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Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, 1946.

January 9, 1946

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Swope:

Through the courtesy of our mutual friend, Mr. Jacob Landau, I received a copy of your correspondence with Lord Halifax. What a splendid vigorous rejoinder you made! And how utterly Halifax and those behind him merited the just rebuke!

I met Poulos in Jerusalem when I was there a few weeks ago. He makes a fine impression of a hard-working, earnest and forthright newsman who is looking for the truth.

I hope to have the pleasure some day soon to sit down and tell you some of the things which I saw in Palestine and talk over with you the latest developments. I am afraid that the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry is building up to a monumental headache. I urged non-cooperation with it at the meeting of the Jewish Agency, but lost out by a narrow margin. Because of the decision in Jerusalem, I have made provision that our case be presented as fully and adequately as possible in Washington, although I am personally not testifying.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK

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

LEO R. SACK

January 11, 1946

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Because the long distance lines are out of commission
I am writing you these thoughts:

I think, as I am sure you do, that the present Committee on Inquiry is going to give us the doublecross. From what I have been informed by various people who have listened in, there is little prospect of a favorable report from the Britishers or even favorable consideration. This being so, our fight is just beginning because I feel we will have to re-sell ourselves all over again to the American Congress, or finally to convince the Administration that their British cousins played the President and the Secretary of State for suckers.

In order to do this, however, we should have more than allegations and hunches. We should be able to point out that the Committee, and particularly the British members thereof, in London, in Germany, in Palestine, in the Near East, and elsewhere, did this and did that, and showed their open hostility to the justice of the Jewish claim, and their pre-determination to upset it. We cannot make this claim except by having our own observer on the spot constantly.

I know the Jewish Agency in Palestine has promised to keep us advised but I fear by the time the Committee gets to Palestine there will be two strikes on us already, if not the out. It is my thought, therefore, that we will be best armed for our fight in the future if we can have someone trailing the Committee constantly, and better still, someone who has sense enough to obtain the confidence of the American members of the Committee or at least one or two members thereof. With this in view, therefore, the Emergency Council should arrange with the JTA to send a very competent high-grade, and if possible, politically minded newspaper correspondent along with the Committee. Then, this observer, therefore, will have an honest assignment to the Committee, he cannot be regarded as a spy or as a stooge for us. He will be in every respect during

January 11, 1946

his working hours a bona fide newspaper correspondent.

Gerold Frank has had overseas experience. He knows, or he should know, the Palestine picture and his way around. I hope he has enough personality to win friends on the Committee, and enough perspicacity to separate the wheat from the chaff in order that he can present to the Emergency Council information which will be essential and helpful to us in the future. Frank still has, I believe, his passport and his newspaper credentials. In any event, he can get them renewed very easily. In addition, he looks and acts like a high-grade American newspaperman which is, of course, necessary for us. Unless you have a better man in mind, may I suggest that arrangements be made between the Emergency Council and the JTA or any other Jewish newspaper organization, for Frank to accompany the Committee. I think it will be money very well invested if, as I hope, the man is able to bring us back information and leads which will be helpful to us in the battle to come.

I have been thinking this over for several days and I have mentioned it to Manson with the request that it be passed on to you. He seemed to think very well of it. I also mentioned it to Akzin and he got my point immediately. Because the long distance lines are down he could not follow through at my request to telephone you and he suggested that I write to you directly. I would telephone you but for the physical difficulties. If you think well of the thought I think Frank or whomever else you may have in mind should be alerted immediately so that, if possible, he can go to London when the Committee terminates its work in Washington next week.

I am still at home with my cold and my general run-down condition. The Doctor was around this afternoon and he thinks I have made sufficient headway to go out tomorrow to have some additional X-Rays taken. After this is done, and if he doesn't veto the idea, I am leaving next week for the South. I probably will go to the Gulf coast of Mississippi and to New Orleans. You see, I am still a Mississippi Goy so I have a fondness for that coast.

I hope you are feeling better and that your senora is well too. Kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

lrs;sbr

Dictated but not read

HEARINGS BEFORE THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Held in Room 474 of the Department of State Bldg.
Monday, January 14, 1946.

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February 12, 1946

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope
745 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Swope:

I wrote, today, to Mr. Baruch requesting him to arrange for me to meet with Mr. Churchill while the latter is in the country. I trust that such an interview can be arranged, and I am prepared to make a special trip to Florida to see Mr. Churchill.

From all reports which I have received from London, our position with the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry is not good. The English members are solidly with the Colonial Office in their attitude. The American members are divided. Judge Hutcheson is becoming increasingly hostile.

Churchill, who has always been a friend of our cause, though he did nothing for it during the war, and who repeated his Zionist sympathies on his arrival in New York, could be tremendously helpful at this time if he would speak up. He could remind the British Government of its commitments, and more especially the present Labor Government. He could do very much if he could be moved, and I rather think that he can be. Anyhow I should like to try. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Churchill, and that is why I have turned to Mr. Baruch. Perhaps you will find an opportunity to speak to him about it.

With all good wishes and trusting that you are well, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Emanuel Neumann,
Eden Hotel.

Jerusalem, 17th March, 1946.

Dr. Aba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Aba,

Mr. Klinov is on his way to America by air and I am seizing the opportunity to send you this letter.

As you may have heard I have had a rather difficult trip here, having been held up by snowstorm in Paris and later by a sandstorm in Cairo.

The hearings are over for the time being. I missed both Weizmann and Ben Gurion, but heard Jamal Husseini and Abdul Hadi, and yesterday heard Magnes.

The latter has probably made the greatest personal impression on the members of the Committee since the first hearings, which does not mean that they will regard his program as feasible. He has undoubtedly weakened our position so far as the Jewish State is concerned, but the chances of having the Committee endorse the full Zionist program are virtually nil anyhow. On the other hand he strengthened our position with regard to :-

- a. Immediate Immigration.
- b. Continued recognition of the Jewish Agency.

