



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

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

Series II: Harold P. Manson File (Zionism Files), 1940-1949, undated.

Sub-series A: Main Manson File, 1940-1949.

Reel
107

Box
37

Folder
392

United Nations partition, political work, Washington, etc., 1947.

The Franconia Hotel
72 Street, Central Park, N.Y.

Dear Dr Silver,

I have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance while at Bale as delegate of the Sholuth Heavoda. We talked with you & with Dr Norman about our future activities in the States.

I arrived here on the invitation of the U. S. Fr for a period of six months and my object, besides doing my utmost in assisting to raise funds, is to inaugurate the foundation & activity of the Kibung Heuchad & of the Sholuth Heavoda here.

It is quite clear to us that without your personal sympathy and without the positive help & guidance of the Z. O. A. very little can be done.

I hope that the common ground we found at the Congress will bring us even closer together by creating the counterbalance to Japan in this country.

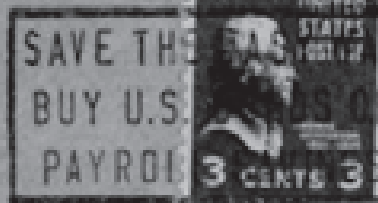
There are many things to be discussed and I would be much obliged if you had the kindness to fix a meeting with my friends for a thorough investigation of the problems we are faced with.

I will be out of town until Wednesday (going with hunter to Milwaukee) and any time thereafter will suit me.

We looking forward to meet you

I am sincerely yours

J. H. Shaw



The Rev.

to Abe Hill Silver
~~Executive Organization of America~~

Forward

~~41 East 42 Street~~

~~New York N.Y.~~

The Temple
Ancel Rock
Cleveland, Ohio

March 6, 1947

Dr. Benjamin Aksin
American Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Aksin:

The enclosed is a copy of a letter which Dr.
Silver received today from Senator Taft.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BJK

Secretary to Dr. Silver

A CALL TO ACTION

WE of the arts professions are aghast at the frightful toll taken by the tragedy which has befallen the Jewish people of Europe.

6,000,000 Jews have died at the hands of their Nazi persecutors.

1,400,000 survivors remain — most of them disinherited economically, socially and politically.

WE wish to join in the effort to help these tortured and displaced survivors to find security and dignity in the land of their choice. Recognizing that the vast majority of these people want to build permanent homes for themselves and their children in their ancestral home of Palestine, we announce the formation of a body to be known as the AMERICAN ARTS COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE to aid in this objective.

THROUGH this organization we shall inform the American people of the relevant facts and circumstances to the end that an aroused public opinion will compel the governments concerned to take the much-promised action long overdue these harassed people.

WE appeal to members of all branches of the arts to join with us actively in this great cause.

Walter Abel
Robert Alton
Maxwell Anderson
Dana Andrews
Robert D. Andrews
Annabella
Edith Atwater
Lenore Aubert
Jean Pierre Aumont
Lew Ayres
Salvatore Baccaloni
Max Band
Tallulah Bankhead
Will Barnet
Mari Barova
Wendy Barrie
Richmond Barthe
Marion Bauer
Ralph Bellamy
Laslo Benedek
Tex Beneke
William Rose Benet
Stanley Bergerman
Elisabeth Bergner
Leonard Bernstein
George Biddle
Henry Blankfort
William Blowitz
Sydney Boehm
Marvin Borowsky
Lucienne Boyer
John Brahm
Irving Brecher
Felix Bressart
Carl Bricken
Van Wyck Brooks
George Brown
Les Brown
Fritz Busch
Taylor Caldwell
Eddie Cantor
Lynne Carver
Robert Casadesus
Vera Caspary
Anne Morrison Chapin
Jerome Chodorov
Mady Christians

Harold Clurman
Peter Coe
Richard Conte
Norman Corwin
John Cromwell
Jack Cummings
Jean Darling
Jules Dassin
William Demarest
Agnes De Mille
Anton Dolin
Ludwig Donath
Paul Douglas
Eddy Duchin
Warren Duff
Pat Duggan
Katherine Dunham
Philip Dunne
Jimme Durante
Julius Ehrlich
Charles Einfeld
Lehman Engel
Samuel C. Engel
Howard Estabrook
William J. Fadiman
Jose Ferrer
Betty Field
Dorothy Fields
Charles Friedman
Frank Gabrielson
Carl Goertner
Rudolph Ganz
John Garfield
John Gart
Sheridan Gibney
Dorothy Gish
Leon Goldberg
Vladimir Golschmann
Frances Goodrich
Ruth Gordon
Morton Gould
Edmund Goulding
Charles Grayson
Albert Hackett
Harvey S. Haislip
Oscar Hammerstein II
E. Y. Harburg

