכת לו ולש-מור על כבודו שהוא גם כבודכם אתם. בקיצור, אנו דורשים שהקשרים בינינו בתור סניף שלכם וביניכם יאחזו באופן נורמלי, ז.א. יחס של כבוד וחשיבות הדדי.

10. בשנים האחרונות סבלה היהדות הלאומית שבפה ובתוכה גם המחנה הציוני מאישיות ציונית ידועה, שפעל פה בשם מוסד לאומי עולמי חשוב - איננו רוצים לפרוש בשמו פאן - שהכנים פירוד ומחלוקות בין הקהל היהודי במדינתנו. עכשו אנו עומדים לפני אותה הסכנה במחננו הודות להתנהגותו של פקיד רם בהמוסד הציוני. היותר גבוה, ז.א. הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל. סוברנו שכדאי להתחשב עם הסכנה הזו.

ובמובן זה אנו מלאי תקוה שתתיחסו בהכבוד -ראש הראוי לכל מה שנאמר פה בכרי לתקן בעוד מועד את המעצת.

אנו מקווים שתכבדונו בתשובתכם והננו חותמים,

בכל רנשי כבוד ובברכה ציון

שמואל רבינוביץ
נשיא

156 (37)
הרצל גזנג
מזכיר כללי

United Labor Zionist Party

of the United States and Canada

305 BROADWAY, Room 410

NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Central Committee

אחדות העבודה-פועלי ציון

אין די פארייניקטע שטאטן
און קאנאדע

צענטראל-קאמיטעט

227

July 11, 1947

Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
c/o Jewish Agency for Palestine
16 East 66th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Rabbi Dr. Silver:

On the eve of my return home I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude for the sympathy and assistance you were kind enough to give me.

I take with me the good feeling of new friends and acquaintances. I hope that in our devotion to, and your vigorous efforts on behalf of our common aims, we shall meet again.

I extend to you my invitation to regard my home Givat Hayim, as your home whenever you visit Eretz Israel.

Best wishes to you and to yours, Lehitraoth Beartzenu.

Sincerely yours,

I. Ben Aharon
I. BEN AHARON

IBA:eh.

FEDERACION SIONISTA ARGENTINA

הפדרציה הציונית הכללית בארגנטינה
ORGANIZACION ARGENTINA DE SIONISTAS GENERALES

Citar No.

Dpto.

12.8.1947

ב"ה מרחשון תש"ז

BUENOS AIRES

CANGALLO 2194

U. T. 47. CUYO 2988

Telegramas: SIONISTA

לכבוד

המנהיג הציוני

הרב ד"ר א. ה. סילווער

ניו-יארק

מנהיג וחבר נכבד מאד:

אנו מתכבדים בזה לפנות לכבודו ולהביע לו את רגשי ההערצה שאנו כאן מתחמסים אליו בחור מנהיג ציוני-כללי העומד על משמר הציונות ההרצליה ועל משמר העם והארץ. מרחוק יודעים אנו ומעריכים את עמדתו האיתנה כלפי ממשלות ומושלים, כלפי פנים וכלפי חוץ בכל מה שפוגע לעיקרונן הציונות וזכויות אומתנו. הננו יודעים ג"כ את פעולותיו בעד ביסוס והרחבת ההסתדרות הציונית בארה"ב וכל מה שעלה בידו לפעול להרים את קרן ההסתדרות הארצית וקרן הציונות הכללית, במשך הזמן שכבודו עמד בראשה.

פעולותיו והשפעתו על מהלך הקונגרס בבול ותוצאותיה וגם אחרי הקונגרס-ירועות לנו, ומפני שאנחנו הננו מעוניינים בחיזוק מפלגתנו והשפעתה אנו מוצאים לחובה נעימה להביע לו ישר-כח בעד כל מה שפעל ולאחל לו הצלחה בפעולתו להבא.

אנחנו התחלנו כאן בעבודה מאומצת למען הריאורגניזציה של הציונות הכללית, ולהעמידה על יסודות מוצקים, של משמעת מפלגתית, עבודה מבוססת על עיקרונם בלתי-מהחלפים, הכרת ערך-עצמי, ומילוי התפקידים של הציונות הכללית שאין לחתר עליהם בשום אופן.

בכדי לתת פרסום לשאיפתנו זו ולטכס עצה איך להגשימה בכל ארצות אמריקה הלטינית, קצנו מכנסים ועידה של באי כח ההסתדרויות של הציונים הכלליים באמריקה הלטינית, שתתכנס בימי 1-2 באקטובר בעיר מונטיבידיאו. עומדים אנחנו בקשרים עם ראי ההסתדרויות ועניין ההכנות לוועידה הולך ומתקדם, ויש סיכויים לתוצאות פוריות.

אולם טובת הדבר דורשת שמנהיגינו החשובים יעזרו לנו ויעשו את כל ההתאמצויות הדרושות בכדי לתת את העזרה הרוחנית בעד הצלחת הועידה, מפני שבה חלוי גורל פעולתנו, התפתחותנו והשפעתנו בכל הארצות האלה, ולכן אנו פונים אל כבודו בבקשה נמרצה שיואיל לחסוך לו זמן מכל פעולותיו המרובות לבוא לוועידה, הופעת כבודו ופגישתו עם ראשי הציונים הכלליים באמריקה הדרומית, תשמש לכלנו בחור עידוד ממדרגה שאין למעלה מסנה להמשיך את הפעולה הקשה מאד בשביל הציונות הכללית, ותשפיע הרבה מאד על כל יהודי אמריקה הלטינית-המוקירים מאד את כבודו-לטובת תנועתנו ומהלך התפתחותה.

יואיל נא איפוא להתחשב עם הזמנתנו זו ולקחת בחשבון את כל התועלת שנוכחותו בוועידתנו תביא בשביל כל התנועה הכלל-ציונית ויעשה את ההתאמצות-תהי אפילו יותר קשה מפני טרדותיו המרובות-לבוא לוועידה. בהזדמנות מוכחותו במונטיבידיאו יוכל כבודו גם לבקר

FEDERACION SIONISTA ARGENTINA

הפדרציה הציונית הארגנטינאית
ORGANIZACION ARGENTINA DE SIONISTAS GENERALES

Citar No. _____

Dpto. _____

(2)

BUENOS AIRES
CANGALLO 2194
U. T. 47. CUYO 2988
Telegramas: SIONISTA

לוי יהיה לשלשה ימים - את ב. אירס בירת ארגנטינה (הנסיכה באויון) ממונטיכידאו
הנה היא של שעה אחת) - מדינה שיש בה ישוב חשוב מאד שלא ארבע מאות אלף נפש
בערך הנחשב לשני במעלה אחרי הישוב היהודי של אמריקה-הצפונית, ובקור אישיות
מפורסמת כמו כבוד יכול בימים מעטים לפעול הרבה מאד.

אנו חוזרים ומבקשים מכבודו לכל ידחה את הזמנתו המכוערת אך ורק לטובת
הרעיון והעניין שכלנו מעוניינים בהצלחתם.

מחכים אנחנו להסכמתו בהקדם ביותר אפשרי ואנו מביעים לו את תודתנו
למפרע.

בתקווה שניבם לקבל את פניו וליהנות מהשפעתו, אנו חותמים

בכבוד רב ובברכה ציון

ד"ר מ. סלינין
סגן יו"ר

הרצל גוטצ'ו
מוזכיר כללי



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9 East 40th Street, New York

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-8210

October 29, 1947

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Adolph Berle advised me that he is doing his very best with the Cuban delegate, Mr. Belt.

Meanwhile, I have been speaking to the members of the Greek delegation. As you know, they are non-committal at the present time because of their interests in the Middle East. However, I shall continue my efforts with them.

Sincerely,

Dean Alfange
DEAN ALFANGE

DA:dn

[October 1947]

A distinguished Moslem spokesman,
in a message to America, states
his peoples' case on Palestine



King Abdullah—
one of the top leaders
of the Arab world

As the Arabs see the Jews



For release
Oct 31

by His Majesty ABDULLAH

KING OF TRANS-JORDAN

I AM especially delighted to address an American audience, for the tragic problem of Palestine will never be solved without American understanding, American sympathy, American support.

So many billions of words have been written about Palestine—perhaps more than on any other subject in history—that I hesitate to add to them. Yet I am compelled to do so, for I am reluctantly convinced that the world in general, and America in particular, knows almost nothing of the true case for the Arabs.

We Arabs follow, perhaps far more than you think, the press of America. We are frankly disturbed to find that for every word printed on the Arab side, a thousand are printed on the Zionist side.

There are many reasons for this: You have many millions of Jewish citizens interested in this question. They are highly vocal and wise in the ways of publicity. There are few Arab citizens in America, and we are as yet unskilled in the technique of modern propaganda.