Also despite his negative attitude towards our official position, I believe he has raised Jewish prestige in the eyes of the Committee and favourably affected their fundamental attitude to the whole Jewish question. Of course no one is blind to the possibility and even likelihood that the Committee may in the end disregard or exclude his positive recommendations, but remember his negative remarks against the Jewish State and utilize them fully.

With regard to Weizmann's testimony, the opinion of the Yishuv is divided, as usual; but there is overwhelming approval of B.G.'s testimony, which has undoubtedly increased his prestige and strengthened his position.

I have had a number of talks with members of the Committee and a fairly good opportunity to size up the situation.

The day I got here there was a message from Francis, asking me to dine with him, which I did and spent the rest of the evening with him in his room. Towards the end of the evening we were joined by Gray. It was clear from what I heard, that there was not the slightest chance of getting a majority to favour or recommend the full Zionist program and it was very doubtful whether a majority could be had to favour any report which we would regard satisfactory or helpful. Most of the British members, with the exception of one, Statler, give no inkling as to the kind of solution and report they would favour, not even in private conversations with their American colleagues, but the attitude of most of them is pretty obviously unfriendly to the Jewish cause. A man like Sir Frederick Leggett for

example, has revealed himself as being perhaps unconsciously antisemitic. Their general attitude can be judged from the following :-

1. A strong tendency to destroy or at least reduce the official status of the Jewish Agency.

2. Frequent harping on the military spirit and fascist attitude of the Jewish youth, both in Palestine and in the camps of the D.P.'s.

3. The failure to agree on an interim report and recommendations at the conclusion of the European visits. It seems that the proposal for an interim report was staved off by an insistence on the part of the authorities in Europe (I believe the British Military Authorities); that the transfer of the D.P.'s to Palestine had to be coupled with a decision to close the Eastern frontier to prevent further infiltration from Poland, etc. Another interesting point in the situation that I learned was, that a good deal has been said in the Committee about the importance or even necessity of preventing the appearance of a split as between the British and American sections of the Committee and the desirability of presenting a "United Front", as it were, vis-a-vis Russia - an argument which would count with a man like Hutcheson and presumably Aydelotte and Phillips.

Against this background Francis urged the following :-

a. Pressure in America.

b. The presentation by us of a memorandum setting forth concrete demands regarding the extension of the powers and prerogatives of the Jewish Agency.

He added the following information :-

" In London he had met B.V.C. and was told that a statement was being drafted in the State Department to be addressed to the British Government, setting forth the claim that the U.S.A. as one of the principal allied and associated powers of World War I, has a right, equal to that of Great Britain with regard to the disposition of Palestine and in changing its status. Presumably this right would also belong to France, while Italy and Japan have presumably forfeited such rights. What right, if any, Russia would have in this connection, is not clear. Francis had discussed the matter with Hutcheson who expressed his opinion that the U.S.A. had no such right or status with reference to Palestine, either because of her participation in World War I or under the Anglo-American Convention of 1924. Francis therefore felt, that it was urgently necessary that something be said and done from the Washington end, before the Committee gets to Lausanne and starts preparing its report. It would be best, if the President or the State Department made a public statement or send an official note to the British Government asserting this position and informing at least the American section of the Committee that it has done so, so that they may be guided accordingly; failing that and as a rather poor alternative some outstanding senators might publicly call upon the President or the State Department to make it clear to Great Britain that such is the attitude of the U.S. Whatever

else might be done to create the impression that America is insisting on its legal and political rights in the matter, would help greatly. "

With regard to b. the reasons for Francis suggestion were twofold :-

1. Because it was necessary to put up a "second line of defence" as it were, in view of the unlikelihood of getting the Committee to recommend anything like the full Zionist program.

2. The demand for increased power for the Agency should be put forward as a kind of counter-offensive, to the unformulated proposals for reducing its powers and authority.

After listening to Francis and Gray I gave them my personal opinion to the following effect :-

If it should prove impossible to obtain a majority in favour of an ultimate solution in harmony with the Zionist position, it would be best if the Committee make no recommendations regarding the ultimate solution, referring that probably back to the two Governments; in that case the Committee should make one or two or three specific positive recommendations, such as the immediate admission of 100,000, increased powers for the Agency etc. and let it go at that. I stressed that the thing to be guarded against and prevented above all was any statement by the Committee negating the Zionist demand for Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth or the endorsement of an alternative solution, such as a bi-national state. Gray chimed in and intimated that he had arrived independently at the same conclusion. I promised to consider the suggestions made by Francis and perhaps to communicate with my friends in America, if it was possible to do so.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst. Gray came to dine with me at my hotel on his own initiative. The purpose of his visit was to discuss with me some form of partition as a solution. He realized, he said, that no such proposal can be forthcoming from the Jewish Agency and Zionist bodies and that it would arouse considerable opposition in the Jewish Camp. In any case, the proposal would have to come from the Committee, it would have to be adopted and laid down as official policy without regard to the positions of the Jewish~~Arab~~ groups. The more he thought about the problem, the more he was convinced that the continuation of a mandatory regime or trusteeship, even with all possible provisions for a large immigration etc. would not work out. The mandatory or trusteeship would be subject to the same pressures in the future as in the past and new White Papers would be issued after a few years, replacing the old. He felt it was necessary to give the Jewish Agency governmental powers forthwith over specified areas, so that a Jewish majority ~~and~~ the Jewish State could be brought about with a minimum of delay. As to the area he was vague, but thought it might include the sections included in the Peel plan, continuing down South to include the Negev. He informed me that Statler was rather enthusiastically in favour of the idea - perhaps the only member of the British section favouring a Jewish state. Gray had thereupon sounded Hutcheson briefly. Knowing how hopelessly bad H. had been, Gray was agreeably surprised to find that he did not ~~urge~~ the proposal out of hand, but suggested that a meeting be held next day to discuss it, a suggestion which Gray considered premature. What Gray was after in asking to see me was the following:

reject -/-

a. To try to find out how strongly Zionist circles in America would oppose such a proposal. Evidently neither he nor others would wish to fight for this solution and then be pilloried by our friends, for doing so.

b. He wanted to know whether unofficially it would be possible to get technical assistance, statistical information etc. to help them work out some plan.