Sidney Harmon
Don Hartman
Rita Hayworth
George Heller
Lillian Hellman
Paul Henreid
Jean Hersholt
Irving Hoffman
Judy Holliday
Arthur Hornblow
Carl Hovey
James Wong Howe
John Huston
Sam Jaffe
Maria Jeritza
Nunnally Johnson
Victor Jory
Garson Kanin
Oscar Karlweis
Ninon Talon Karlweis
Jacob H. Karp
Paul Katz
George S. Kaufman
Gene Kelly
Andrea King
Charles Kingsford
Dorothy Kingsley
Alexander Kipnis
John Latouche
Richard E. Lauterbach
Emmet Lavery
Canada Lee
Gladys Lehman
Isobel Lennart
Sol Lesser
Sonya Levien
William Auerbach Levy
Anatol Litvak
George Lober
Philip Loeb
David L. Loew
Arthur Lubin
William Ludwig
Bela Lugosi
Kenneth MacKenna
Mme. Mana-Zucca
Thomas Mann
Groucho Marx

Victor Mature
Jo Mielziner
Lewis Milestone
Darius Milhaud
Arthur Miller
Nathan Milstein
Pierre Monteux
Marianne Craig Moore
Zero Mostel
Henry Mosgan
Paul Muni
Jules Munshin
Myron McCormick
Robert Nathan
Nicholas Nayfack
Seymour Nebenzal
Dudley Nichols
Arch O'Broer
Henry O'Connor
Frederick O'Neal
Jean Parker
Nat Pezzin
Irving Pichel
William H. Pine
Willy Fogarty
Dick Powell
Gottfried Reinhardt
Wolfgang Reinhardt
Anne Revere
Vernon Rice
Robert Riskin
Allen Rivkin
Hal Rosch, Jr.
Casey Robinson
Edward G. Robinson
William N. Robson
Sid Rogell
Bernard Rogers
Harold J. Rome
Carl Rose
Robert Rossen
Artur Sabinstein
Daniel Saidenberg
William Saroyan
Dore Schary
Tito Schipa
Maurice Schwartz

Allan Scott
Zachary Scott
Andres Segovia
David O. Selznick
Harry Sherman
Herman Shumlin
Elie Siegmeister
Frank Sinatra
Robert Siodmak
Joseph Siström
Mary Small
Alexander Smallens
Isler Solomon
Albert Spalding
Kenneth Spencer
Leonard Spiegelgass
George Stevens
Donald Ogden Stewart
Andrew Stone
Irving Stone
Rex Stout
Joseph Szigeti
Danny Thomas
Helen Traubel
Frank Tuttle
Rudy Vallee
Carl Van Doren
Mark Van Doren
Jerry Wald
Walter Wanger
Franz Waxman
David Wayne
Clifton Webb
Max Weber
Kurt Weill
George Wells
Margaret Whiting
Cornel Wilde
Hagar Wilde
Billy Wilder
Thornton Wilder
Archer Winsten
Manny Wolfe
S. J. Woolf
William Wyler
Lin Yutang
Fred Zinneman

For further information write to:

AMERICAN ARTS COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE

664 Paramount Bldg., 323 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles 13, California

Phone: TUCKER 6675

Note: The American Arts Committee for Palestine is sponsored by the American Christian Palestine Committee.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL - Day Letter
NL - Night Letter
LC - Deferred Cable
NLT - Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

H261 DL PD=NEWYORK NY 17 618P

1947 APR 17 PM 9 59

DR ABBA HILLEL SILVER=

19810 SHAKER BLVD CLEVE=

9 HERewith SUGGESTED DRAFT QUOTE IN THE COURSE OF OUR JOURNEY TO THE MEETING OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION IN CAIRO, WE TOOK THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT PALESTINE FOR AN ON-THE-SPOT CHECK OF THE SITUATION. WHAT WE SAW THERE IMPELS US TO WRITE YOU THIS URGENT LETTER.

9 THERE IS NO DOUBT IN OUR MINDS THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE MORE BACKWARD, NARROWMINDED AND BIASED ELEMENTS AMONG ITS MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, IS DELIBERATELY PURSUING A COURSE CALCULATED TO DRIVE THE COUNTRY INTO ECONOMIC RUIN AND TO GOAD ITS JEWISH POPULATION INTO ACTS OF DESPERATION. SO OVERWHELMING IS ITS OBSESSION TO TURN BACK THE CLOCK OF HISTORY AND TO LIQUIDATE THE BALFOUR DECLARATION POLICY THAT, WITHOUT HESITATION, IT MAGNIFIES ARAB OPPOSITION TO THAT POLICY WHERE IT EXISTS, INCITES IT WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST, UTILIZES AND EXAGGERATES EVERY ARGUMENT THAT COULD CONCEIVABLY BE USED AGAINST THAT=

END SHEET 1.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

A. H. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

59 Side Radiogram

1947 APR 17 PM 9

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

SHEET TWO=

POLICY, AND INVENTS SUCH ARGUMENTS WHERE THERE ARE NONE IN FACT. IN SHORT, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, INSTEAD OF BEING ENGAGED IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE THE BALFOUR DECLARATION AND THE MANDATE WORK, IS ENGAGED IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE THEM UNWORKABLE.

