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### **MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.**

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

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

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Jewish Agency, "O" and "P", 1947-1948.



PALESTINE MARITIME LEAGUE

HEAD OFFICE

TEL-AVIV, 15, Achad-Haam St.  
P. O. B. 1917 • Phone 2437



חבל ימי לישראל

הסדר

חל-אביב. רח' אחד-העם 15  
ת.ד. 1917 • טלפון 2437

The 29th January, 1947 י"ט



Our ref. MR/47/140 117900

Dear Dr. Silver,

In accordance with your request during our conversation in Basle, I am sending you, under separate cover, several pamphlets on the Palestine Maritime League (Chevel Yami Le'Yisrael) and its activities. I enclose herewith copy of the resolutions adopted by the last (22nd) Congress, on Jewish maritime activities in Palestine, they include also a specific resolution concerning the P.M.L.

The P.M.L. delegation which you were good enough to receive at the "Drei Könige" (Basle) consisted of Messrs. I. Frishman, I. Hecht, J. Lerner, Dr. J. Reufeisen, J. Shrier and myself; Dr. J. Segal, a friend of the League in London, was also present. We were glad to learn from you that the Zionist Organisation in the United States of America and you yourself would view with favour the establishment of a P.M.L. branch in your country.

During our conversation we mentioned the fact that the P.M.L. had already been successful in establishing contacts with several individuals and organisations in America and that, in order to found an active branch of the League there, we intended sending a delegate to America, a suggestion which met with your approval. We also mentioned the fact that in setting out to establish a P.M.L. branch in your country, we were not only counting on the support of the Zionist Federation, but were also hoping to be able to interest in the objects of the P.M.L., and to gain the support of, individuals and groups so far not associated with active Zionist work. In this connection we mentioned young Jews who had served during the war in the American Merchant Marine and Navy; this suggestion too met with your approval.

At our last Executive meeting I reported on our interview with you. The Executive received with much satisfaction the encouraging news of your readiness to render your moral support to the P.M.L., and to aid us in our efforts to establish a branch in the U.S.A. It was therefore decided that our delegate should proceed to America at the earliest possibility. We shall contact the Zionist Federation of America in due course in order to discuss details about the contemplated mission.

May I, in conclusion, convey to you our best thanks for the sympathetic attitude and the kindness shown to our delegation in Basle.

Yours sincerely,

*M. Riwlin*  
(M. Riwlin)  
General Secretary.

Dr. Aba Hillel Silver,  
Cleveland.....Ohio,  
U.S.A.



RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 22nd ZIONIST CONGRESS  
ON MARITIME ACTIVITIES IN PALESTINE.

Whereas the preparatory work accomplished during recent years for the development of a Jewish Maritime economy in Palestine in its various branches (shipping, fisheries, port work and boat building) have clearly shown that a maritime economy can become an important factor in the national economy of the Yishuv, increasing the absorptive capacity of the country and providing a source of livelihood and work for many people:

The 22nd Zionist Congress charges the Zionist General Council to place at the disposal of maritime work the means required for the following purposes:

- a. The expansion of shipping facilities for passengers and freight.
- b. The development of fisheries by the consolidation of existing fishing villages, the establishment of new fishing villages, and the building of fishing harbors along the coast.
- c. The expansion of the Tel-Aviv Port and the consolidation of our position in Haifa Port.

2. The 22nd Congress welcomes the establishment of the Palestine Navigation Company, Zim, by the Jewish Agency, "Nachshon" (the maritime company of the Histadrut) and the Palestine Maritime League, and notes that the new company is shortly launching its service with its first boat "Kedma".

The Congress expresses the hope that the company will be joined by other factors interested in the development of a Palestine mercantile marine with a view to expanding and consolidating by joint activity the Jewish mercantile fleet in Palestine.

The Congress requires the Maritime Department of the Jewish Agency to take the necessary steps to secure the promulgation of a marine law for Palestine with a view to the development and protection of the Jewish shipping industry and the protection of the rights of Jewish seamen.

The Congress requires the Maritime Department to establish a Marine Mortgage Bank for the encouragement of and the grant of assistance to Jewish shipping. The Congress records its recognition of the pioneering activities of the "Atid" Company and of the Palestine Maritime Lloyd Company and expresses the hope that the Jewish Agency will find practical ways and means of assisting these two companies in the development of their enterprises.