I told him, I was unable to give him any answer on either point at the moment, without consultation with at least some of my colleagues. He also endorsed and repeated the suggestions and requests made to me on Monday evening, stressing the importance of getting something from Washington that would count at least with the American members.

On Thursday afternoon we had an informal consultation at Kaplan's home, attended by Messrs. Kaplan, Ben Gurion, Shertok, Schmorak, Simon Marks and Harry Sacher, as visiting guests, A. Lourie, Leo Cohen and myself. Several of us reported on conversations we had had with various members of the Committee and compared notes. There is little doubt that there is very strong sentiment in official Zionist circles in favour of partition. A sentiment, which has been strengthened by the following considerations :-

- i. If a Jewish State is not declared now, it will be infinitely more difficult a few years hence.
- ii. There seems to be not the slightest chance of getting judgement in favour of a Jewish State in the whole of Palestine, and the alternative to partition would be either a new mandate or bi-nationalism.
- iii. The reservoir of potential Jewish immigrants has greatly shrunk.
- iv. Assuming that we could count on the availability of 1,000,000 Jewish immigrants, it would take a number of years before a Jewish majority in the whole of Palestine would become a fact and during such interval we shall be exposed to further political vicissitudes.
- v. On the other hand, if the boundaries of the proposed Jewish State are drawn so, as to exclude four- or fivehundred-thousand Arabs, it will be possible to obtain a Jewish majority very quickly - ~~quickly~~ so as to warrant either the recognition of a provisional Jewish Government or the granting of executive authority to the Jewish Agency on the reasonable assumption that within a year or two there would be a Jewish majority and a democratic regime established.

Certain it is that Charles is all for this solution and I understand that privately he is giving assurances that B.G. would also accept it, whatever his published and official position on the subject.

At the informal meeting on Thursday afternoon to which I referred, which took place immediately following the Magnes appearance before the Committee, it was agreed that :-

- a. There was nothing we could say or do at the moment regarding the partition idea.
- b. A memorandum should be prepared setting forth proposals for increasing the powers of the Agency, as had been requested.

Of course all talk about partition may be purely academic, on the other hand there are at least some signs which are interpreted as indicating a disposition on the part of the British Government to move in that direction, in connection with the negotiations with Abdallah, etc.

At our informal conference Thursday, I also told them of the views I have expressed to Francis and Gray, that perhaps the best result might be for the Committee to bring in no recommendation regarding the ultimate solution, but limit itself to some ad hoc recommendations. Many seem to favour this stand. It is generally accepted that a demand for say, 100,000 Jews would produce a reaction from the Arabs almost the same as if a Jewish commonwealth had been recommended and there would have to be a show-down. If the two Governments insisted upon ~~the~~ immediate large immigration and carry out same, despite whatever position the Arabs may put up, an entirely new situation will have been created, marking a definite and violent break with the present line of policy; but such an outcome would of course be helpful only if there are no "riders" or "jokers" attached.

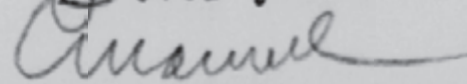
Gray also discussed with me the question of the presence of some of our people in Switzerland next month. He felt it was highly desirable and necessary, provided they were persons who would keep unobtrusively in the background, do no lobbying, but stay at some spot nearby, where they would be available for technical assistance, factual information etc. Hanna is here, having joined the staff of the Committee on Tuesday. I told Gray, that D. Horovitz at least would be sent to Switzerland and that Goldmann would also be probably there. Gray expressed strong misgivings about the latter's appearance in Switzerland, on the ground that he was bound to circulate among the members of the Committee and this would get their backs up. I asked him about Shertok whom he also ruled out as occupying a prominent position in the political leadership. Later we were joined by Arthur and Gray repeated to him his views about this matter, urging that neither Goldmann nor Shertok should come out, but such persons equipped with information who would keep at a distance, but be on tap. He asked me about myself, but I told him that it was necessary for me to get back home in April and would therefore not be available.

I could tell you a great deal more about the hearings, private conversations and various discussions, but I can't do so in this letter; its main purpose is to convey the suggestions of Francis and Gray regarding action in Washington, which suggestions are endorsed by our friends here. I'll appreciate some indication by cable that this letter has been received and that some action is or is not being taken.

You can imagine how rushed I have been since my arrival. There has been hardly a free moment. More hereafter.

With warmest regards to Virginia and yourself,

As ever yours



March 21, 1946

Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope
745 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Friend:

May I thank you for the help which you rendered through Mr. Baruch in enabling me to meet with Mr. Winston Churchill. I believe that it was a helpful meeting. Mr. Churchill spoke freely what was in his heart and mind, and left me definitely with the impression that he is still a strong friend of Zionism, a believer in the Jewish National Home, in free immigration of Jews to Palestine and in the certainty of achieving this goal once the United States and Great Britain join in a common policy for a trustee partnership over Palestine. Mr. Churchill repeatedly praised the achievements of the Jews in Palestine in having "made the desert bloom as a rose," and the contribution which the Jewish Brigade of Palestinian Jews made to the war -- the Brigade which he authorized.

I asked him to issue a statement before long expressing his views since the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry is about to complete its hearings and will draft its recommendations. He said that he would consider the suggestion favorably.

Mr. Baruch was gracious in every way both in arranging for the interview and in introducing me to Mr. Churchill.

I need not tell you that I was delighted to read in

the public press that Mr. Baruch was appointed American representative on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and that he has invited you to assist him in this responsible and all-important post. I believe that the American people, and for that matter the entire world, will hail this appointment with deepest satisfaction.