The results have been alarming for us. In your press we see a horrible caricature and are told it is our true portrait. In all justice, we cannot let this pass by default.

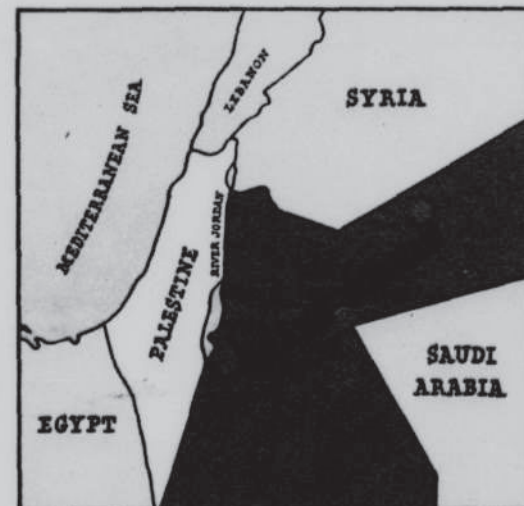
Our case is quite simple: For nearly 2,000 years Palestine has been almost 100 per cent Arab. It is still preponderately Arab today, in spite of enormous Jewish immigration. But if this immigration continues we shall

→ This remarkable statement by a leading Arab spokesman is of world-wide news significance. It clarifies for the first time the position of the Arab people on the tragic problem of Palestine.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE publishes it for these reasons and not because we agree with the views expressed.

Next month we will publish a similar message from Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman of the American Section, Jewish Agency for Palestine, an outstanding Zionist leader, clarifying the opposing position.

Like other Arabs, King Abdullah looks upon Palestine as an integral part of the united Arab world, and so he writes of Palestine as "our country."—The Editor.



East of the River Jordan from Palestine lies Abdullah's independent kingdom, which was once a part of Palestine

soon be outnumbered—a minority in our own home.

Palestine is a small and very poor country, about the size of your state of Vermont. Its Arab population is only about 1,200,000. Already we have had forced on us, against our will, some 600,000 Zionist Jews. We are

threatened with many hundreds of thousands more.

Our position is so simple and natural that we are amazed it should even be questioned. It is exactly the same position you in America take in regard to the unhappy European Jews: You are sorry for them,



PHOTOS BY PRESS ASSN. AND KEYSTONE

A shipload of Jewish refugees headed for Palestine. "It is American money," says Abdullah, "which hires or buys the refugee ships"

but you do not want them in your country.

We do not want them in ours, either. Not because they are Jews, but because they are foreigners. We would not want hundreds of thousands of any foreigners in our country, be they Englishmen or Norwegians or Brazilians or whatever.

Think for a moment: In the last 25 years we have had one third of our entire population forced upon us. In America that would be the equivalent of 45,000,000 complete strangers admitted to your country, over your violent protest, since 1921. How would you have reacted to that?

Because of our perfectly natural dislike of being overwhelmed in our own homeland, we are called blind nationalists and heartless anti-Semites. This charge would be ludicrous were it not so dangerous.

No people on earth have been less "anti-Semitic" than the Arabs. The persecution of the Jews has been confined almost entirely to the Christian nations of the West. Jews, themselves, will admit that never since the Great Dispersion did Jews develop so freely and reach such importance as in Spain when it was an Arab possession. With very minor exceptions, Jews have lived for many centuries in the Middle East, in complete peace and friendliness with their Arab neighbors.

Damascus, Bagdad, Beirut, and other Arab centers have always contained large and prosperous Jewish colonies. Until the Zionist invasion of Palestine began, these

Jews received the most generous treatment—far, far better than in Christian Europe. Now, unhappily, for the first time in history, these Jews are beginning to feel the effects of Arab resistance to the Zionist assault. Most of them are as anxious as we Arabs to stop it. Most of these Jews who have found happy homes among us resent, as we do, the coming of these strangers. . . .

I was puzzled for a long time about the odd belief which apparently persists in America that Palestine has somehow "always been a Jewish land." Recently an American I talked to cleared up this mystery. He pointed out that the only things most Americans know about Palestine are what they read in the Bible. It was a Jewish land in those days, they reason, and they assume it has always remained so.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is absurd to reach so far back into the mists of history to argue about who should have Palestine today, and I apologize for it. Yet the Jews do this, and I must reply to their "historic claim." I wonder if the world has ever seen a stranger sight than a group of people seriously pretending to claim a land because their ancestors lived there some 2,000 years ago!

If you suggest that I am biased, I invite you to read any sound history of the period and verify the facts.

Such fragmentary records as we have indicate that the Jews were wandering nomads

from Iraq who moved to southern Turkey, came south to Palestine, stayed there a short time, and then passed to Egypt, where they remained about 400 years. About 1300 B.C. (according to your calendar) they left Egypt and gradually conquered most—but not all—of the inhabitants of Palestine.

It is significant that the Philistines—not the Jews—gave their name to the country; "Palestine" is merely the Greek form of "Philistia."

Only once, during the empire of David and Solomon, did the Jews ever control nearly all—but not all—the land which is today Palestine. This empire lasted only 70 years, ending in 926 B.C. Only 250 years later the Kingdom of Judah had shrunk to a small province around Jerusalem, barely a quarter of modern Palestine.

In 63 B.C. the Jews were conquered by the Roman Pompey, and never again had even the vestige of independence. The Roman Emperor Hadrian finally wiped them out about 135 A.D. He utterly destroyed Jerusalem, rebuilt it under another name, and for hundreds of years no Jew was permitted to enter it. A handful of Jews remained in Palestine but the vast majority were killed or scattered to other countries, in the Diaspora, or the Great Dispersion. From that time Palestine ceased to be a Jewish country, in any conceivable sense.

This was 1,815 years ago, and yet the Jews solemnly pretend they still own Palestine! If such fantasy were allowed, how the map of the world would dance about!

Italians might claim England, which the Romans held so long. England might claim France, "homeland" of the conquering Normans. And the French Normans might claim Norway, where their ancestors originated. And, incidentally, we Arabs might claim Spain, which we held for 700 years.

Many Mexicans might claim Spain, "homeland" of their forefathers. They might even claim Texas, which was Mexican until 100 years ago. And suppose the American Indians claimed the "homeland" of which they were the sole, native, and ancient occupants until only some 450 years ago!

I AM not being facetious. All these claims are just as valid—or just as fantastic—as the Jewish "historic connection" with Palestine. Most are more valid.

In any event, the great Moslem expansion about 650 A.D. finally settled things. It dominated Palestine completely. From that day on, Palestine was solidly Arabic in population, language, and religion. When British armies entered the country during the last war, they found 500,000 Arabs and only 65,000 Jews.

If solid, uninterrupted Arab occupation for nearly 1,300 years does not make a country "Arab," what does?" . . .

The Jews say, and rightly, that Palestine is the home of their religion. It is likewise the birthplace of Christianity, but would any Christian nation claim it on that account? In passing, let me say that the Christian Arabs— (Continued on page 122)

look inside the warehouse. It wasn't much, but it was his only chance.

"Advance to be recognized!"

The tall man on the left strode ahead of the others, the twin stars on his cap and shoulders gleaming with a dull splendor. Eddie had a flash impression of gray hair and penetrating gray eyes. His own eyes fixed in space, he barked "Halt!" and presented arms.

The General saluted. "Everything in order here, is it?"

"Yes, sir!" Eddie said between his teeth.

The General's eyes traveled over him with methodical detachment. "You know what to do in case of fire?"

"In case of fire, sir, I fire my piece in the air once, and call out loudly, 'Fire!' Then, sir, I proceed to waken any occupants of the building who may be sleeping—"

"Very good," the General said. "Corporal, your men seem familiar with their regulations."

"Yes, sir." Scarlotti's voice was tremulous with relief. He stepped up beside the General and cleared his throat. "Soldier—"

EDDIE had a sudden foreboding. In that moment he knew, beyond any experience of his own, that Scarlotti was not content to let matters stand as they were. Scarlotti could not resist this opportunity to show off.

"Soldier," he said, "repeat for the General your Second General Order."

Eddie swallowed. The page of the manual which had been so clear before him an instant ago was blank. The black printed words receded somewhere into the depths of his memory. The faces, the impatient expectant faces of the General, the Colonel, and the Corporal of the Guard blotted out everything else.

"Speak up!"

"Oh, never mind. Never mind that now, Corporal," the General broke in. "It's the fire precautions I'm interested in tonight." He flipped another salute toward Eddie and crossed over to his sedan. One foot on the running board, he paused. "By the way, Corporal, what is that order?"

"Sir?" Scarlotti's hands flattened along the seams of his trousers.

"Maybe you can help us out, Colonel," the General suggested.