3. IN VIEW OF THE MANY IMPORTANT TASKS CONFRONTING US IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A JEWISH MARITIME ECONOMY IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES AND IN THE TRAINING OF JEWISH YOUTH FOR MARITIME WORK, THE 22nd ZIONIST CONGRESS RECORDS WITH GREAT SATISFACTION THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PALESTINE MARITIME LEAGUE, THE SUPREME PUBLIC ORGANISATION FOR JEWISH MARITIME AFFAIRS.

THE CONGRESS IS OF THE VIEW THAT IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT ENCOURAGEMENT AND ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE ACCORDED BY THE TERRITORIAL ZIONIST ORGANISATIONS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCHES OF THE PALESTINE MARITIME LEAGUE IN ALL COUNTRIES.

4. The 22nd Zionist Congress notes with satisfaction the devoted work of the maritime sections of "Hapoel", the Sea Scouts, "Elitsur", Maccabi, and of the veteran organization "Zevulun", for the training of Jewish seamen.



PALESTINE MARITIME LEAGUE

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חבל ימי לישראל

הסדר

תל-אביב, רח' אחד-העם 15

ת.ד. 1917 • טלפון 2437

The 29th January, 1947 יום



ST/47/139

Our ref. 117908

*Dear Dr. Silver,*

It was with profound regret that I had to leave Basle without being able personally to discuss with you our plans for establishing branches of the P.M.L. in the United States. I have however been gratified to hear from Mr. Riwlin and from Messrs. I. Frishman, I. Hecht, J. Lerner, Dr. I. Rufeisen and J. Shrier an account of their interview with you, and to learn through them of your promise to help us in our work in America.

The task to which the P.M.L. has devoted itself is as difficult as it is important. Too long has the Yishuv been neglectful of the potentialities of its long seaboard begging to be made use of as a field for intensive settlement, as a source of additional national income from "invisible exports", and as a means for strengthening our political and economic influence. To make good the time and the opportunities lost is taxing all the strength of those of us who have shouldered the task. Whereas other nations have had centuries to build up a maritime tradition and a large seafaring population, and have even then been successful only thanks to being served by the authority and resources of sovereign states, the Jews of Palestine have come from inland towns or villages and, with very few exceptions, were completely ignorant of everything concerning the sea or human activities connected with it. That is why the mere training of boys in elementary seamanship - as is done by various youth and sports organisations such as the Sea Scouts, Zebulon, Hapoel, Elizur and Maccabi - was found to be hopelessly inadequate to solve our problem, and that is why we have had to bring into existence the P.M.L. with its widely-spread activities covering the promotion of seamindedness (starting with the child in the kindergarten and finishing up with the grown-ups throughout the country), the provision of financial and technical assistance and of training boats to youth and sports organisations, the publication of nautical literature, the provision of amenities for Jewish sailors, the training of navigators and marine engineers, participation in sea-fishery research and in bringing about the creation of a Jewish merchant marine, etc.

The task, as will be seen, is vast and not easy; to carry it out, the P.M.L. requires assistance and support from Jewry everywhere. It is gratifying and encouraging that its efforts to bring its message to the Jews of America, the P.M.L. may count on the backing of the Zionist Organisation in U.S.A. and on your personal interest and sympathy.

I am,

*Dear Dr. Silver,  
Yours sincerely  
S. Lockovsky*

Dr. Aba Hillel Silver,  
Cleveland, Ohio,  
U.S.A.



[May 1, 1947?]

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PERU  
10 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York 20, N.Y.

Capt. E. Delhonte  
2925 Fairmount Blvd.  
Cleveland, Ohio

The above is the copy of the envelope in which letter was enclosed.

Bill Evans dropped off letter and asked me to make copy of it. I returned original to him at his request. I couldn't read the signature on the letter so I traced it.

The matter referred to in the letter, according to Mr. Delhonte, is the Palestine question about which Mr. Delhonte wrote to the Consul of Peru who is their representative on the UN. Mr. Delhonte would not wish to be officially quoted, but wished you to make whatever use of the letter that you can.



C  
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ASAMBLEA GENERAL DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS  
DELEGACION DEL PERU

May 1, 1947

Sr. Capitan don  
E. Delhonte T  
2925 Fairmount Blvd.  
Cleveland-Ohio.,  
Dear friend:

I was very happy to receive your letter  
and have been weighing the opinions of all the delegates  
on this subject and find them very receptive to our side.  
Our voice does not carry a lot of weight but you may be  
sure we will do all we can.

I hope you are accomplishing all yourk satisfactorily  
and that our recent weather has not been too much of a  
detriment.