With all good wishes, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BK



PRESS RELEASE

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

American Palestine Committee

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 2-4917

Christian Council on Palestine

70 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-2720

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE LEADERS HAIL
STATEMENT ON PALESTINE MADE BY ARAB CHRISTIAN ARCHBISHOP
OF LEBANON, WHO DECLARED LEBANESE FAVOR ZIONISM

- - - -

New York -- Dr. Carl Hermann Voss and Dean Howard M. LeSourd, co-directors of the American Christian Palestine Committee, today cabled their "deep admiration and gratitude for the courageous statement" made yesterday by Monsignor Ignatz Moubar, Archbishop of the Maronite Church in Beirut, Lebanon, who charged that a sub-committee of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, which took testimony in Lebanon, did not hear the true voice of Lebanese public opinion.

"Your forthright declaration is striking evidence that believers in truth and justice throughout the world are resolved to advance the cause of a Jewish Palestine, and will not be silenced by the reactionary forces of the Arab League and colonial imperialism," Dr. Voss and Dean LeSourd said in their cable to Monsignor Moubar.

Monsignor Moubar's views are expressed in an exclusive interview with a Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent, dated March 21st. The dispatch quoted Monsignor Moubar as saying that "if the Committee had heard the true voice, it would have heard that voice declaring support of Jewish reconstruction in Palestine -- support of Zionism as a symbol of progress and security of all peoples in the Middle East."

He insisted that the Christian majority in Lebanon is not represented in the present Government, and made it clear that his views also represent those of

(more)

the Maronite Patriarch, spiritual leader of the Maronite Christian world, "who has often expressed his sympathy with Judaism and Zionism."

"The Anglo-American Committee heard only chosen Government spokesmen who have said what the Government wanted them to say," the Archbishop declared. "I charge that our President did not give his true views, because he is fearful of the Arab League. He himself holds views contrary to those he expressed, and I, myself, told him so. The present Government would not now be in power without my help. I brought Christian support to the President of the Republic, whom I now charge with not having expressed his real feelings before the Committee."

Speaking of the ties between Palestine and his country, Monsignor Moubar said that the development of Lebanon is tied up with the development of Palestine. "We Christian Lebanese know this," he continued. "We realize that Zionism is bringing civilization to Palestine and to the entire Middle East. I am very much in favor of Zionism because I have the good of Palestine at heart. The desire of the Moslem Arabs is to dominate the country and cast out the Christians. I tell you frankly, opposition to Zionism in Palestine means returning the people to the domination of savagery, and the return of the country to that state of anarchy and bribery in which it existed at the height of the Ottoman sultans."

"If anyone in this part of the world has sought to unite all communities, it is I," he asserted, adding, "but I am sorry to state that we have found nothing on the part of the Moslems, except fanaticism, hate, and a desire to dominate the country. You can be sure that in this country, where Christians represent the majority of the population, the great majority of the Christians are against reactionary Arab anti-Zionist opinion, and support the Jews because they have the best relations with them and that together with the Jews they can best work out their salvation."

"We realize," he continued, "that there is a struggle here between civilization and regression, and the Jews symbolize civilization. We Christian Lebanese

(more)

have always been pioneers of civilization, not only in Lebanon but in the entire Middle East."

Warning that the Middle East was witnessing a test case in the march of civilization, he stated: "In the desire of the Jews to rebuild Palestine there burns a very pure flame. We must not extinguish it! The Jews of Palestine and the Christians of Palestine can work together, and if the Moslem Arabs would assist, it would be magnificent, but, unfortunately, they are opposed to anything which means progress. I was in Palestine thirty years ago. It was an arid, forgotten land. I've seen it since -- I tell you, we Lebanese are jealous of the good fate of Palestine."

He pointed out that the "Moslem Arabs of Palestine, Damascus, and Beirut sold their land holdings in Palestine to Jews for high prices, and now the Moslem Arabs here wish to regain those lands and cast out the Jews.

"These are my views," Monsignor Moubar concluded, "and I am not afraid to voice them. Last night I was invited to a dinner tendered by the Foreign Ministry to the members of the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee and I refused to attend, lest my presence give the impression that I agreed with the opinions expressed before the Committee."

At the conclusion of his interview with the JTA correspondent, the Archbishop signed a statement embracing the essence of his remarks, adding "I propose to speak on this subject in the same way from the pulpit, this coming week-end."

PRESS RELEASE FROM
CHRISTIAN COUNCIL ON PALESTINE
70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. AL 4-2720

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CHRISTIAN MINISTERS URGE PRESIDENT TRUMAN
TO INSIST THAT JEWISH REFUGEES DETAINED AT LA SPEZIA BE GRANTED
IMMEDIATE PASSAGE TO PALESTINE

New York -- The Christian Council on Palestine, representing over 3,000 ministers and religious educators, today called on President Truman to insist that the 1,014 Jewish refugees detained aboard the ship "Fede" at La Spezia, Italy, be granted immediate passage to Palestine.

Condemning the detention of the refugees, the Council declared in a telegram to the President: "The only way we can move toward a solution of the specific problem of the 1,014 refugees lingering in misery and ignominy at La Spezia, and of the great problem of the displaced Jewish people throughout Europe, is to insist that the gates of Palestine be opened immediately for free Jewish immigration."

"The toll of six million dead Jews during these recent years should shock the Christian world into an awareness of Christian responsibility for Jewish national homelessness," the Council said. The telegram was signed by Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Chairman, Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr, Treasurer, and Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, Executive Secretary.

The text of the telegram follows:

"The Executive Committee of the Christian Council on Palestine condemns the detention of 1,014 Jewish refugees aboard the ship "Fede" at La Spezia, Italy. We call on you, Mr. President, to urge that these tragic people be granted immediate passage to Palestine.

(more)

"We are deeply sympathetic with the plight of these Jews who are seeking to reach Palestine, and who are making this noble stand against the immigration restrictions of the British Mandatory.