9 AFTER OUR VISIT TO CAIRO AND JERUSALEM, WE ARE NOW FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT NONE OF THE POLITICAL, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ARGUMENTS USUALLY MARSHALLED AGAINST THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME POLICY HAVE ANYTHING LIKE THE WEIGHT CURRENTLY ATTRIBUTED TO THEM. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT, IF THIS OFFICIAL CLIQUE WERE TO CEASE MUDDYING THE WATERS, A JUST AND SPEEDY SOLUTION OF THE PALESTINE QUESTION IN LINE WITH OUR COUNTRY'S OFFICIAL POLICY WOULD PROVE FAR LESS COMPLICATED THAN IT IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED TO BE, AND COULD BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT IMPAIRING IN ANY IMPORTANT RESPECT EITHER AMERICAN INTERESTS OR EVEN THE LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

9 THIS ANALYSIS IS OFFERED TO=

END SHEET 2.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL - Day Letter
NL - Night Letter
LC - Deferred Cable
NLT - Cable Night Letter
Edy Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

SHEET THREE=

YOU IN THE HOPE THAT IT WILL ASSIST YOU IN STEERING THE COURSE OF AMERICAN POLICY ON PALESTINE IN A CLEARER AND MORE FORTHRIGHT MANNER THAN HAS BEEN THE CASE HERETOFORE, WHEN - WE ARE CERTAIN - OUR GOVERNMENT WAS KEPT FROM BACKING ITS OFFICIAL POLICIES BY THE FEAR OF THOSE MYTHICAL COMPLICATIONS WHICH HAVE NO FOUNDATION IN FACT. IF ONE COMPARES THE HALFHEARTED AND RELUCTANT AMERICAN QUOTE EFFORTS UNQUOTE TO IMPLEMENT THE OFFICIAL POLICY OF OUR COUNTRY IN PALESTINE WITH THE EFFORTS MADE TO CARRY OUT AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN OTHER DIRECTIONS, ONE IS IMMEDIATELY STRUCK BY THE CONTRAST. PERHAPS THE ABOVE ANALYSIS WILL HELP TO DISSIPATE THIS CONTRAST AND TO LEAD TO THE ADOPTION BY OUR GOVERNMENT OF A PALESTINE POLICY WORTHY OF THAT NAME AND OF OUR COUNTRY'S POSITION AS THE LEADING GREW POWER IN TODAY'S WORLD PARAGRAPH WE HAVE, HOWEVER, A SECOND AND STILL MORE URGENT MOTIVE IN WRITING THIS LETTER: THE ACTION=

=END SHEET 3.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1220

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Rdg Radiogram

1947 APR 17 PM

59

The time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

SHEET FOUR=

1947 APR 17 PM 9 54

OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN UPHOLDING, BY MEANS OF RUTHLESS TERROR, A REGIME WHICH, FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, IS ONE OF UTTER AND BRAZEN ILLEGALITY, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME GOING THROUGH THE MOTIONS OF AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS, IS NOTHING LESS THAN A DISGRACE. WE DON'T CARE HOW AN IMMEDIATE END IS PUT TO THIS SITUATION, BUT WE BELIEVE IT INCONCEIVABLE THAT OUR GOVERNMENT SHOULD TOLERATE, PARTICIPATE IN, AND SILENTLY SANCTION THIS CRUEL COMEDY. EVERYTHING WE SAW CONVINCES US THAT, WHATEVER THEIR ASSURANCES, THE CONTROLLING BRITISH OFFICIALS HAVE NO DESIRE TO OBTAIN QUICK GUIDANCE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS AS TO THE FUTURE STATUS OF PALESTINE. BUT AIM AT CONTINUING THEIR GAME UNTIL THEY CAN INDUCE THE UNITED NATIONS TO APPROVE THEIR OBJECTIVES.

IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES, WE BELIEVE IT IMPERATIVE TO CONVEY TO YOU OUR URGENT FEELING THAT OUR GOVERNMENT, EITHER BY IMMEDIATE DIRECT AND INSISTENT=

END SHEET 4.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

1270

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

1947 APR 17 PM 9 50

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

SHEET FIVE=

PRESSURE ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OR, SHOULD THAT BE UNSUCCESSFUL, BY OFFICIALLY SPONSORING SUCH A PROPOSAL AT THE OPENING OF THE FORTHCOMING SPECIAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OUGHT TO DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE ABROGATION OF THE WHITE PAPER PROVISIONS BRAZENLY VIOLATING THE MANDATE, THE IMMEDIATE ABROGATION OF THE MILITARY REGIME CONTRARY TO THE MOST ELEMENTARY ANGLO-AMERICAN SENSE OF JUSTICE, AND THE IMMEDIATE ADMISSION INTO PALESTINE OF SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS IN LINE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY. UNLESS THESE MEASURES ARE TAKEN UNILATERALLY BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OR ORDERED BY THE SPECIAL ASSEMBLY AS INTERIM MEASURES, THE WHOLE UNITED NATIONS PROCEEDINGS WILL BE AS MUCH OF A MOCKERY AS WOULD BE THE INSTITUTION OF A LONG-DRAWN-OUT LAWSUIT IN A CASE OF A CONTINUING FLAGRANT ASSAULT WITHOUT IN THE MEANTIME ENJOING THE=

END SHEET 5.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION (57)

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL - Day Letter
NL - Night Letter
LC - Deferred Cable
NLT - Cable Night Letter
R - Radio

The time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

SHEET SIX=

1947 APR 17 PM 9 59

ASSAILANT FROM STOPPING HIS ASSAULT.

WE DEEM THIS MATTER TO BE SO GRAVE AND OF SUCH URGENCY THAT WE MUST ASK YOU TO GIVE IT YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. WE WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE THEREFORE YOUR INFORMING US WHETHER THE COURSE SUGGESTED IN THE SECOND HALF OF THIS LETTER IS BEING PURSUED UNQUOTE PLEASE WIRE YOUR SUGGESTIONS REGARDING CHANGES SO THAT WE CAN COMMUNICATE WITH WASHINGTON=

AKZIN.



LAW OFFICES OF
ALFANGE & FRIEDMAN

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

2 East 40th Street, New York

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-8210

April 23, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

I sincerely trust that the UNO will grant the application of the Jewish Agency to represent the case of the Jewish people at the special session of the United Nations Assembly.

I believe your application will be granted, for it is unthinkable that a matter of such grave concern to the Jewish people should be decided without affording them full and adequate representation at the hearings.

The Jewish people, the Arab States, and the British Empire are the three interested parties in this controversy, and each should be entitled to the same privileges and opportunities if the decision arrived at is to command the respect of the World.

Believing that the Jewish Agency will be designated as a representative of the Jewish people, I wish to offer to the Jewish Agency through you as its representative, my services as its Counsel during the hearings, without compensation.

As a Christian, and Chairman of the American Christian Palestine Committee of greater New York, I have fought for the Zionist cause during all my adult life because I believe that, apart from the just claims of the Jewish people it impinges upon the whole problem of democratic self-determination and survival.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Alfange
DEAN ALFANGE

DA:dn

COPY

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

250 West 57th Street
New York, New York
April 24, 1947

Dear Rabbi Silver

Thank you for your letter of April 23, with reference to the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly.

I greatly appreciate your courtesy in making the views of the Jewish Agency for Palestine known to me in this way. I assure you that I will consider them carefully in connection with all of the evidence available to the United Nations on this subject.

With cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/Warren R. Austin

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Chairman, American Section
The Jewish Agency for Palestine
16 East 66th Street
New York 21, New York

PORTION OF SPEECH BY SENATOR OWEN BREWSTER
ON THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1947, BEFORE THE JEW-
ISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN POLICY ON PALESTINE

Secretary of State Marshall has just written an amazing letter addressed to thirty members of the House of Representatives which shows how completely bankrupt is the policy of this Government toward a just solution of the Palestine problem.

It is a tragic commentary that our State Department at this late date still finds itself unable to say what is American policy. It is tragic to think that the State Department, which is presumed to be the Executive arm of the President of the United States in his constitutional duty of formulating foreign policy, is so indifferent to its master's voice, as well as so ignorant of or so indifferent to the pronouncements of the President as well as repeated declarations of the Congress of the United States, which is charged, too, under our Constitution, with a voice in the formulation of national policy.

The President has announced our policy in the past; so has the Congress. I think Secretary Marshall is being imposed upon by some of the people in his Department and is being made to look ridiculous. I regret to say this, but it is unfortunately true. Otherwise, he would never have put his signature to a letter which says, "it would be premature for this Government to develop its policy" with regard to Palestine. We, in the Congress, have had reason to believe that American policy at present in regard to Palestine has been developing over a period of more than a quarter of a century.

Surely the State Department should know, and surely our delegates at the United Nations should know, that every President of the United States since Theodore Roosevelt has strongly endorsed the Jewish Homeland. After Colonel Roosevelt spoke first on this subject, his successor, President William Howard Taft, gave the proposal his warmest blessings. But it remained for President Woodrow Wilson to first place the official stamp of American approval on the Jewish Homeland. It was Mr. Wilson, with the fullest concurrence of his Cabinet, including William Jennings Bryan, his first Secretary of State, and later Mr. Robert Lansing, his second Secretary of State, Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, who cooperated with Great Britain in formulating the Balfour Declaration, which also was the declaration of policy of the United States to establish a Jewish State in Palestine.