There was a long silence. The Colonel coughed. "Suppose you tell us, General," he said testily, "since obviously you know the answer."

"Certainly," the General said. "I will." He pinched his lower lip and frowned. "It will come back to me in a minute."

Eddie swayed forward on the balls of his feet, straining in sympathy with the General's mental effort. The Colonel folded his arms across his chest. The night was so hushed Eddie could hear moisture dripping from the eaves of the roof. And then, from behind him, rose the gentle but unmistakable rhythm of a snore.

The General raised his head.

Eddie found his voice. "The Second General Order, sir!" he blurted. "To help my buddies in time of trouble or danger!"

The General's eyebrows lifted. "Hm-m-m? I never heard it put that way before—"

His voice trailed off. The Colonel and Scarlotti were staring, not at Eddie, but at a point beyond his line of vision. The Corporal's face paled. With a firm slap of feet Donald padded out of the fog and halted one pace in front of the General. He performed an about-face, shook his feathers, and held himself rigid.

"What is this?" the Colonel demanded.

"I forgot, you're new to this station, Colonel," the General said. "He is a— a mascot."

"But I distinctly heard something in that warehouse, sir. I suggest we investigate."

The General bent stiffly and stroked Donald's neck. Donald gave an emphatic hiss. "I imagine it was Donald," he said.

"Sir!" The Colonel made a strangled noise in the back of his throat. "Ducks don't snore!"

The General straightened, still gazing at the duck, and then, to Eddie's amazement, he smiled, a brief, absent smile that softened the austerity of his profile. He scratched his chin and looked at Eddie and back to the Colonel. "Donald is a very unusual duck,"

he said. "At times he's almost human. . . . Shall we go now, gentlemen?"

Eddie watched the cherry glow of the tail-light disappear. Lowering his rifle, he sagged against the wall and mopped his face. Donald gave him a look of disapproval and marched off toward Post Ten. Inside the warehouse all was quiet.

Eddie prodded Mac in the ribs with his toe. "Mac," he said, "it's almost time to go off duty."

The import of this seemed to penetrate Mac's inner mechanism. He grunted and opened his eyes in what, to Eddie, was a near-miraculous recovery. "Why, I musta dozed off," he mumbled. He stretched, and lumbered to his feet. "You shoulda woke me," he added accusingly.

Eddie sighed. He had no idea how to say what he wanted to say. Mac would have done the same for him, and that was enough. Thirty years, Eddie decided, entitled a man to a mistake or two.

"I don't suppose you know the Second General Order, offhand," Eddie asked.

"Don't you know?" Mac's voice was shocked. "Why, it's: 'To walk my post in a military manner, keepin' always on the alert and observin' everything that takes place within sight or hearin'.' You got to learn them orders, boy."

"That's it!" Eddie thought. "That's the one. 'To walk my post in a military manner.'"

HE UNDERSTOOD then what it was about Mac. It wasn't there on the surface easy to see, but men like Mac and the General had something in common, a sort of loyalty and tolerance that went deeper than rank or orders or discipline. It was something they felt but never talked about, like Joe didn't talk about winning a Silver Star. Because Joe had it, too.

Eddie squared his shoulders. For the first time he had the feeling that he belonged. Maybe he was learning to soldier already. "Dear Joe"—he framed the letter in his mind. "Last night I saw the Old Man—"

THE END ★ ★

As the Arabs See the Jews

(Continued from page 25)

and there are many hundreds of thousands of them in the Arab world—are in absolute agreement with all other Arabs in opposing the Zionist invasion of Palestine.

May I also point out that Jerusalem is, after Mecca and Medina, the holiest place in Islam? In fact, in the early days of our religion, Moslems prayed toward Jerusalem instead of Mecca.

The Jewish "religious claim" to Palestine is as absurd as the "historic claim." The Holy Places, sacred to three great religions, must be open to all, the monopoly of none. Let us not confuse religion and politics. . . .

We are told that we are inhumane and heartless because we do not accept with open arms the perhaps 200,000 Jews in Europe who suffered so frightfully under Nazi

cruelty, and who even now—almost three years after war's end—still languish in cold, depressing camps.

Let me underline several facts:

The unimaginable persecution of the Jews was not done by the Arabs; it was done by a Christian nation of the West. The war which ruined Europe and made it almost impossible for these Jews to rehabilitate themselves there was fought by the Christian nations of the West. The rich and empty portions of the earth belong, not to the Arabs, but to the Christian nations of the West.

And yet, to ease their consciences, these Christian nations of the West are asking Palestine—a poor and tiny Moslem country of the East—to accept the entire burden.

"We have hurt these people terribly," cries the West to the East. "Won't you please take care of them for us?"

We find neither logic nor justice in this. Are we therefore "cruel and heartless nationalists"?

We are a generous people; we are proud that "Arab hospitality" is a phrase famous

throughout the world. We are a humane people; no one was shocked more than we by the Hitlerite terror. No one pities the present plight of the desperate European Jews more than we.

But we say that Palestine has already sheltered 600,000 refugees. We believe that is enough to expect of us—even too much. We believe it is now the turn of the rest of the world to accept some of them.

I WILL be entirely frank with you. There is one thing the Arab world simply cannot understand. Of all the nations of the earth, America is most insistent that something be done for these suffering Jews of Europe. This feeling does credit to the humanity for which America is famous, and to that glorious inscription on your Statue of Liberty.

And yet this same America—the richest, greatest, most powerful nation the world has ever known—refuses to accept more than a token handful of these same Jews herself!

I hope you will not think I am being bitter about this. I have tried hard to understand

this mysterious paradox, and I confess I cannot. Nor can any other Arab.

Perhaps you have been informed that "the Jews in Europe want to go to no other place except Palestine."

This myth is one of the greatest propaganda triumphs of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the organization which promotes with fanatic zeal the emigration to Palestine. It is a subtle half-truth, thus doubly dangerous.

The astounding truth is that nobody on earth *really* knows where these unfortunate Jews *really* want to go!

You would think that in so grave a problem, the American, British, and other authorities responsible for the European Jews would have made a very careful survey, probably by vote, to find out where each Jew actually wants to go. Amazingly enough, this has never been done! The Jewish Agency has prevented it.

Some time ago the American Military Governor in Germany was asked at a press conference how he was so certain that all Jews there wanted to go to Palestine. His answer was simply: "My Jewish advisers tell me so." He admitted no poll had ever been made. Preparations were indeed begun for one, but the Jewish Agency stepped in to stop it.

The truth is that the Jews in German camps are now subjected to a Zionist pressure campaign which learned much from the Nazi terror. It is dangerous for a Jew to say that he would rather go to some other country, not Palestine. Such dissenters have been severely beaten, and worse.

Not long ago, in Palestine, nearly 1,000 Austrian Jews informed the international refugee organization that they would like to go back to Austria, and plans were made to repatriate them.

The Jewish Agency heard of this, and exerted enough political pressure to stop it. It would be bad propaganda for Zionism if Jews began leaving Palestine. The nearly 1,000 Austrians are still there, against their will.

THE fact is that most of the European Jews are Western in culture and outlook, entirely urban in experience and habits. They cannot really have their hearts set on becoming pioneers in the barren, arid, cramped land which is Palestine.

One thing, however, is undoubtedly true. *As matters stand now*, most refugee Jews in Europe would, indeed, vote for Palestine, simply because they know no other country will have them.

If you or I were given a choice between a near-prison camp for the rest of our lives—or Palestine—we would both choose Palestine, too.

But open up any other alternative to them, give them any other choice, and see what happens!

No poll, however, will be worth anything unless the nations of the earth are willing to open their doors—just a little—to the Jews. In other words, if in such a poll a Jew says he wants to go to Sweden, Sweden must be willing to accept him. If he votes for America, you must let him come in.

Any other kind of poll would be a farce. For the desperate Jew, this is no idle testing of opinion; this is a grave matter of life or death. Unless he is absolutely sure that his vote means something, he will always vote

On September 26, 1844, Kentucky's first official Thanksgiving Day, many a glass of James Crow's already-famous whiskey was raised to give thanks.



Col. James Crow *Furnished cheer for Kentucky's first Thanksgiving*



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for Palestine, so as not to risk his bird in the hand for one in the bush.

In any event, Palestine can accept no more. The 65,000 Jews in Palestine in 1918 have jumped to 600,000 today. We Arabs have increased, too, but not by immigration. The Jews were then a mere 11 per cent of our population. Today they are one third of it.

The rate of increase has been terrifying. In a few more years—unless stopped now—it will overwhelm us, and we shall be an impotent minority in our own home.

Surely the rest of the wide world is rich enough and generous enough to find a place for 200,000 Jews—about one third the number that tiny, poor Palestine has already sheltered. For the rest of the world, it is hardly a drop in the bucket. For us it means national suicide. . . .