"We urge you, Mr. President, to call upon the Allied General Headquarters to make available all medical aid, sufficient nourishing food, an opportunity for better living conditions, and to insist that considerations of justice, humanity and common decency prevail. The toll of six million dead Jews during these recent years should shock the Christian world into an awareness of Christian responsibility for Jewish national homelessness.

"The only way we can move toward a solution of the specific problem of the 1,014 refugees lingering in misery and ignominy at La Spezia, and of the great problem of the displaced Jewish people throughout Europe, is to insist that the gates of Palestine be opened immediately for free Jewish immigration."

April 12, 1946

Dr. Stephen S. Wise
40 W. 68th St.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Wise:

I am pleased that at the last meeting of the American Zionist Emergency Council it was decided to send a letter to the heads of the Zionist organizations in America and to Zionist spokesmen in the country requesting them to withhold public comment on the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry when it is issued until the Emergency Council will have had a chance to meet and to adopt a "line" in conformity with that of the Jewish Agency. Such a request is also going out to the heads of the various Emergency Councils in the country.

It is even more important that the leaders of the Jewish Agency in Palestine and in London should not issue any public statements until the Executive of the Jewish Agency has had a chance to adopt a "line" and until the American members of the Jewish Agency will have been consulted. In the past, Jerusalem and London spoke on important issues without taking the trouble even to consult the American members of the Agency. The report of the Committee is of such primary importance that no official reaction of the Jewish Agency should be issued either collectively or by the officers of the Jewish Agency without giving the American members a chance to express their views to the Agency.

I would therefore suggest that we send a cable to the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem conveying this thought to them. Please let me know by wire your thought in the matter, and if agreeable to the suggestion, I will send a cable in our names.

With all good wishes for a happy Pesach, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

Copy to Mr. Louis Lipsky

PRESS RELEASE

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE

American Palestine Committee

41 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 2-4917

Christian Council on Palestine

70 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-2720

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN PALESTINE COMMITTEE'S PASSOVER MESSAGE

CALLS FOR FREE JEWISH PALESTINE

- - - - -

New York -- The American Christian Palestine Committee today extended Passover greetings to the Jews of America, declaring that "Christians who share the religious traditions of the Bible, share also the hopes of a 20th century deliverance" of the Jewish people.

In a statement issued by its co-directors, Dean Howard M. LeScurd and Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, the Committee said: "Thirty centuries ago Israel's thousands, freed from Egyptian oppression, set their faces toward the Promised Land, undeterred by the obstacles lying ahead. Likewise, today more than a million Jews in Europe turn their faces toward Palestine with the same hope, notwithstanding still greater obstacles. There is strength and inspiration in this memory of deliverance for all those Jews who now look toward a free Homeland in Palestine."

The text of the statement follows:

"The American Christian Palestine Committee wishes to extend greetings to its Jewish friends observing Passover throughout the country.

"Thirty centuries ago Israel's thousands, freed from Egyptian oppression, set their faces toward the Promised Land, undeterred by the obstacles lying ahead. Likewise, today more than a million Jews in Europe turn their faces toward Palestine with the same hope, notwithstanding still greater obstacles.

(more)

"There is strength and inspiration in this memory of deliverance for all those Jews who now look toward a free Homeland in Palestine. Christians who share the religious tradition of the Bible, share also the hopes of a 20th century deliverance.

"The American Christian Palestine Committee, comprising a nationwide membership from all walks of life, believes that the so-called 'Jewish problem' - a primarily Christian problem - is one of the issues whose solution is indispensable to world peace. We therefore demand the fulfillment of the clear intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration, the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine, and of the 1924 Convention between Great Britain and the United States, all of which were designed to provide a national homeland, in the full sense of the words, for the Jewish people. We believe it to be a Christian duty to resist and seek to destroy racial and religious discrimination, the most vicious of which is anti-Semitism. We believe that we must work for the restoration to the Jews of security, liberty and human dignity wherever these have been lost.

"May the observance of this Passover prove to you, our friends, a source of renewed hope and an inspiration to untiring effort in the cause of your kinsfolk across the ocean; and may you find courage in the fact that men and women in all lands irrespective of racial or religious heritage stand united in the all-embracing hope for the promised world of tomorrow, a world of freedom and justice for all."

American Zionist Emergency Council

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

April 30, 1946

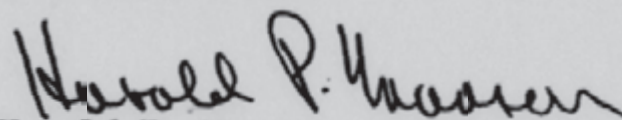
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Enclosed are two copies of the analysis of the Anglo-American Committee's report which I prepared with the cooperation of Marvin Lowenthal. I am also sending you a few copies of the report itself for your files.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Harold P. Manson
Director of Information

HPM:BP
Encs.

American Zionist Emergency Council

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS

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

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
M U r r a y H i l l 2 - 1 1 6 0

May 1, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

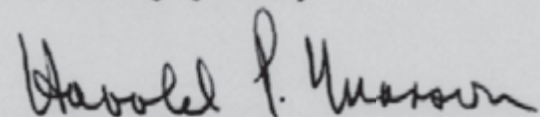
Dear Dr. Silver:

The analysis of the Anglo-American Committee's report is being sent out in accordance with your instructions. It will appear in The New Palestine with the by-line of "A Veteran Zionist Observer," and the mimeographed copies, also, have the same by-line.

I suggested to Marvin Lowenthal that his by-line be used, but he did not want this done -- not because he was hesitant about publicly subscribing to the views contained in the analysis, but because he insisted that both our names should be on the piece, inasmuch as the memorandum was, in great part, my effort. I believe, however, that he will elaborate on the memorandum and prepare an article for early publication.