Let me hear from you soon again and any-  
thing I can do for you in this matter you may be sure I  
will.

With best regards

Berha



COPY

AHS

The Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool  
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue  
Shearith Israel

99 Central Park West  
New York 23, N. Y

May 28, 1947

Dear Friends:

I want to take this opportunity of expressing to you my appreciation as a member of the Zionist Organization for the service that you have rendered in presenting with dignity, courage, and restraint the Jewish case before the United Nations. No one could have listened to you without being moved by what you said. We take pride in the high quality of your presentation, and are grateful to you that it has been so effective.

The days ahead are not going to be easy ones. We want you to know that we shall be with you in your efforts.

Mrs. Pool joins me in this expression of appreciation and in the hope and prayer for strength to carry through to the end the task that is yours.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours.

/s/

David de Sola Pool

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



June 6, 1947

Mrs. David de Sola Pool  
Hadassah  
1819 Broadway  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Pool:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a  
copy of the letter of Mrs. Archie Roosevelt, Jr. I read  
it with much interest.

I trust that you are well, and with best wishes to you  
and Dr. de Sola Pool, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



*To Dr. de Sola Pool  
From Mrs. Pool*

COPY

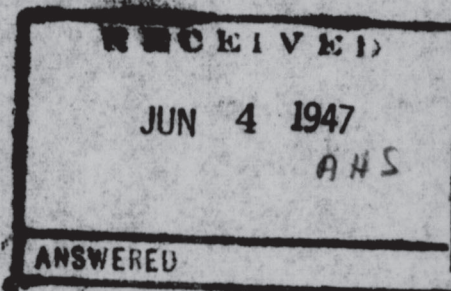
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE

Baghdad, Iraq

July 25, 1944

The Rev. and Mrs. D. de Sola Pool  
99 Central Park West  
New York



Dear Dr. and Mrs. Pool:

This is just to thank you belatedly for your letters of introduction, which followed me to Egypt and reached me in time to be of inestimable value to me during my various trips to Palestine.

The magic name of de Sola Pool seemed to open every door to us, and the various people to whom you gave me letters could not have been kinder. I went to Palestine the first time accompanied by my cousin, Kermit Roosevelt. With the help of your letters, we had a most satisfactory time with Mr. Shertok, and later had an excellent meal at his house; we had a most interesting talk with Mr. Ben Gurion, who is a real prophet in Israel - an extraordinary personality, and an admirable one too. We also met Miss Szold, and got to know Dr. Magnes very well - in fact for the first time I saw a Sabbath eve at the house of his son and daughter-in-law, with Dr. Magnes reading the service.

We saw as much as we could of the country during our various brief visits - and had a particularly fruitful stay at one of the collective settlements. The Jewish Agency people could not have been nicer.

I am gradually coming to the conclusion that I must spend a year in Jerusalem after the war - I have fallen in love with it. It has the most extraordinary atmosphere; Delphi and Athens and Jerusalem and the Judaeen hills are the only places I have been where you can really feel history and the passage of hundreds of generations. I hope I shall get back there soon, but my recent assignment as assistant military attache in Baghdad makes it unlikely that I shall see it again in the near future.

In any case, I want to thank you both for all you have done to help me in Palestine; you are directly responsible for making one of the greatest experiences of my life what it was. Here's hoping that before too long we'll all have a glass of Palestinian wine together in the Holy City.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Archie Roosevelt, Jr.

Lt. A. B. Roosevelt, Jr.



Rahman Ayyam Pasha

see memo of

A. S. Eban

9-19-47





# Munich 1948





# New York Post

## THE HOME NEWS

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1948

### An Editorial

## Betrayal Reaffirmed

By T. O. THACKREY

Full responsibility for America's plan for dishonorable and hypocritical betrayal of Palestine partition and of the integrity of the United Nations must be taken by President Harry S. Truman, who posed as the friend of partition—and of honor.

It was the President who ordered full use of the tremendous power of the United States to bring about the General Assembly's majority decision on partition last November 29.

It was the President who, a week later, took the first step to defeat that decision by ordering an embargo on arms to Palestine, in the face of the arming of Arabs by the British for open warfare on Jewish families, in defiance of the United Nations.

It was the President who reversed our support of partition by an attack on the legal validity of General Assembly decisions as such, when no other method of blocking it was handy; whose determination to kill partition was so great that he was willing to wreck all United Nations' machinery if need be to gain that end.