The Coolidge Convention of 1924 still stands. Here is a solemn treaty between the United States and Great Britain pledging fulfillment of a Jewish national home in Palestine and providing further that no modification in the mandate shall be effective "unless assented to by the United States." Certainly here is a declaration of American policy regarding Palestine, approved by the President and the Senate of the United States, and never altered but reaffirmed by the Congress this last year and pledged in the latest platforms of both great political parties.

The next Democratic President after Mr. Wilson was the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. On many occasions he gave his warmest endorsement to the Jewish ~~Commonwealth~~ Homeland and made it abundantly clear that he regarded the facilitation of the Jewish Commonwealth as an accepted American policy. On

October 28, 1932, Mr. Roosevelt declared he knew how dear to the heart of President Wilson was the fulfillment of this project. Later, he said that the "unanimous endorsement of the Balfour Declaration by both Houses of the United States Congress gave further proof of the deep interest of the American people in the purpose of the Declaration and in the fulfillment of the moral obligation which it involved."

Twelve years later, Mr. Roosevelt, in an historic letter to Senator Wagner, gave his cordial support to the plank in the Democratic platform of that year favoring "the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization, and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth." President Roosevelt expressed his conviction then that the American people "give their support to this aim," and he promised that if he were reelected, he would help to bring about its realization. This was in October of 1944.

In the following year, the Congress of the United States, by overwhelming majorities in both branches of the Congress, passed the Wagner-Taft Resolution, resolving:

"That the interest shown by the President in the solution of this problem is hereby commended and that the United States shall use its good offices with the mandatory power to the end that Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development, so that they may

freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national home and, in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights."

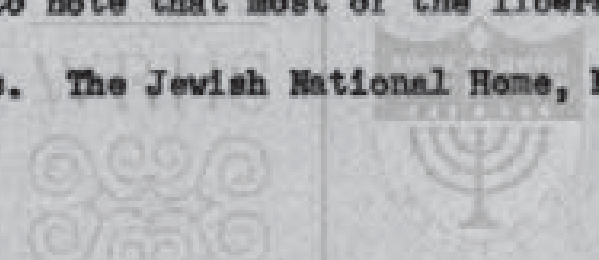
It would seem as though the State Department would regard these declarations as American policy. Certainly everybody else did. But unhappily, while all of this was occurring, some of the State Department people took it upon themselves to advise Near Eastern countries that these declarations were for "political" consumption at home.

I have always thought that this action on the part of some of our career diplomats constituted treason. I have long been amazed that no sharp disciplinary action was taken by our Government to properly rebuke these underlings in the Department of State who attempted to formulate a policy quite contrary to the wishes of the American Government.

But if Secretary Marshall's advisers were not aware in those days of what American policy is in reference to Palestine, they surely should know what their present Chief Executive and Mr. Marshall's chief, himself, said on this subject in an official letter transmitted on October 28, 1946, by the State Department to his Majesty, King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. In this letter, Mr. Truman went to great length to advise King Ibn Saud just what is American policy in reference to Palestine.

Here is what President Truman said less than seven months ago in an official letter from this Government to the most active champion of the Arab cause in the Near East:

"...The Government and people of the United States have given support to the concept of a Jewish National Home in Palestine ever since the termination of the first World War, which resulted in the freeing of a large area of the Near East, including Palestine, and the establishment of a number of independent states which are now members of the United Nations. The United States, which contributed its blood and resources to the winning of that war, could not divest itself of a certain responsibility for the manner in which the freed territories were disposed of, or for the fate of the peoples liberated at that time. It took the position, to which it still adheres, that these peoples should be prepared for self-government and also that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine. I am happy to note that most of the liberated peoples are now citizens of independent countries. The Jewish National Home, however, has not as yet been fully developed...."



Black
Freedom Union Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

In the light of this record, it is somewhat amazing that our State Department should have the temerity to frame a letter for General Marshall's signature wherein it is declared that "it is premature for this Government to develop its policy "in regard to Palestine".

Our foreign policy has sunk to a low level when an authorized spokesman for our Government, the chief spokesman of our Government in the handling of foreign affairs, can communicate such views in a formal letter to thirty members of the Congress.

Is it any wonder then, that the United States Delegation seems to be wiggling and wobbling so much at the United Nations at Lake Success? Let us remember that Mr. Austin, the chief American Delegate, is not responsible for the seeming inconsistency and the seeming bewilderment of our Government at this tribunal which is supposed to find a formulation for Palestine based on truth and justice. Mr. Austin is an Ambassador of the State Department. He occupies the same position as any representative in a foreign country who is carrying out the will of this Government and the instructions formulated by the State Department of this Government.