With kind regards, I am

Cordially yours,



Harold P. Manson
Director of Information

HPM:EP

מכתב לדר. גולדמן

HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

May 22, 1946

Dr. Nahum Goldman,
The Jewish Agency for Palestine,
2210 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Goldman,

I am hastening to give you the details concerning the two Palestinians now under detention in Addis Ababa. Their names are: Benjamin Zarone and Jacob Gurevich. They escaped from the concentration camp in Eritrea (officially known as Detention Camp 119) some four months ago. They were arrested upon arrival in Addis Ababa but released upon intervention from here. Yesterday, however, they cabled us that they were re-arrested and are to be handed over to British Eritrean authorities within a few days.

The two men have committed no crimes. They have not been sentenced for any offense, nor are there any specific charges against them. They are in the true sense of the word political refugees.

This is the third time Zarone has escaped. He has been badly tortured before and the two men's lives are really in danger if the British should get hold of them again. (You will recall that two men were shot dead and twelve badly wounded in the Eritrean camp recently.) I suggest, therefore, that you cable immediately to the Emperor of Ethiopia as well as to the Foreign and Interior Ministers, and that you also ask the Zionist Emergency Council office here to get similar cables to be sent by several influential Senators. Needless to say, time is very pressing.

I hope that overlooking inner political differences you will do all you possibly can to help save these two men.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Peter H. Bergson

C O P Y

MAY 23, 1946

TEL AVIV

NLT EMANUEL NEUMAN
521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

PLEASE INFORM SILVER WISE NAHUM GOLDMAN THAT INNER ZIONIST COUNCIL
DECIDED BY MAJORITY SUPPOTED BY UNITED GENERAL ZIONISTS VOICES
POSTPONE CONGRESS END DECEMBER PALESTINE STOP CONGRESS AUGUST
DEFINITELY IMPOSSIBLE STOP ON BEHALF ALL GENERAL ZIONISTS MEMBERS
EXECUTIVE GENERAL COUNCIL ETC. REQUEST YOUR HADASSAH AND ZIONIST
* ORGANIZATION CONSENT TO THIS DECISION STOP NOTIFY EXECUTIVE
JERUSALEM

CONFEDERATION GENERAL ZIONISTS SNEH

M/

C O P Y

MAY 23, 1946

NLT EMANUEL NEUMANN
521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

FOLLOWING CABLE SNEH POSTPONEMENT CONGRESS PLEASE AGREE EVEN IF
YOU DONT ACCEPT PALESTINE AS PLACE STOP IMPORTANT REACH DECISION
POSTPONEMENT PLACE OF CONGRESS SUBJECT TO REVISION IN FUTURE IF
NOT FORCED NOW STOP NEXT WEEK INAUGURAL ASSEMBLY UNITED GENERAL
ZKONISTS STOP ARRANGE CABLE GREETINGS AMERICAN ZIONIST BODIES AND
LEADERS STOP KAPLAN GOING USA NEXT WEEK STOP YOUR REQUEST HALF
MILLION MUST REACH EXECUTIVE IMMEDIATELY IN KAPLANS ABSENCE
IMPOSSIBLE GRINBAUM RAISE QUESTION STOP CABLE SITUATION AND
OUTLOOK CONNECTED BENGURION REGARDS ROKACH NOT INTENDES GOING
AMERICA

HARTMAN

M/

COMMISSION ON PALESTINE SURVEYS

Administrative Office

521 FIFTH AVENUE

ROOM 1903

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

May 24, 1946

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

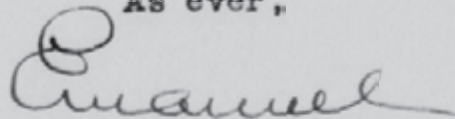
I am enclosing copy of two telegrams received from Palestine which speak for themselves.

I agree entirely with your evaluation of the political situation as you gave it yesterday. Most probably the British and American Governments are planning to keep stalling on everything until they can get the matter to the United Nations in connection with a new trusteeship agreement, and that will then mean at least two or three years of delay and inaction. One chance for breaking through and bringing about a showdown seems to be on the issue of the 100,000 - whether we like it or not. If that is so, then it is of the utmost importance that there should be as much agreement as possible among the Jewish groups whose opinions are being solicited.

It may be possible to get even the American Jewish Committee as well as the American Jewish Conference to work along with us on a common strategy. It would be best of course if all Jewish organizations were to refuse to enter into a discussion of the report before a definite decision is made regarding the 100,000. I believe all groups should be sounded at least unofficially and informally without delay. Such a united stand would strengthen our hands immeasurably.

Apart from that, I believe someone ought to be working out a complete program of a campaign to take place within the next weeks. Perhaps initially the staff should be requested to outline such a campaign.

As ever,



Emanuel Neumann

P. S. I forgot to ask you about your meeting with Senator Taft and whether you found him agreeable in the matter of the Export-Import Bank loan.

I understand that Kaplan is about to come here again, perhaps next week. If that matter is not so immediate, maybe he ought to be advised against making the trip unnecessarily.

EN/M

COMMISSION ON PALESTINE SURVEYS

Administrative Office

521 FIFTH AVENUE

ROOM 1903

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

May 27, 1946

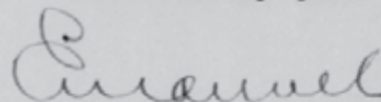
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Abba:

I am enclosing a letter from Peter Bergson with copy of his letter to Nahum Goldmann. He spoke to me on the telephone in Washington; also to Akzin. From Akzin I understand that he had spoken with Eliahu Epstein, who saw no objection to Akzin's speaking to two or three Senators about the matter.

Personally I would approve Akzin's making some effort in this matter but it is for you to make the decision.

Faithfully yours,



Emanuel Neumann

EN/M
(Enc.)