When the United States presented its rambling and confused series of legal quibbles to the Security Council we called it promptly exactly what it was—betrayal.

If confirmation were needed then for some who were misled by the deliberate effort to confuse, none can conceivably remain after the United States demand to the Security Council last night.

The United States now seeks to kill the plan outright. Listen to the words of betrayal:

"My government believes a temporary trusteeship for Palestine should be established under the Trusteeship Council . . ."

"This would require an immediate special session of the General Assembly, which the Security Council might call under the terms of the charter.

" . . . We believe that the Security Council should instruct the Palestine Commission to suspend its efforts to implement the proposed partition plan."

Could the conspiracy to kill solution rather than enforce it be more clear than these words, read by Senator Austin but ordered by President Truman?

How much faith can be placed in the assurance that the trusteeship would "be without prejudice to the character of eventual political settlement"? Or in the weasel word "temporary"? Has anyone forgotten that Britain's mandate from the League was also temporary—and the British have not yet relinquished their overlordship?

The United States calls attention to the great powers held by the Security Council, and boldly states that all of them should be used without hesitation "to stop the fighting"; but these are the very powers we refused to invoke to support the Assembly decision.

Further—we are now calling for a new Assembly decision—but we refuse to support the decision of the Assembly already on record: thus we are entitled to ask, Mr. President:

"Will the new decision be enforceable, if it is to our liking; is the old unenforceable just because we reversed our policy?" It won't wash . . . and the new effort deserves to fail.

The United States recommendation does make it clear that we really believe the General Assembly has the power which we denied it possessed just fifteen days ago.

If it does have the power now claimed for it—and we believe it does—to alter its decision, then the first decision must still be in force, and binding.

Merely because the United States has made another all-out effort to implement betrayal does not, and must not, end the matter.

The fact is that the United Nations, through the General Assembly, has assumed responsibility already for Palestine, and has authorized the Palestine Commission to carry out its decisions.

The mere fact that the United States now suggests another course—indeed is working actively for another course—does not remove the Palestine Commission's authority or its responsibility.

The Security Council may be blocked in actively working as a security force to back up the Commission, but it has no right and no power to reverse the Assembly's decision, or usurp the Palestine Commission's authority. Only the Assembly itself can do so.

Therefore, the Palestine Commission can, and must, continue to act.

For example, the Commission, having appealed without success to the Security Council for arms to enforce the peace, is still not wholly without power.

The Commission can and should carry out its mandate from the Assembly.

First, the Commission should organize a provisional government for Palestine, grant that government recognition as a defacto government, and demand in its behalf the right of all nations under the charter to bear arms in its own defense.

If neither the United States nor Great Britain will respond to that plea, there are still the resources of those nations who hold the rights of small nations to defend themselves as a vital right, and will respond.

Indeed, it is difficult to believe that even the present administration of the United States could find enough excuse before the people and the Congress to refuse assistance under such circumstances.

The Palestine Commission's action should, of course, come promptly.

The members of the commission must not let themselves be coerced into abandonment of their duties and responsibilities.

Furthermore, as President Truman's sorry effort to betray the United Nations into impotency continues its tragic but fumbling course, it becomes increasingly clear that our foreign policy has become so scandalous that a full-dress Congressional investigation will not be much longer delayed.

There are important and pertinent questions which must be asked; the Congress and the people have a right and a duty to know the answers.

Democratic Sen. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico has already courageously taken the lead in getting at the heart of the scandal.

He has made the flat charge that there is a conspiracy



sponsored by the State Department and the Department of Defense, with the President's approval, to divert short steel supplies to Saudi-Arabia for oil exploitation on the plea of security—while we have refused to permit Mexico to have any steel whatever to develop the vast Mexican oil reserves which are just across the border.

Already 33,000 tons of precious steel has gone to Arabia . . . for the tax-free profits of the American-Arabian oil combine sponsored by friends of Secretary of Defense Forrestal . . . on the excuse that we need the oil vitally; but

this is no explanation for our refusal to help develop Mexican oil resources on this continent.

Mexican oil is government controlled.

Saudi-Arabian oil is privately exploited.

This is a first-class scandal, and should be investigated to the full. If Senator Chavez's charges are true, our security is really being seriously imperilled by the very Administration men who have used it as an excuse for scuttling Palestine!

## The New York Times

SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1948.