Certainly there is no man in America who has been longer devoted to the Zionist cause and to the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Palestine than the chief of the American Delegation, Mr. Austin. But now he finds himself in an embarrassing situation. He is a spokesman of a governmental body which, to say the least, is guilty of intellectual dishonesty.

It is a tragic commentary that Mr. Marshall goes on to say in his letter to the Congressmen that this great problem should be investigated by a so-called "neutral" committee.

In other words, he does not want the United States Government to take any part whatsoever in the investigation or to take any steps whatsoever to express the wishes of our people in this matter. He would have this Government stand on the sidelines silent and as inactive as a knot on a log. Furthermore, Mr. Marshall tells

the Congressmen that our Government should not formulate its policy until September 1947, or until the so-called "neutral" committee makes its report.

If ever a great arm of government was bankrupt and bereft of policy and comprehension and idea as to what is involved, the State Department is clearly so bankrupt at this moment. But I do not believe the State Department is so bankrupt. I believe that the State Department is at long last showing its true colors.

For more than a quarter of a century, and contrary to the wishes of the Congress of the United States and the Presidents of the United States and the overwhelming opinion of the people of the United States who believe in justice and fair play, certain influences in the State Department have been deliberately trying to upset this policy. It has been acting as the stooge for the British Colonial Office, which has long proceeded on the theory that Palestine should not be a Mandate of Britain, but should be a colonial dependency, and there those colonial bureaucrats have utilized every conceivable method to poison the mind of the world against fulfillment of the Palestine Mandate. This Colonial Office has encouraged the Arabs to oppose the Zionist objectives instead of cooperating with them as was contemplated in the historic correspondence at the Paris Peace Conference between Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter and the late Emir Feisal, then spokesman for the Arabs. On March 3, 1919, Prince Feisal wrote that:

"We Arabs, especially the educated among us, look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist Organization to the Peace Conference, and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best, in so far as we are concerned, to help them through; we will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home."

The British Colonial Office, however, has consistently sought to spread

8
disunity between the Jews and the Arabs, and our State Department personnel both in the United States and in the Middle East, have permitted themselves to become the willing tools of this policy. And now these men have succeeded in shoving under Secretary Marshall's nose for his signature, a deliberately dishonest public paper.

I repeat, this is a tragic commentary. We have indeed sunk to a low level when our State Department has stooped so low.

I am confident, however, that the American people will not stand for such duplicity.

The Congress is both amazed and aroused.

We in Congress do not want Palestine sold down the Red Sea shall we permit it.

Our pledges mean more than mere scraps of paper. Also, we in the Congress, at least, are not stooges of the British Colonial or Foreign Office.

What has become of the Truman request for the admission of 100,000 Jewish refugees into Palestine is also not apparent. This too seems to have been entirely overlooked or forgotten.

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

COPIES SENT TO: Mr. M. Shertok, Dr. Emanuel Neumann
Dr. Hayim Greenberg, Dr. Nahum
Goldmann.

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date May 21, 1947

From Benjamin Akzin

Several press items during the last fortnight indicate that somewhere in the American governmental setup the idea is being launched that 100,000 Jews ought to be enabled to enter Palestine, whereas all other prospective Jewish emigrants should be absorbed in the United States and other countries.

This is no longer the old Truman formula of the immediate admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine as an urgent humanitarian measure preliminary to a decision on the future regime of the country. You will recall that one of the chief arguments of President Truman in proposing such admission was that this would not essentially change the character of Palestine nor interfere with the existing majority-minority relationship.

This time the admission of 100,000 looms as a principal item in the political solution, with the implication that it is unnecessary to envisage any further immigration into Palestine in the future.

To what extent this minimizing of the quantitative element of the Jewish National Home endangers all our hopes is fairly obvious. To find place for another hundred thousand Jews, it is not necessary to have the whole of Palestine; nor is it necessary to have the Negev or any part thereof; nor any part of Galilee; the most microscopic kind of partition, with a Jewish State "on both sides of the Yarkon" would suffice; it does not even call for a bi-national state, with parity in numbers, along Dr. Magnes' line of thought, for an additional hundred thousand immigrants will not create parity, and a bi-national state without parity is merely an Arab State under another name.

I greatly fear that this is the latest formula which our "friends" in the State Department are now selling the President and Mr. Marshall. I think that they are doing so in the knowledge that a solution providing for no more than 100,000 immigrants would be acceptable to the British Government and, possibly, even to the Arabs. To the British, the constitutional formula under which Palestine is going to be ruled seems to be of less importance today than the urge to prevent the Yishuv from growing too numerous. From their point-of-view, another hundred thousand Jews in Palestine would be a nuisance, but not too high a price to pay for closing the doors to really large numbers.