WE ARE sometimes told that since the Jews came to Palestine, the Arab standard of living has improved. This is a most complicated question. But let us even assume, for the argument, that it is true. We would rather be a bit poorer, and masters of our own home. Is this unnatural?

The sorry story of the so-called "Balfour Declaration" which started Zionist immigration into Palestine is too complicated to repeat here in detail. It is grounded in broken promises to the Arabs—promises made in cold print which admit no denying.

We utterly deny its validity. We utterly deny the right of Great Britain to give away Arab land for a "national home" for an entirely foreign people.

Even the League of Nations sanction does not alter this. At the time, not a single Arab state was a member of the League. We were not allowed to say a word in our own defense.

I must point out, again in friendly frankness, that America was nearly as responsible as Britain for this Balfour Declaration. President Wilson approved it before it was issued, and the American Congress adopted it word for word in a joint resolution on June 30, 1922.

In the 1920's Arabs were annoyed and insulted by Zionist immigration, but not alarmed by it. It was steady, but fairly small, as even the Zionist founders thought it

would remain. Indeed, for some years, more Jews left Palestine than entered it—in 1927 almost twice as many.

But two new factors, entirely unforeseen by Britain or the League or America or the most fervent Zionist, arose in the early thirties to raise the immigration to undreamed heights. One was the World Depression; the second the rise of Hitler.

In 1932, the year before Hitler came to power, only 9,500 Jews came to Palestine. We did not welcome them, but we were not afraid that, at that rate, our solid Arab majority would ever be in danger.

But the next year—the year of Hitler—it jumped to 30,000! In 1934 it was 42,000! In 1935 it reached 61,000!

It was no longer the orderly arrival of idealistic Zionists. Rather, all Europe was pouring its frightened Jews upon us. Then, at last, we, too, became frightened. We knew that unless this enormous influx stopped, we were, as Arabs, doomed in our Palestine homeland.

And we have not changed our minds. . . .

I have the impression that many Americans believe the trouble in Palestine is very remote from them, that America had little to do with it, and that your only interest now is that of a humane bystander.

I believe that you do not realize how directly you are, as a nation, responsible in general for the whole Zionist move and specifically for the present terrorism. I call this to your attention because I am certain that if you realize your responsibility you will act fairly to admit it and assume it.

Quite aside from official American support for the "National Home" of the Balfour Declaration, the Zionist settlements in Palestine would have been almost impossible, on anything like the current scale, without American money. This was contributed by American Jewry in an idealistic effort to help their fellows.

The motive was worthy; the results were disastrous. The contributions were by private individuals, but they were almost entirely Americans, and, as a nation, only America can answer for it.

The present catastrophe may be laid almost entirely at your door. Your government, almost alone in the world, is insisting on the immediate admission of 100,000

more Jews into Palestine—to be followed by countless additional ones. This will have the most frightful consequences in bloody chaos beyond anything ever hinted at in Palestine before.

It is your press and political leadership, almost alone in the world, who press this demand.

It is almost entirely American money which hires or buys the "refugee ships" that steam illegally toward Palestine; American money which pays their crews. The illegal immigration from Europe is arranged by the Jewish Agency, supported almost entirely by American funds. It is American dollars which support the terrorists, which buy the bullets and pistols that kill British soldiers—your allies—and Arab citizens—your friends.

We in the Arab world were stunned to hear that you permit open advertisements in newspapers asking for money to finance these terrorists, to arm them openly and deliberately for murder. We could not believe this could really happen in the modern world. Now we must believe it; we have seen the advertisements with our own eyes. . . .

I POINT out these things because nothing less than complete frankness will be of use. The crisis is too stark for mere polite vaguenesses which mean nothing.

I have the most complete confidence in the fair-mindedness and generosity of the American public. We Arabs ask no favors. We ask only that you know the full truth, not half of it. We ask only that, when you judge the Palestine question, you put yourselves in our place.

What would your answer be if some outside agency told you that you must accept in America many millions of utter strangers in your midst—enough to dominate your country—merely because they insisted on going to America, and because their forefathers had once lived there some 2,000 years ago?

Our answer is the same.

And what would be your action if, in spite of your refusal, this outside agency began forcing them on you?

Ours will be the same.

THE END ★★

Portrait of Mary

(Continued from page 41)

rest they swam, they drove through Vedado while she showed him the mansions, they stopped at Carmela's for double ice-cream sodas, or window-shopped on the Prado. Once or twice they played tennis, but neither of them was really good at it. Gregory, when he thought to ask, was mildly surprised that Leslie should want to share her day, but he was approving. It ensured them of a constant celebrity to take to dinners, and Payne seemed a nice sort.

"And a darn' good painter," Gregory always added assuredly. "One of the best in the States." That was important.

Mary, looking daily at the very odd and wholly unrealistic portrait of herself, wasn't so sure.

"It looks like me," she commented. "And yet it doesn't."

Leslie said impatiently, "You don't understand. It's my impression of you."

"Like an oasis—or something?"

"Stop joking. You're too smug."

She didn't argue. But she knew, then, that he couldn't be a really good artist. Not if he thought her smug, or could insist that she had calm integrity and poise, quiet humor and determination. She was, and had, none of these things.

AS THE days flew by, pleasant, friendly days in which the portrait neared completion, she began to wonder what would happen when it was finished. No one, as yet, knew of it.

"I look like a scarecrow," she complained, after almost two weeks of sitting. "I'm not that thin." She pointed to the hollows in the face on the portrait.

"You have good bones," he said. "I want to point them up."

"Well, you did. I'm all bones and no flesh, and why on earth do my eyes pop like that? I look positively thyroid."

He waved her away disgustedly. "Your eyes are the focal point of your face. They dominate you and everybody else."

She shrugged. She didn't care too much that he had made her so strange-looking. Except for him. Some day he might want to show the picture to people, and she was afraid of their reaction.

"You may not believe it," he told her one day, "but this is one of my best works. I could get a good price for it."

She smiled, and then measured the back of the sweater she was making for Gregory. "Well, that's nice."

"Is that all you can say? I make you a present, and that's the only thanks I get?"

A twinge of nervousness gripped her. If it was her present, what would she do with it? Leslie wasn't leaving for weeks, and the picture would be finished in a few days. Where

MEMORANDUM

TO: Harry Shapiro

FROM: Herschel Auerbach

SUBJECT:

DATE: November 10, 1947


NOV 10 1947

Enclosed herewith you will find letter from Archie Greenberg to me plus the report which you wanted. I hope this fills the need and answers the questions you may have.

On a number of occasions I have told people about Archie's position as an observer at the UN, and I have continuously had complaints from Archie that he has not been contacted or asked for material that he has. It has only been upon my instigation that he has sent material in. I don't think that this is right, and someone in the Emergency Council or at the Agency should be given the responsibility of keeping in contact with Archie and other observers so as to get information directly from them as to what they may know.

This is only a suggestion, but I think that great use can be made of these observers.

Kindest personal regards.



Enc.

See letter of
Archie Greenberg

November 20, 1947

Mr. Eric J. Aschkenasy
c/o Maccabi Athletic Club
District #3 D.A.
3821 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Aschkenasy:

Your two letters dated August 24 and August 26, 1947 addressed to me to Zurich, Switzerland have just recently been forwarded to me here. I am sorry that there was this long delay in your contribution reaching me.

I am deeply grateful to you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a check for \$267.50 which was the amount collected for the benefit of the Jewish refugees on the Exodus 1947. I have this day forwarded the check to the Haganah, which organization will, I am sure, acknowledge it directly to you. The Haganah will see to it that the gift reaches its proper destination.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

*Letters sent to
Gottlieb Hammer - Agency*

UNITED STATES MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

ADVANCE RELEASE
CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Press Release #411
March 19, 1948

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR WARREN R. AUSTIN IN THE AFTERNOON SESSION
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

- - - - -

The resolution adopted by the Security Council on March 5, 1948 requested the permanent members of the Council first to consult and inform the Security Council regarding the situation with respect to Palestine, and second to make, as a result of such consultations, recommendations to it regarding the guidance and instructions which the Council might usefully give to the Palestine Commission with a view of implementing the resolution of the General Assembly.

In support of the position agreed on by at least some of the permanent members, it might be helpful to the Council, Mr. President, for me to summarize briefly, as we understand them, the present positions of the Palestine Commission, the Mandatory Power and the Jews and Arabs of Palestine concerning implementation of the partition plan recommended by the General Assembly.

During the consultations of the past two weeks the Palestine Commission was asked whether it had found sufficient acceptance of the partition plan on the part of the Jews, the Arabs and the Mandatory Power to afford a basis for its peaceful implementation. The Commission's answer was no. It observed, in this connection, that the Jews of Palestine generally accepted the plan, that the Arabs of Palestine generally opposed the plan; and that the Mandatory Power had declined to take any action which might be interpreted as involving implementation of the plan.