### THE SWITCH ON PALESTINE

There can be little doubt that the partition of Palestine is being blocked by the struggle between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers. A land once known for milk and honey now flows with oil, and the homeland of three great religions is having its fate decided by expediency without a sign of the spiritual and ethical considerations which should be determining, at least in that part of the world. Ancient Palestine was once described as "not the land of philosophers but the home of prophets." It would take a prophet sitting on a rapidly spinning turntable to have foreseen the course which our Government has pursued during these last few months.

Three things need to be said, and to be said at once, concerning the present shift of American policy on Palestine. The first is that it comes as a climax to a series of moves which has seldom been matched, for ineptness, in the handling of any international issue by an American Administration. The second is that it is a plain and unmistakable surrender to the threat of force. And the third is that it holds little promise of being able to avoid the very hazards which it is intended to circumvent.

So far as the first point is concerned, it may be said that all of the critical considerations now enumerated by Mr. Austin as reasons for our Government's change of policy—namely, the strength of Arab opposition to the partition plan, the necessity of providing a large international armed force to implement that plan, the reluctance of the small nations and all of the large Powers, with the sole exception of Soviet Russia, which has its own objectives in the Mediterranean, to provide that force—were inherent in the situation when the original decision in favor of partition was made last Nov. 29. Nevertheless, it was primarily on the initiative, and under the pressure, of our Government that the decision for par-

tition was adopted. Somewhere along the line there has been a shocking lack of liaison and of common purposes between the American State Department and the American delegation in the United Nations, with the White House itself apparently utterly at sea. Inept, uncertain and confused, the prestige of American foreign policy has suffered a severe blow in the handling of this issue.

As for the second point—the surrender to the threat of force—it is obviously and admittedly Arab intransigence that has forced the American Government to change its policy and to bow to Arab threats, and to propose that the whole United Nations retreat with us in the face of Arab scorn and fury. Unfortunately, if this is done, it will not be the first time that the United Nations has had to yield to the threat of force. It has been bludgeoned out of Northern Korea by Soviet Russia and out of the Balkans by Soviet Russia's satellites, but each surrender of this kind is a blow to the authority of the United Nations. Meantime, we have played a shabby trick on the Jewish community in Palestine, which put its faith in our promises.

Finally, where does this new decision leave us? It leaves us still under the inexorable necessity of helping to furnish that international armed force which we have been so reluctant to provide. For to maintain what Mr. Austin describes as a "temporary trusteeship" over the whole of Palestine will certainly require an armed force. It may well require an even larger armed force than would be required for partition, for, as Secretary General Lie notes, the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine drew the conclusion that "a trusteeship for Palestine would be fought by two parties instead of one." This is the prospect with which the whole series of moves now culminating in Mr. Austin's announcement leaves us.

## The Boston Globe

Published by GLOBE NEWSPAPER COMPANY  
242 Washington St. Boston 7, Mass.  
(Established March 4, 1872. Evening edition first issued March 7, 1878. Sunday edition first issued Oct. 14, 1877.)

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1948

### Palestine

Mr. Harold Stassen describes the reversal of this nation's policy on partition of Palestine as "outrageous." His views are verified in the gloom which has descended upon the United Nations at Lake Success.

During the better part of the past two years the directors of American policy have repeatedly, publicly, declared that, while willing to make generous concessions, our nation's government would flatly refuse to compromise basic principles in the name of expediency. Yet two fundamental principles of publicly professed American policy have been mutilated by this about-face on partition.

The first principle wrecked—the integrity of solemn pledges maturely given—underlies the whole policy of the United States regarding Palestine these past twenty years—a principle defined and championed by every American President since Woodrow Wilson; a principle enshrined in our treaties; a principle supported even by successive British Governments up to 1939, when Chamberlain abandoned it; a principle backed by the present Labor Government of Britain also—until it took office in 1945.

The second principle demolished by the decision of President Truman (for he, not Secretary Marshall, is responsible for policy decisions) is that this move levels a devastating blow at the U.N., which Mr. Truman was championing only last Wednesday. In the name of expediency, armed defiance of a decision taken by the U.N. Assembly under American leadership, is being appeased.

This will not bring peace to the Holy Land. It leaves our nation's prestige in the Middle East low indeed and the stature of the U.N. diminished.



SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1948

**Why?**

There are few Americans who will be able to regard the action of their government in the case of Palestine without a sinking of the heart. Quite apart from the merits of the partition plan, it is painfully obvious that Mr. Austin's statement to the Security Council on Friday represents either a reversal of the earlier policy of the United States or an acknowledgment that the policy ignored facts which were patent to the most casual observer. Neither alternative is to the credit of the Administration.