I suggest that special attention be given to this danger and that measures be taken to prevent the crystallization of American and United Nations policy along these lines.

80th CONGRESS
1st Session

H. CON. RES. _____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June

1947

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas, Great Britain as the mandatory of Palestine has requested the United Nations General Assembly to make recommendations concerning the future government of Palestine and has agreed to submit to the General Assembly an account of its administration of the League of Nations' Palestine Mandate; and

Whereas, a United Nations Special Committee on Palestine has been constituted by the General Assembly to investigate and to submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine; and

Whereas, the practicability of implementing the recommendations of the General Assembly are an important item of consideration by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, and such recommendations are likely to require the undertaking of supervisory responsibility by the United Nations or by an administering authority; and

Whereas, the historic policy of the United States regarding Palestine has been repeatedly stated by the Congress and the Chief Executive to the effect that the United States is directly concerned in the future government of Palestine and the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home as promised by international covenants and agreements to which the United States is a party:
Now therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that it is the sense of the Congress that the President of the United States should instruct the United States Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly to assert before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine and the General Assembly: (1) the position of the United States as one of the states directly concerned in the solution of the Palestine question, and the willingness of the United States to consider participation in a supervisory or administering authority for Palestine under the United Nations; and (2) the historic policy of the United States that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine, and that Palestine should be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development, so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home and, in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race and creed, shall have equal rights.

Cong. J. K. Javits
80th Congress
1st Session

CONFIDENTIAL DRAFT

H. R. _____

A BILL

To designate a United States-Palestine Settlement Commission

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the foreign policy of the United States with respect to Palestine is that Palestine shall be opened for the free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development, so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home, and in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights.

Sec. 1. "The term "displaced person" as used in this Act means an alien (1) who since 1933 has been forced to leave the country of his nationality or former residence because of political or religious persecution, and for good cause is unwilling or unable to return to such country, and (2) holds democratic political convictions;" (b) the term "persecutee" means an alien residing in the country of which he is a citizen or of his last residence who has been subject to religious or political discrimination or persecution by the government or armed forces of an enemy of the United States before the termination of hostilities in World War II, and who holds democratic political convictions; and (c) the terms "displaced person" and "persecutee" shall not include any alien who voluntarily aided or abetted any enemy of the United States in World War II.

Sec. 2. A commission to be known as the United States-Palestine Settlement Commission is hereby created for the purpose of carrying out the foreign policy of the United States with respect to Palestine.

Sec. 3. (a) The President of the United States, within thirty days from the passage of this act, shall appoint, and he hereby is empowered to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Commission which shall be composed of five members. Each member of the Commission shall be a citizen of the United States and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$12,000 a year. One of such members shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. Two members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Any vacancy that may occur in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment.

(b) The Commission may, without regard to the Civil Service laws, employ a secretary and such legal, clerical and technical assistants as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act without reference to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

(c) The Commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary or desirable to carry out its functions under this Act.

(d) The Commission shall transmit to the Congress the first report of its operations under this Act within ninety days after the date of its organization, and shall report thereafter on the third day of January and on the first day of July in each year during its existence; provided, however, that the Commission is authorized to report to the Congress at any time that the Congress is in session, the recommendations of the Commission under Section 5 of this Act, and, provided further, that when the Congress is not in session reports shall be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of State.

(e) The Commission shall have the same privilege of free transportation of official mail matter as is granted by law to officers of the United States Government.

(f) The authority of the Commission to carry out its functions under this Act shall terminate at the expiration of five years after the date of the enactment of this Act or sooner upon the passage of a concurrent resolution by the two Houses; except that such authority may continue to be exercised after the expiration of said period of five years to the extent necessary to carry out contracts or agreements made before the passage of such concurrent resolution. Upon termination of work of the Commission, all books, records, documents and other papers in the possession of the Commission, shall be deposited in the Archives of the United States.

Sec. 4. The Commission shall, subject to Subsection (a) of Section 6 of this Act, make studies, reports and plans relating to (a) the immigration of Jewish displaced persons and persecutees, (b) the improvement of Arab standards of living, and of Arab social services and educational opportunities in Palestine, and (c) the initiation, development and establishment of long range agricultural and industrial projects for the development of Palestine.

Sec. 5. The Commission shall, subject to Subsection (a) of Section 6 of this Act, formulate, recommend and execute programs which by the effective use of governmental and private facilities will further (a) the lawful immigration and close settlement of Jewish displaced persons and persecutees on the land of Palestine as expeditiously as possible and the lawful acquisition of said land by or for such persons to the extent of the maximum economic absorptive capacity of Palestine, and consistently with the social, economic and political conditions found to exist by the Commission in Palestine, or in the part thereof to be settled; (b) the improvement of Arab standards of living;

(c) the greater development of Palestine in the agricultural, commercial and economic fields provided that such development shall, insofar as practicable, benefit as well neighboring Arab countries; and (d) the improvement of Arab primary and secondary education and of Arab opportunities for technical and university education so as to bring about greater parity between Arab and Jewish educational standards in Palestine.