The Commission has repeated its view that it could not discharge its responsibilities on the termination of the mandate without the assistance of an adequate non-Palestinian armed force for the preservation of law and order. The Commission does not consider it possible to implement the plan by peaceful means either as a whole or in substantial part so long as the existing vigorous Arab resistance to partition persists.

The Commission considered itself unable, within the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly, to consider whether any modification of the recommended plan might offer a basis for agreement among the people of Palestine.

With regard to the establishment of the provisional councils of government in the proposed Jewish and Arab States by April 1, 1948, the Commission has concluded: (a) that the attitude of the Arab Higher Committee and Arab resistance in Palestine preclude any possibility of selecting a provisional council of government for the proposed Arab State by the first of April, (b) that while the Commission can take and has in fact taken some preliminary steps toward the selection of the provisional council of government for the Jewish State, the provisional council will not be able to carry out its functions, in the sense of the plan, prior to the termination of the mandate, (c) the position of the Mandatory Power precludes any possibility of fulfilling by April 1 the provisions of the plan as regards either the Arab or the Jewish Provisional Council of Government.

With regard to the City of Jerusalem, the Commission's view is that the administration of the City of Jerusalem by the United Nations is possible if the plan of partition with economic union is generally accepted by the Arab and Jewish communities of Palestine and peacefully implemented.

MORE

The permanent members held two discussions with the representative of the Mandatory Power. One of these was devoted to security problems and the other to the implementation of the partition plan.

From the information supplied by the Mandatory Government it appears that several thousand Arabs have entered Palestine, in bands of varying size, and have infiltrated the Palestinian population. The identification of these Arabs has not been firmly established but it appears to be common knowledge in Palestine that they include nationals of most of the neighboring Arab States and that they have entered from Lebanon, Syria, Trans-Jordan and Egypt. The United Kingdom reports that these bands are irregular formations and are not organized units of any national armed force.

The representative of the Mandatory was asked whether his Government considers that there is a threat of force against Palestine which now constitutes a threat to international peace and also whether the existing situation in Palestine is a situation which constitutes a threat to the peace. He replied that his Government would furnish all the facts available but that the question of what constitutes a threat to the peace is for the Security Council to decide.

In response to questions concerning implementation of the General Assembly recommendation, the Mandatory Power stated that it has "accepted" the plan of partition with economic union recommended by the General Assembly, but that it cannot participate in its implementation. While it wished to avoid any action which might be considered as obstructive, it could not itself be instrumental in putting into effect a plan which is not accepted by both the Arabs and the Jews of Palestine.

The representative of the Mandatory Power informed the permanent members that his Government considered that it would be very difficult to carry out the plan without the backing of force; that even if the Jewish militia were sufficiently armed to ensure the organization and protection of the Jewish State, such action would not be the equivalent of a settlement; that the United Kingdom did not believe that there were any modifications in detail which would make the plan acceptable both to the Jews and Arabs of Palestine; and that no change in the timetable of British withdrawal from Palestine is contemplated by the United Kingdom. The representative of the United Kingdom further stated that his government had no suggestions to make with regard to means by which the Jews and Arabs of Palestine might be brought together although successful efforts in this direction would be welcomed.

Representatives of the Mandatory Government further indicated that there would be a very substantial deficit in the Palestinian budget following British withdrawal and that, while the Palestinian Government has been financially self-sufficient, the cost of maintaining British forces in Palestine is considerably larger than the total Palestinian budget of 96 million dollars annually.

Representatives of the Jewish Agency stated that the Jews of Palestine accept the partition plan. The Agency claimed that the plan represents, however, an irreducible minimum for the Jews of Palestine since it already

more

involves a great reduction in what they consider their rightful claims. Also, that, although there is no perfect or easy solution, the present plan is the only practical solution reached after many other plans had failed of acceptance. The Agency representatives stated that it should now be taken as a postulate that any plan whatever will require enforcement. No modifications in the plan would commend themselves to the Jews and the Jewish Agency does not see any possibility of modifications which would make the plan acceptable to the Arabs.

The Jewish Agency stated that the Jews of Palestine would be ready to undertake the responsibilities for government and for the maintenance of law and order within the proposed Jewish State. They expressed confidence that they could assert the authority of the Jewish State and maintain essential public services. This would presuppose the establishment and equipment of the militia contemplated in the plan and the removal of restrictions on the importation of arms. They believed that an international force would be necessary; and that if no international force were provided, much more serious losses both to Arabs and Jews would result.

On the question of implementation by peaceful means, the Jewish Agency stated that it did not believe it would be possible to obtain a formal public agreement with the Arabs of Palestine in advance of implementation. They believed, however, that if left alone, considerable sections of Palestinian Arabs would be willing to cooperate or acquiesce; but that armed intervention by neighboring states completely changed that situation.

With respect to economic union, the Jewish Agency stated that they accepted economic union as a part of the plan although they themselves did not ask for it. The Agency does not consider the principles of the proposed economic union essential to the economic life of Palestine as a whole or to creation of the Jewish State. The Agency considers that economic union should not be an obstacle to the creation of the Jewish State.

The representatives of the Jewish Agency stated that the Jews would cooperate in the administration of Jerusalem by the United Nations considered, however, as part of the partition plan. That United Nations administration of Jerusalem apart from the plan would create a serious obstacle to cooperation.

The Jews insist upon the control of immigration, said the Jewish Agency, because that was a question of sovereignty and was a most essential part of the whole scheme. The Jews, they said, must have the keys to their own homeland in their own hand. The exclusive control of immigration was the most powerful argument in persuading the Jews to accept the partition plan. They had in mind a rate of immigration of 80,000 to 100,000 a year (roughly 1,000,000 over a ten-year period) subject to changing conditions both inside the Jewish State and in areas outside. They pointed out that there no longer is a great reservoir of Jews in Europe and that Arab fears that Palestine would be inundated can no longer be considered as well grounded.

MORE

A representative of the Arab Higher Committee made a formal statement on behalf of the Committee which observed that all of the questions which had been directed to the Committee revolved around partition which, with the clear and unequivocal support of Arab States, the Arabs of Palestine have categorically rejected. This statement went on to say that the Arab Higher Committee wished to reiterate its rejection of solutions based on partition in any form, including creation of a separate provisional or permanent administration for the City of Jerusalem.

Arab Higher

The Committee further wished to emphasize that the only solution compatible with the ideals of the United Nations Charter and which would guarantee peace and security in Palestine would be the formation of one independent state for the whole of Palestine whose constitution would be based on democratic principles and which would include adequate safeguards for minorities and the safety of the holy places. The Arab Higher Committee stated in this connection that such a State would be prepared to accept full responsibility for governmental administration and maintenance of law and order in the whole of Palestine and that it would be prepared to treat all citizens and residents of all creeds with justice which befits a truly democratic country.

An identical question was submitted to the Jewish Agency, the Arab States, and the Arab Higher Committee, viz: "Would the (addressee) be prepared to enter into the necessary agreements for an effective truce in Palestine?" Summarized, the replies were as follows: The Jewish Agency: Yes, if carried out within the framework of implementation of the Resolution of the General Assembly and in strict conformity with the time-table provided in that Resolution. The Arab States: Yes, if Partition is suspended. No reply has been received from the Arab Higher Committee. However, that Committee has categorically rejected partition.

Having considered the results of the consultations of the past two weeks, we must also reflect upon the situation in Palestine on May 15, 1948, on which date the Mandatory Power now plans to terminate the Mandate.

In his statement to the Security Council on February 24, 1948, the representative of the United Kingdom said, "My Government are bringing to an end the discharge of their responsibilities towards Palestine under the Mandate and are leaving the future of that country to international authority."

On March 2, 1948, the Representative of the United Kingdom referred, in his statement to the Council, to "whatever procedure the United Nations may decide to adopt with a view to assuming responsibility for the Government of Palestine on May 15," and concluded with the statement, "Finally, I must repeat that the United Kingdom cannot enter into any new or extended commitment in regard to Palestine. Our contribution has already been made over the years and the date of termination of our responsibility is irrevocably fixed."

The status of Palestine will be equivocal because the United Kingdom seeks to give up the Mandate. Article 5 of the Mandate in respect of Palestine provides: "The Mandatory shall be responsible for seeing that no Palestine territory shall be ceded or leased to, or in any way placed under the control of, the government of any foreign power."

In the premises there is the urgent need for early clarification of the United Nations responsibility toward Palestine.