Mr. Austin contends that the partition plan, proposed by the General Assembly and supported there by the United States, "cannot now be implemented by peaceful means." Certainly this possibility—or, rather, probability—must have been foreseen by the American delegation and the Administration from the outset. If so, the United States should have guarded against the various difficulties which Mr. Austin since has raised in the Security Council—legal, political and military. Failure to do so created only the ghost of a Jewish state under United Nations guaranty, stimulated explosive tensions in the Middle East and brought death to hundreds, disillusionment to millions. The prestige of U. N. has received its heaviest blow, and that of the United States has been hard hit. From every standpoint the situation is far worse than when the U. N. Assembly was originally summoned in special session to deal with the Palestine crisis.

The United States has taken a firm stand in demanding that peace be restored in the Holy Land under a U. N. trusteeship. This by no means reduces the military responsibilities which the enforcement of partition might have entailed. Indeed, it rather adds to them. The Jews of Palestine have conceded all that was possible toward the achievement of a viable Jewish state; the Arabs have been confirmed in their intransigent opposition to such a state. A U. N. trusteeship, following immediately upon Great Britain's announcement of its intention to renounce the mandate conceivably might have provided a transition period in which international authority could have been established in Palestine and an international solution worked out. Now, after an abortive experiment in partition, the U. N. will have to fight to make itself respected—and fight hard. It will merely inherit Britain's "squalid war" in the Holy Land, made more squalid by opportunities missed and promises unfulfilled.

PM, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1948

**OPINION*****Betrayal . . .***

The long years, the long heart-breaking years, end in betrayal.

The enormity of the betrayal cannot yet be measured as it will be in the months to come.

For in the end it will come to this: Guns will be turned in Palestine not upon the Arabs, who have been resisting the UN, but upon the Jews, who have been supporting it.

And spiritually, if not actually, they will be American guns.

If Britain remains as trustee in Palestine, or as co-trustee, and British forces are turned upon Jews fighting for their rights, they will do so by courtesy of the Americans. By request of the Americans.

Whoever else goes in as trustee and turns guns upon the Jews will have the U. S., and no one else, to thank for that opportunity.

Black Friday indeed at UN.

The evidence is clear now how far-reaching has been American duplicity. Even as the U. S. delegates talked, day after day, in favor of partition, in favor of peace, in favor of justice, there were behind the scenes maneuvers with the Arabs and with the British.

Only two hours before Austin, the U. S. delegate, urged trusteeship upon the Security Council, the Syrian delegate had talked—gingerly, it is true, and carefully—about the possibilities of trusteeship.

We who thought the U. S. had been fumbling and bumbling were very much mistaken. Behind the mask of the bumbler was the face of the deceiver. There was design to U. S. plans, design from the very first. Gently, softly, with coaxing words and beguiling gestures, the U. S. led the Jews to the precipice—and then dumped them.

The U. S. professes to believe that its plan will save bloodshed. It will not. Partition was designed, not for Lake Success, but for Palestine. The Jews of Palestine will remember, not Austin's speech of Black Friday, but the partition vote of November, 1947. They will seek to create with their own blood what the UN offered them and then retracted.

The U. S. plan bring peace? No. It will bring the flowing of Jewish blood, and the blood of those Palestinian Arabs who will fight trusteeship and for independence.

The U. S. plan bring peace? No. It only brings the Truman Doctrine to the Middle East, via British arms and—quite probably—American finances.

If you believe in the Truman Doctrine, and oil diplomacy, then Black Friday has brought a great victory. Otherwise it has brought, not peace, but another and gigantic step towards war. —VICTOR H. BERNSTEIN

The people of the United States demand and deserve an explanation of the palpable blunders of American policy in respect to Palestine. There have been many unofficial excuses, references to a changed world picture, to oil, to military weakness and the like. But no responsible official has openly discussed the practical aspects of the American course in the Middle East nor offered any reasons why that course need be altered so shortly after it was fixed. If such reasons exist they should be frankly discussed, or the United States must bear the obloquy of seeking covert ends at the expense of justice. And this country cannot so tarnish its leadership.



Palestine Government  
(memo)

see folder  
on

Government for  
Palestine

Jew. Agency - 1947-48



"Position of Jewish Communities  
in Oriental Countries"

Report presented to  
UN Committee in  
Palestine

See folder

UN SCOP



Palestine Resistance  
Committee

see letter of

John J. Rosen