2315 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.
ADAMS 8800

הוועד לשחרור העם

HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

May 22, 1946

Mr. Emanuel Neuman
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Neuman:

I spoke to Goldman about the two men in Addis Ababa. He wanted the facts and vaguely promised some assistance. I am enclosing copy of letter which I sent him containing all the necessary facts and I do hope you will urge him to take the necessary action immediately.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Peter H. Bergson

Peter H. Bergson

American Jewish Trade Union Committee for Palestine

Room 2500 • 245 Fifth Avenue
Murray Hill 3-1881 New York 16, N. Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AMERICAN LABOR WILL COMBAT BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT'S PALESTINE POLICY,
ZARITSKY DECLARES IN CABLES TO CITRINE AND NOEL-BAKER

- - - - -

New York — Speaking for the American Jewish Trade Union Committee for Palestine, whose aims are supported by the entire American labor movement through resolutions adopted by both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., Max Zaritsky, chairman of the Committee, today served notice on the leaders of the British Labor Party that "not until your Government has redeemed the good name and the integrity of British Labor (with regard to Palestine) can you continue to regard us as the champions of your Party in the United States."

In cables to Sir Walter Citrine, chairman of the British Trade Union Congress and Philip Noel-Baker, chairman of the British Labor Party, Mr. Zaritsky declared: "As spokesmen for American labor, who have counted ourselves among the staunchest supporters and comrades of the British Labor Party, we must now convey to you our sense of deep disillusionment and our resolve to combat the current Palestine policy of your Government with every weapon at our disposal . . . We stand today with the terribly harassed Jewish remnants in Europe who seek entry into Palestine; we stand with the heroic Jewish community of Palestine in its struggle against your Government's cruel policies. It is for British Labor to make the next move. May it be in the direction of justice to a tragic people."

In addition to Mr. Zaritsky, officers of the American Jewish Trade Union Committee for Palestine include William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O. — honorary chairmen; Irving Abramson,

(more)

James B. Carey, William Collins, George M. Harrison, James McDevitt, George Meany, Thomas Murray, R. J. Thomas, Matthew Woll -- honorary vice-chairmen; Isidore Nagler, chairman, Administrative Committee; Joseph Breslaw, Alex Cohen, Harry Greenberg, A. Mendelowitz, Joseph Schlossberg, Samuel Wolchok, William Wolpert -- vice-chairmen; I. H. Goldberg, secretary; Harry Wander, co-secretary; Abraham Miller, treasurer; and Harris Horowitz, co-treasurer.

The text of Mr. Zaritsky's cable follows:

"AMERICAN LABOR IS OUTRAGED BY THE VULGAR, ANTI-SEMITIC STATEMENT OF FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN, MADE LAST WEEK. WE ARE EQUALLY SHOCKED BY HIS CALLOUS REJECTION OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY'S UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION THAT 100,000 DISPLACED EUROPEAN JEWS BE ADMITTED INTO PALESTINE IMMEDIATELY. THIS LATEST REPUDIATION OF A SOLEMN RESPONSIBILITY, ENUNCIATED BY A COMMITTEE WHICH WAS APPOINTED ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND HALF OF WHOSE MEMBERS WERE BRITISH, HAS EMBITTERED AMERICANS FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE. THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE'S EXPLANATION OF MR. BEVIN'S REMARKS HAS NOT SERVED TO ALLAY OUR FEARS THAT THE JEWISH PEOPLE ARE ONCE AGAIN BEING HEARTLESSLY BETRAYED BY A FAITHLESS GOVERNMENT.

"AS SPOKESMEN FOR AMERICAN LABOR WHO HAVE COUNTED OURSELVES AMONG THE STAUNCHEST SUPPORTERS AND COMRADES OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY, WE MUST NOW CONVEY TO YOU OUR SENSE OF DEEP DISILLUSIONMENT AND OUR RESOLVE TO COMBAT THE CURRENT PALESTINE POLICY OF YOUR GOVERNMENT WITH EVERY WEAPON AT OUR DISPOSAL. NOT UNTIL YOUR GOVERNMENT HAS REDEEMED THE GOOD NAME AND THE INTEGRITY OF BRITISH LABOR CAN YOU CONTINUE TO REGARD US AS THE CHAMPIONS OF YOUR PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES. WE STAND TODAY WITH THE TERRIBLY HARASSED JEWISH REMNANTS IN EUROPE WHO SEEK ENTRY INTO PALESTINE; WE STAND WITH THE HEROIC JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PALESTINE IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST YOUR GOVERNMENT'S CRUEL POLICIES. IT IS FOR BRITISH LABOR TO MAKE THE NEXT MOVE, MAY IT BE IN THE DIRECTION OF JUSTICE TO A TRAGIC PEOPLE."

1946

NINE SENATORS URGE PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO INSIST THAT ENGLAND
ADMIT IMMEDIATELY 100,000 JEWISH REFUGEES INTO PALESTINE

Washington, June 24--Nine United States Senators in a joint letter to President Truman today requested him, through direct communication with Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain, to "press again and without let-up" for the immediate admission of the 100,000 European Jews into Palestine in accordance with the President's recommendation of almost a year ago, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York announced today.

Joining Senator Wagner in the recommendation to the President, were Senators Taft of Ohio, Ferguson of Michigan, and LaFollette of Wisconsin, Republicans; and Senators Mead of New York, Huffman of Ohio, Tunnell of Delaware, Johnson of Colorado, and Guffy of Pennsylvania, Democrats.

"The Government of Great Britain cannot be permitted to repudiate its commitments," the Senators wrote the President. "To that end, it is high time that British leaders gave heed to the urgent promptings of the President of the nation that helped to keep the British people themselves from being exterminated."

The Senators expressed the opinion to the President that the recently created Cabinet Committee to study the Palestine problem will prove to be another device of delay and may have the effect of undoing the President's own efforts to relieve the distress of the suffering Jewish refugees.

The full text of the letter follows:

"The case for the immediate admission into Palestine of 100,000 Jews who have been the victims of Nazi persecution is written in blood and suffering:

"1. From 1933 on, the Jews of Europe were the first signal and final depths of Nazi persecution and barbarism.