The General Assembly and the Security Council have broad responsibilities in fidelity to the principles of justice and the aims of the Charter to assist in bringing about a pacific settlement of situations and disputes placed before them. The Security Council has specific obligations and powers where it finds a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression. I have already dealt, in my statements to the Security Council on February 24 and March 2, with these responsibilities.

The assumption of administrative or governmental responsibility by the United Nations is another matter. If the United Nations is to act as a government, a large administrative task is involved. The Organization itself becomes directly responsible for all phases of the life of the people over whom such powers are exercised. It is a formidable responsibility and a heavy financial commitment is incurred by all 57 members of the Organization.

The United Nations does not automatically fall heir to the responsibilities either of the League of Nations or of the Mandatory Power in respect of the Palestine Mandate. The record seems to us entirely clear that the United Nations did not take over the League of Nations mandate system.

The League of Nations Assembly on April 18, 1946, at its final session, passed a resolution which included the following two paragraphs:

"THE ASSEMBLY

3. RECOGNIZES THAT, on the termination of the League's existence, its functions with respect to the mandated territories will come to an end, but notes that Chapters XI, XII, and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations embody principles corresponding to those declared in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League;

4. TAKES NOTE of the expressed intentions of the Members of the League now administering territories under mandate to continue to administer them for the well-being and development of the peoples concerned in accordance with the obligations contained in the respective mandates, until other arrangements have been agreed between the United Nations and the respective mandatory powers."

At the First Part of the First Session of the United Nations General Assembly, on February 12, 1946, the Assembly passed a resolution regarding the transfer of certain functions, activities, and assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations. No transfer of functions concerning mandates was mentioned. The resolution included the statement that:

"The General Assembly will itself examine, or will submit to the appropriate organ of the United Nations, any request from the parties that the United Nations should assume the exercise of functions or powers entrusted to the League of Nations by treaties, international conventions, agreements, and other instruments having a political character."

Provision was made in the United Nations Charter for the voluntary placing of mandates under a trusteeship system by means of trusteeship agreements between the General Assembly or the Security Council and the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power. By such an agreement, the United Nations itself, under Article 81 of the Charter, could become the administering authority for a trust territory. No such proposal has been made by the Mandatory Power with respect to Palestine and no action has been taken by the United Nations itself which would have that result.

A unilateral decision by the United Kingdom to terminate the Palestine Mandate can not automatically commit the United Nations to responsibility for governing that country. We think it clear that the United Nations does not succeed to administrative responsibility for Palestine merely because the latter is a mandate. Signing the Charter did not commit the signatories to a contingent liability for mandates, to become operative by the decisions of mandatory powers to abandon their mandates. On the facts reported by the Permanent Members, Palestine is a land falling under Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter, a non-self-governing territory.

Does the General Assembly recommendation of November 29, 1947, constitute an acceptance by the United Nations of governmental responsibility for Palestine?

On April 2, 1947, the United Kingdom directed a request to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the first part of which states:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to place the question of Palestine on the agenda of the General Assembly at its next regular annual session. They will submit to the Assembly an account of their administration of the League of Nations mandate and will ask the Assembly to make recommendations, under Article 10 of the Charter, concerning the future government of Palestine."

Thus, the question of Palestine came before the General Assembly only as a request for a recommendation. No proposal was made by the United Kingdom to the General Assembly that the United Nations itself undertake responsibility for the government of Palestine.

Following consideration of the question of Palestine in a Special Session, in a special committee (UNSCOP), and at its Second Regular Session, the General Assembly passed a resolution which recommended "to the United Kingdom, as the Mandatory Power for Palestine, and to all other Members of the United Nations, the adoption and implementation, with regard to the future government of Palestine, of the plan of partition with economic union" set forth in the resolution.

Under the plan, the United Nations agreed, as a part of the recommended general settlement, to undertake administrative responsibilities for the City of Jerusalem. Further, the General Assembly agreed that a Commissioner elected by it would perform certain functions to effect the transfer of responsibility from the mandatory power to the successor governments in Palestine. The limited responsibilities of the United Nations set forth in the plan are inseparable from the plan as a whole and are dependent upon the adoption and implementation of the entire plan. This essential unity of the General Assembly recommendation was emphasized by the Chairman of the Palestine Commission in his statement to the Security Council on February 24:

MORE

"I have put some stress upon the words 'plan of partition as it has been envisaged by the General Assembly' since it is with the implementation of such plan that our Commission has been entrusted. It is quite natural - and legitimate - for interested parties to concentrate their efforts preponderantly - if not exclusively - on such parts of the plan as are intended more especially for their sake. The Commission is not in such a position; its duty, according to its terms of reference, is to provide for the implementation of the whole plan which has been conceived by the General Assembly as a whole...

... Since the plan has been envisaged as a whole, the realization and sound functioning of one part of the plan has been made, in a substantial degree, dependent upon the establishment and functioning of its other parts."

The limited functions which the General Assembly offered to undertake in connection with its Palestine recommendation stand or fall with that resolution. If it proves impossible to give effect to that resolution, the United Nations will have, on May 15, 1948, no administrative and governmental responsibilities for Palestine, unless further action is taken by the Assembly.

The plan proposed by the General Assembly was an integral plan which would not succeed unless each of its parts could be carried out. There seems to be general agreement that the plan cannot now be implemented by peaceful means. From what has been said in the Security Council and in consultations among the several members of the Council, it is clear that the Security Council is not prepared to go ahead with efforts to implement this plan in the existing situation.

The Security Council now has before it clear evidence that the Jews and Arabs of Palestine and the Mandatory Power cannot agree to implement the General Assembly plan of partition through peaceful means. The announced determination of the Mandatory Power to terminate the mandate on May 15, 1948, if carried out by the United Kingdom, would result, in the light of information now available, in chaos and heavy fighting in Palestine. The United Nations can not permit such a result. The loss of life in the Holy Land must be brought to an immediate end. The maintenance of international peace is at stake.

The United States fully subscribes to the conclusion reached by the permanent members that the Security Council should make it clear to the parties and governments concerned that the Security Council is determined not to permit the situation in Palestine to threaten international peace and, further, that the Security Council should take further action by all means available to it to bring about the immediate cessation of violence and the restoration of peace and order in Palestine.

Under the Charter the Security Council has both an inescapable responsibility as well as full authority to take the steps necessary to bring about a cease fire in Palestine and a halt to the incursions being made into that country. The powers of Articles 39, 40, 41 and 42 are very great and the Council should not hesitate to use them -- all of them -- if necessary to stop the fighting.

In addition, my government believes that a temporary trusteeship for Palestine should be established under the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations to maintain the peace and to afford the Jews and Arabs of Palestine further opportunity to reach an agreement regarding the future government of that country. Such a United Nations Trusteeship would, of course, be without prejudice to the character of the eventual political settlement, which we hope can be achieved without long delay. In our opinion, the Security Council should recommend the establishment of such a trusteeship to the General Assembly and to the Mandatory Power. This would require an immediate special session of the General Assembly, which the Security Council might call under the terms of the Charter.

Pending the meeting of the special session of the General Assembly, we believe that the Security Council should instruct the Palestine Commission to suspend its efforts to implement the proposed partition plan.

Draft resolutions which would give effect to the above suggestions will be circulated shortly for the consideration of the Security Council.

WRHS



① Call, Groucho

① Dismiss

② Veto

② Ref. back to P.C.

③ 2/11/47
Kaplan

LAW OFFICES OF
ALFANGE & FRIEDMAN

DEAN ALFANGE
PHILIP A. FRIEDMAN
ROBERT J. SCHWARTZ
JULIUS FEIGENBAUM

9 East 40th Street, New York

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-8210

PERSONAL

May 5, 1948

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am enclosing for your confidential information copy of letter I sent to the President's aide, General Vaughan.

I would appreciate your comments.

Sincerely yours,


DEAN ALFANGE

DA:dn
Enclosure

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

May 5, 1948

Major General Harry H. Vaughan
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

I am sending you this confidential letter because I am interested in the President's political fortunes. Frankly, the President could not carry the State of New York in the present circumstances. The Jewish vote against him would be overwhelming.

Only a dramatic move on the President's part that would electrify the Jewish people could change the situation.

Such a move might well be the recognition of the Jewish State which will come into being on May 16, and the nomination of an American Minister to the new State. The President would be on firm legal ground in this respect because the UN decision which partitioned Palestine into Jewish and Arab states is still a legal fact. True, our government has proposed a temporary Trusteeship in place of immediate partition, presumably because the UN decision could not be carried out without bloodshed. However, recent events have knocked the props from under the Trusteeship proposal. The Trusteeship proposal is no longer tenable, not because neither side accepts it, but because the Jewish military forces have since demonstrated by their decisive victories over the Arabs, that they can implement partition singlehanded.