"2. In Hitler's concentration and extermination camps, 6,000,000 Jews were tortured, gassed or burned to death. The rest suffered horrors not much better than death.

"3. The 1,500,000 Jews still left alive in Europe are largely destitute, unwanted or homeless with a well-grounded need and want to migrate to Palestine and to leave the scene of the horrors inflicted on them.

"4. The Jews still left in Europe had hoped that when victory was achieved over the Nazis more than a year ago, they would then have a reasonable opportunity to go to Palestine soon.

"5. On August 31, 1945, you wrote to Prime Minister Attlee asking that 100,000 of the displaced European Jews be allowed to migrate to Palestine.

"6. The British Government turned down this request and suggested instead an investigation. The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, made up of distinguished British as well as American representatives, was appointed to make this investigation.

"7. The Anglo-American Committee started its work on January 4, 1946. It completed and published its report on April 30, 1946. It unanimously endorsed your proposal of August 31, 1945 that 100,000 European Jews be admitted to Palestine--and it recommended that this be done immediately.

"8. The British Government then began to propose conditions of military and economic assistance which, it is understood, had been considered and previously rejected by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

"9. Now new committees have been set up, presumably to give technical advice, but it is not clear whether these committees are instructed to speed up the actual admission of the 100,000 Jews, or whether they are again to investigate and examine various alternatives. Already spokesmen

for the British Government have explained that the current negotiations regarding the technical problems involved in the admission of 100,000 Jews into Palestine are merely advisory, and that the decision on this point will have to await decisions on the entire Report of the Anglo-American Committee.

"10. On the basis of past experience, it is likely that an attempt will be made to utilize the proceedings of these new committees to bring up new conditions and hurdles. Instead of speeding up the carrying out of your request to admit immediately 100,000 Jews into Palestine, these committees may serve in effect to undo this objective.

"11. The situation has become further aggravated by the events of last week: Foreign Secretary Bevin's statement of June 12th, in which a clearly hostile attitude toward the idea of admitting the 100,000 Jews was bolstered by manifestly biased and untenable arguments; and the flight, under highly suspicious circumstances, of the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, whom the British Government had consistently refused to indict as a war criminal despite a wealth of evidence against him--an event calculated to foster those very Arab disorders which the British Government pretends to fear.

"12. Neither the Gallant people of Britain nor the other peoples of the world, and certainly not the American people, can be in favor of such delaying and toying with the souls and hearts and bodies of persecuted and destitute human beings.

"13. You will be acting in accordance with world opinion, and in the sense of true humanity and statesmanship if you use your influence to put an end to slow death and torture by committees, investigations, and other delaying devices. Action, not more committees, is what is required today.

"14. We urgently request you, through direct communications with Prime Minister Attlee, to press again and without let-up, for the admission at once of 100,000 European Jews into Palestine. That would be only right and just.

"15. The Government of Great Britain cannot be permitted to repudiate its commitments. To that end, it is high time that British leaders gave heed to the urgent promptings of the President of the Nation that helped to keep the British people themselves from being exterminated."



C
O
P
Y

Room 1008
1778 Pennsylvania Ave. NW.
Washington, D. C.
June 24, 1946

Dr. Emanuel Neumann
Commission on Palestine Surveys
521 Fifth Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Neumann:

Your nice letter of May 19 came long ago - soon after I got back from France - but life has continued to be so upset for me that I have not yet managed to answer it. I appreciate your comments on my work with the Committee of Inquiry, and I also was sorry that we saw almost nothing of each other in Jerusalem. I had hoped to stop in New York on my way home and to attempt then to see you but that proved impossible.

The report was, of course, a compromise and the recommendation on the political settlement - No Jewish State; No Arab State - was particularly weak and unrealistic. Still, if the immigration and land purchase recommendations could be acted upon, there would be tremendous advantages for the Zionists. As long as Jews are moving into Palestine, time, I think, is fighting on your side.

I had just settled down - as I hoped - to the work of the summer session at the University when President Trumans' new cabinet committee on Palestine asked me to come to Washington to work with them here and in London. At first I refused but pressure was exerted on President Tigert and on me - and here I am. It is not that I don't want to assist with a Palestine solution but we are expecting a second child in October and I do not like being away from home just now. Also I want to teach - not to have a desk job in some government office. What I shall be expected to do I cannot yet say for I report later this morning. Maybe you know more about the current situation than I. Much happens in a month and a half that does not appear in the press.

Give my regards to Mrs. Neumann.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Paul L. Hanna

June 26, 1946

Dr. Paul L. Hanna
1778 Pennsylvania Ave. Room 1008
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Hanna:

Thanks for your most welcome letter of the 25th. I am really happy that you have accepted this additional assignment. I would love to chat with you again but do not know when I will be in Washington. In the meantime I would like it very much if you could make it a point to meet informally, a very dear friend of mine, Dr. Benjamin Aksin, formerly a lecturer of International Law. He is doing a great deal for us in Washington. In fact he is representing Zionist interests there. If you get a chance to, give him a ring at Michigan 4480 and arrange to meet him. He is one of the best informed men we have in the movement and extremely able.

As to the Cabinet Committee, I am really worried about it. Once more there are new men with almost no background on this question, and from what I hear, not too sympathetic. I understand they want to consider the recommendations "in the light of American policy in the Near East". What that policy is, God only knows. So far as I can make it out the policy of the State Department does not differ much from that of the Colonial Office. Thank God that you are at least in touch with the situation. I am afraid you have a terrific job cut out for you there, educating these people and guiding them along paths of righteousness and mercy.

Our people in DP camps are rapidly going to pieces. Soon we fear, there will be a wave of mass suicides, while statesmen keep on deliberating, investigating, studying and deliberating all over again.

If you could give me a ray of hope or comfort I will be most grateful to you. As for information regarding the current situation, Dr. Aksin will be able to give you some of that and bring you up to date.

With warmest regards to you and yours,

Faithfully yours,

Emanuel Neumann

EN:BW