The President, therefore, can logically take the position that events and not he have reversed the Trusteeship plan and that the UN decision can be best carried out by recognizing the new Jewish State and according it the privileges of other states, including the fundamental right to defend itself. This

would also place the President in the commendable position of strengthening the hand of the United Nations.

Should the President for any reason find this move ill advised, the next best step would be to appoint a personal Ambassador or special Emissary and send him to Palestine with authority to negotiate a settlement, on the basis of the UN decision, between the Jewish Agency and King Abdullah of Transjordan. This move would be timely and appropriate.

In the first place, the Arabs have been rudely awakened to the fact that they cannot dispose of the Jews as easily as they had thought. Abdullah is a realist and he knows right well that his vaunted Arab Legion, some ten thousand mercenaries trained by the British, would be no match for the Jewish forces which, I understand, number some seventy-five thousand excellently disciplined and zealously devoted young men and women.

As a matter of fact I have been saying right along, and events are proving me right, that the combined forces of the whole Arab League would be no match for this Jewish Army which, even when divided, succeeded in driving seven British divisions behind barbed wires.

I am not a military man, but I think you will agree with me that outside of Abdullah's Legion, there is no other well-equipped, well-trained Arab Army. Moreover, the Arab chieftains are divided by deep rooted feuds. The ex-Mufti, Haj Amin al Husseini detests Abdullah and Abdullah is not on speaking terms with Ibn Saud who drove Abdullah's father, King Hussein, the Caliph, from his throne in Mecca. These feuds preclude any real unity on the part of leaders of the Arab League.

For this reason, I suggest that negotiations be carried on between the Jewish Agency and Abdullah, who is the

most practical and best situated of all the Arab leaders insofar as Palestine is concerned. He aspires to extend his authority and influence over the Arab portion of Palestine, and would readily recognize partition in exchange for some concessions in Arab Palestine that would enhance his prestige; the more so in view of the impending disaster that faces his Arab Legion in the event of a prolonged war with the Jews.

I am confident that if President Truman succeeded in procuring Abdullah's recognition of partition on the basis above indicated, this grave problem would be solved. To the President would then belong the credit for upholding the authority of the United Nations while doing justice to the Jewish people and all parties concerned.

I am coming to Washington soon at which time I will pay you a visit; but meanwhile, I wish you would relay the foregoing to the President for his consideration.

I shall not forget the pleasant evening I spent in Washington recently with you and the President.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

DA:dn

DEAN ALFANGE

LAW OFFICES OF
ALFANGE & FRIEDMAN

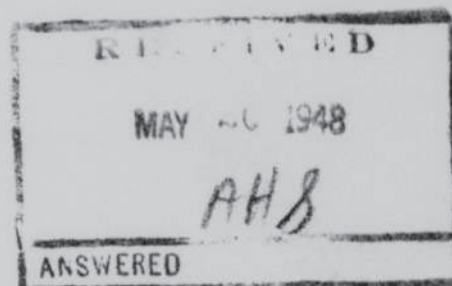
DEAN ALFANGE
PHILIP A. FRIEDMAN
ROBERT J. SCHWARTZ
JULIUS FEIGENBAUM

9 East 40th Street, New York

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-8210

May 17, 1948

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



Dear Dr. Silver:

A month ago, you recall, I asked Abe Tuvim to advise you that I was assured by Washington "something dramatic would happen soon". It has happened, thank God; and I rejoice with you.

I am confident the arms embargo will soon be lifted, though we must work for its revision to favor only those states that support the U.N. decision.

I enclose copy of cable which Senator Wagner and I sent to David Ben-Gurion; also copy of my telegram to President Truman.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ALFANGE

DA:dn
Enclosures

Honorary Chairman

HON. ROBERT F. WAGNER

Chairman

DEAN ALFANGE

Secretary

HON. EUGENE F. ROTH

Executive Committee Chairman WALTER W. WEISMANN

Vice-Chairman

DR. WALTER CLAY LOWDERMILK

Vice-Chairman

DEAN HOWARD M. LeSOURD

Treasurer

HERBERT S. MOORE

Press Release

COMMITTEE TO ARM THE JEWISH STATE

9 EAST 40th ST., NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • LExington 2-8210

This Committee does not solicit funds for the purchase of arms. Its purpose is to create a public awareness of the need to arm a Jewish militia for self defense and to prevail upon the United States to take the leadership, within the framework of the United Nations, to implement the decision of that body to partition Palestine. 121

May 15, 1948

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

United States Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Dean Alfange, honorary and national chairmen, respectively, of the Committee To Arm The Jewish State, stating in a cablegram of felicitations to Premier David Ben-Gurion that they were "happy to have been among the sponsors of American recognition" advised him that they have urged President Truman "to accompany diplomatic recognition with a revision of the arms embargo to permit Israel to defend itself and to defend at the same time the authority of the United Nations".

Full text of the cablegram follows:

"Felicitations and best wishes to the people and Government of Israel. Mindful of the high moral content of your traditions, we are confident that the cause of peace and human progress will be the better served by the existence of a Jewish state and we are happy to have been among the sponsors of American recognition. We have urged President Truman to accompany diplomatic recognition with a revision of the arms embargo to permit Israel to defend itself and to defend at the same time the authority of the United Nations".

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

COPY

May 15, 1948

Honorable Harry S. Truman
White House
Washington, D. C.

Congratulations on your forthright and timely recognition of Israel. Your historic action electrified free men everywhere. With one stroke you have done justice to the Jewish people, served the cause of peace in the Holy Land and strengthened the hand of the United Nations.

DEAN ALFANGE



Am

COPY

May 17, 1948

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

A month ago, you recall, I asked Abe Tuvim to advise you that I was assured by Washington "something dramatic would happen soon". It has happened, thank God; and I rejoice with you.

I am confident the arms embargo will soon be lifted, though we must work for its revision to favor only those states that support the U.N. decision.

I enclose copy of cable which Senator Wagner and I sent to David Ben-Gurion; also copy of my telegram to President Truman.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Alfange

DEAN ALFANGE

DA:dn
Enclosures

✓ cc: Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Ansel Road and 105 St.
Cleveland, Ohio

May 21, 1948

Mr. Dean Alfange
Committee to Arm the Jewish State
9 East 40th Street
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Alfange:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of May 17th and for the enclosed copies of telegrams which you sent to President Truman and to David Ben Gurion. I am profoundly grateful to you for the support which you rendered so willingly and so unfailingly to the ideal which has now been realized. We are all very grateful to you.

I am happy to know that you are confident that the embargo will soon be lifted.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AHS:er

6-48
PRESS RELEASE from:

FRANK W. BUXTON, BARTLEY C. CRUM
and JAMES G. McDONALD
New York, N. Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

THREE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY
DEPLORE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AMBASSADOR PHILLIPS HAS ACCEPTED
THE VICE-CHAIRMANSHIP OF "COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE IN THE HOLY LAND"

- - - - -

FRANK W. BUXTON, BARTLEY C. CRUM AND JAMES G. McDONALD ALSO
TAKE SHARP ISSUE WITH RECENT STATEMENT ON PALESTINE ISSUED BY
DEAN GILDERSLEEVE - KERMIT ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE

- - - - -

New York -- Three former members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine -- Frank W. Buxton, Bartley C. Crum and James G. McDonald -- today attacked the "Committee for Justice and Peace in the Holy Land," charging that this pro-Arab group "has backed and encouraged Arab aggression in Palestine and has taken an active part in the attempt to sabotage the United Nations decision on Palestine."

The three onetime members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine simultaneously greeted "with sorrow and bewilderment" the appointment of William Phillips, their former colleague on the Anglo-American investigation group, to the vice-chairmanship of the "Committee for Peace and Justice in the Holy Land."

"It is difficult for us to comprehend how a man of Mr. Phillips' integrity can join a group which, its record proves, has backed and encouraged Arab aggression in Palestine and has taken an active part in the attempt to sabotage the United Nations decision on Palestine," the former members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry stated.

Lashing out at the "Committee for Justice and Peace in the Holy Land" --

(more)

which is headed by Dean Gildersleeve and Kermit Roosevelt -- the three former members charged that this pro-Arab group was seeking a "frank alliance... with the Arab League against the State of Israel and the Jewish people." In their joint statement, Messrs. Buxton, Crum and McDonald assailed "the blind partisanship of the Gildersleeve Committee," and commented that "'Justice and Peace in the Holy Land' cannot possibly be attained by flouting the United Nations which is the one authoritative expression of mankind's quest for justice and peace."

The full text of their statement follows:

The news that our much respected colleague on the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, Ambassador William Phillips has joined the self styled "Committee for Justice and Peace in the Holy Land" has caused us both sorrow and bewilderment. It is difficult for us to comprehend how a man of Mr. Phillips' integrity can join a group, which, its record proves, has backed and encouraged Arab aggression in Palestine and has taken an active part in the attempt to sabotage the United Nations decision on Palestine.

The announcement of Mr. Phillips' descent into the Gildersleeve-Kermit Roosevelt Committee was accompanied by a statement of that Committee's views on the current Palestine situation.

The first three of the four recommendations advocated by the Gildersleeve statement are so full of sweetness and light that when we read them our first reaction was to check the authorship of the statement. Each one of us would gladly support Count Bernadotte's peace efforts, encourage the pacification of the Middle East and urge economic development of that area in the interests of all the people inhabiting it.

The blind partisanship of the Gildersleeve Committee becomes apparent when one reaches the fourth and last recommendation. Here, there are no more honeyed generalities, but a frank alliance of the Committee with the Arab League against the State of Israel and the Jewish people. Here, Miss Gildersleeve (and Ambassador Phillips?) raise their voice against "extreme Zionist pressure here,

(more)

with the insistence on separate Jewish nationalism, etc." One looks in vain for the Committee's protest against open Arab defiance of the United Nations and brutal Arab aggression against Israel.

In conclusion, let us state our deep conviction that "Justice and Peace in the Holy Land" cannot possibly be attained by flouting the United Nations which is the one authoritative expression of mankind's quest for justice and peace. Nor can justice and peace be attained by Arab shelling and destroying of the holy shrines of Jerusalem, the capital and eternal symbol of the Holy Land.

Frank W. Buxton

Bartley C. Crum

James G. McDonald

6/21/48



--30--



LAND AND LABOR FOR PALESTINE

HOTEL BRESLIN
BROADWAY AND 29TH STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

June 25, 1948

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

In view of the fact that I understand you may not be in New York in the near future, I would like to inform you of the situation so far as it concerns myself.

Teddy Kollek has cabled Tel Aviv and has also written on several occasions and informs me that our people at the other end will be very glad to see me and to discuss the questions under consideration.

An Ad Hoc Committee meeting has been called for Tuesday next, at which suitable arrangements will be made for carrying on our work during my absence in Israel. The proposal which has been agreed to in principle by all concerned is that Mr. Harry Keiles, who is my associate director, will be in charge, and an executive committee of three or four members of the Ad Hoc Committee will assume the direction of the work in my absence. The following have been approached and have agreed to serve: William Kapelman of the ZOA; Abraham Kraditor of JWV; Elias Ginsburg of the Jewish Legion and Aryeh Menzel of Hechalutz. The Ad Hoc Committee may confirm this arrangement or suggest several changes, but I have no doubt that the work will be carried on impartially and efficiently during the three weeks that I propose to be away. I plan to leave by Air France on July 5 and to return, leaving Haifa, on the 29th.

Representations from various sources have been made, especially from Teddy Kollek, to cut down the organization radically, leaving but a small nucleus to carry on the work. I have recently visited a few of our field offices and find that they are really performing yeoman service in regard to a number of personnel spheres in addition to their efforts to find the high grade specialists that we are now concentrating on. In view of our conversation and in the light of the above facts, I have therefore cut down expenses and staff only where I felt this was justified, since we can never tell when the call will come for renewed and intensive work.

At this moment efforts are being made to form a "team" of really high grade experts to go out as a sort of mission for three or four months for the purpose not only of making a complete survey, but also of initiating plans for high grade courses in various branches. I am seeing our advisors and specialists here before I leave to discuss their aspect of the problem as viewed from this end will then, on the other side, try and obtain answers to the various questions and bring back a more complete and thorough story

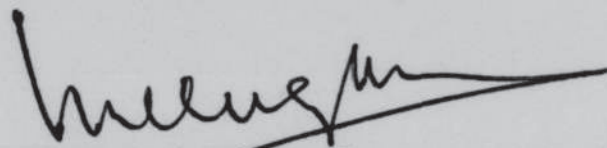
to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Page 2

on which future action can be based.

I trust that all the above meets with your approval, and remain
with kind personal regards

Yours very sincerely,



Wellesley Aron

WA:GH



LAND AND LABOR FOR PALESTINE

HOTEL BRESLIN
BROADWAY AND 29TH STREET
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

June 30, 1948

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Further to my previous letter of June 25, I have to inform you that a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee took place yesterday afternoon, at which it was decided that during my absence in Israel, the following would constitute a small executive committee to direct the affairs of this organization with Mr. Harry Keiles as Acting Executive Director: Mr. Abraham Kraditor, JWV; Major William Kapelman, ZOA; Mr. Joseph Sternstein, Emergency Council; and Mr. Joseph Boxenbaum. This decision goes into effect on July 6. It is understood by all the above that they will visit this office frequently and assemble as required, calling for a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee should any change of policy arise or should there be any problems of major importance to discuss.

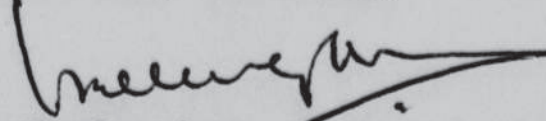
I have my ticket for July 5 via Air France which should give me an opportunity of seeing our people in Paris on the way through. On my way back I shall probably have to spend two or three days in Paris concerning a number of matters.

I have asked Mr. Abraham Kraditor to act as liaison with you on behalf of the executive committee, should there be any matters to discuss. For your information, his office telephone number is Worth 2-0262, in the event of your wishing to get in touch with him. I would like to add that at the Ad Hoc Committee meeting of yesterday, a number of gratifying remarks were passed concerning the effectiveness of this organization generally and the assistance that it has rendered in procuring vitally important personnel for certain requirements. I would like to add that I myself am very satisfied with the cooperation I have received from the members of the Ad Hoc Committee throughout the four months of our work. There really has been nothing but a spirit of helpfulness from everybody, and had external difficulties not arisen, I am quite convinced that by now we should have had a mass movement of considerable proportions on the lines you originally called for.

If and when I get to Jerusalem in the next week or two, I shall make a point of calling on your father in Rehavia. The other matters mentioned by you on the telephone will, of course, be dealt with immediately on my arrival.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Yours very sincerely,


Wellesley Aron

WA:GH

CLEVELAND CHAPTER
OF
THE AMERICAN JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL

1000 WALNUT AVENUE - CHerry 1285 - CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

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(Pres. Painters District Council 6, AFL)

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(Bus. Manager, Cleveland Fur
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Int'l Rep., UE-CIO

WENDELL RINGHOLZ
Reg. Dir., Chemical Workers, CIO

HYMAN WEINBERG
Delegate, Painters Council No 6, AFL

July 12, 1948

Dear Friend:

Present events in Palestine have profoundly stirred every freedom loving American. The truce which was sponsored by the British Foreign Office, with the support of their friends in Washington and the oil trust was originally intended to stifle and liquidate the new born State of Israel.

Throughout the truce, the British machinations against Israel have not ceased. Arab League stooges were continuously supplied with money and arms, while our own government has yet failed to grant Israel full diplomatic recognition and maintained its arms embargo. At the same time, ERP funds to Great Britain are continued, and even increased despite the knowledge that a substantial portion of these funds are used to arm and finance Arab aggressors.

Now that the Arab aggressors have so brazenly broken the truce, and in disregard to the appeal of the United Nations begun a new armed offensive against the State of Israel, it is apparent that we must intensify our efforts in the defense of Israel and of the United Nations decision of November 29th. Therefore, appeal to your organization and to all freedom loving Americans to participate in a campaign to achieve the following objectives:

- 1/ FULL AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF ISRAEL
- 2/ HALTING OF ERP FUNDS TO GREAT BRITAIN
- 3/ A BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS BY INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS

We place the above proposals for your consideration and approval. We hope you will immediately act upon these proposals in forwarding to the President the above demands.

Enclosed, is an envelope which we hope you will return to us by mail, and render whatever financial aid you can, so our organization may carry out its work.

Fraternally yours,

Sam Bossin
SAM BOSSIN
President

uopwa87cio



The American Jewish Labor Council

Room 5

1000 Walnut Ave.

Cleveland 14, Ohio

Attention: Mr. Joseph Keller

AMERICAN JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL
CLEVELAND CHAPTER

Pledge.....

Amount Enclosed.....

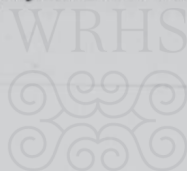
PLEASE FILL IN NAME & ADDRESS

Name

Address

Organization

Please make check payable to The American Jewish Labor Council



Support the boycott against British goods

Support the rehabilitation of Jews everywhere

Support the establishment of a blood bank in Cleveland

Support the purchase of ambulances for Palestine.



Administration of
Palestine

(memo)

see folder

on

Palestine Government
for Palestine

(Jew Agency - 1947-48)