Sec. 6 (a). The Commission is authorized to cooperate with the government or governmental authority of Palestine, and with the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, in carrying out measures to promote the objectives in Palestine specified in the foregoing Sections 4 and 5, provided, however, that the government or governmental authority of Palestine shall be responsible for all authority necessary to carry out such measures in Palestine and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Commission are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this Act on the part of the Commission and on the part of the government or governmental authority of Palestine, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Commission. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this Act shall be made by the Commission through and in consultation with the Department of State.

(b) In the study of problems and the execution of programs it shall be the policy of the Commission to cooperate with the Department of State, and to utilize the facilities of existing departments and agencies which perform functions and activities affecting the work of the Commission, and the Department of State and such other departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Commission and afford to it their facilities as may be agreed.

Sec. 7. The Commission is authorized within the limits of funds appropriated to contract with and transfer funds to existing governmental

agencies and institutions; and to enter into contracts and agreements with individuals, educational, informational, commercial, scientific and cultural institutions, associations, agencies and industrial organizations, firms and corporations; and to cause corporations to be created, under the laws of the District of Columbia, or any state of the United States or any foreign country to assist in carrying out the Commission's studies and programs and to capitalize such corporations; provided, that corporations hereafter created or caused to be created by the Commission, primarily for operation outside the continental United States, shall determine and prescribe the manner in which their obligations shall be incurred and their expenses allowed and paid without regard to the provisions of law regulating the expenditure, accounting for and audit of Government funds, and may, in their discretion, employ and fix the compensation of officers and employees outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to the provisions of law applicable to the employment and compensation of officers and employees of the United States.

Sec. 8. The Commission may appoint such Advisory Committees and provide for the operation thereof, may utilize voluntary and uncompensated-for services, and may provide for actual travel and subsistence expenses (not exceeding \$25 for subsistence expense for any one person for any one calendar day) of persons so engaged, as are necessary for the efficient execution of the functions, powers and duties of the Commission under this Act.

Sec. 9. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized.

Sec. 10. This Act may be cited as the "United States-Palestine Commission Act of 1947".

Personal.

FRANK W. BUXTON
29 SUTHERLAND ROAD
BROOKLINE 46, MASS.

June 17, 1947.

Dear Rabbi Silver,--It is late at night, almost midnight, but this is Bunker Hill Day in Boston and I don't want to go to bed without having written to you on this holiday. Reading again today of the tactics of the British in 1775, when they gave the attacking soldiers three days' rations, loaded them down with 125 pounds of equipment and ordered them up a steep hill on a sizzling undertaking, I somehow drew a parallel between that operation and the present practices in Palestine. Technically, the British won the battle, but at a heavy loss; and the victory was the prelude to disaster. Isn't that about the situation in Palestine today? Immigrants are checked and imprisoned, but at tremendous cost to British prestige, and world sympathies are with the prisoners. The British do not appear to realize that the question is not whether there shall be liberal immigration or no liberal immigration, but whether it shall be orderly and open or covert and via detention camps. I felt like jumping up and cheering when you said at the Boston meeting that the news reports regarding stoppage of immigration were false.

I want to thank you also for (1) your kind words about me at the dinner and (2) my honorary membership in the Zionist Organization of America. That document and the citation of the New England Region will be the greatest treasures in the family's treasure chest.

A note this morning from Frank Aydelotte reaffirms his belief in the report of the Anglo-American Committee. I am aware that you do not consider this much of a performance, but you and your closest associates surely regard immediate large-scale immigration, repeal of restrictive land laws and restoration of civil liberties as fundamental to the success of any plan for the improvement of the status of Palestine. I have been wondering again whether some good might not be accomplished if the Anglo-American group reasserted its conviction that the recommendations are still valid and sound, and that the immediate acceptance of the immigration and land features would smooth the way to a permanent solution, whatever form that may take. As I explained in our chat, I have written twice to Judge Hutcheson, suggesting--and urging, in the second note--a statement from the committee or from him as chairman. What I have in mind is a message to the U.N. committee, perhaps 1,000 words or so, emphasizing the importance of 100,000 immigrants regardless of the possible outcome of the U.N. committee's report. If the A.A. committee should do this, and the press were notified after a proper interval, might not the effect on the U.N. committee and world opinion be substantial? And would you care, in complete confidence, to send me a draft of the sort of communication you think might catch the attention of the U.N. delegates and the world? I am not at all sure that Hutcheson and the other members of the defunct committee--with the exception of McDonald and perhaps Crum--would "view with favour" such an effort, but they might.

FRANK W. BUXTON
29 SUTHERLAND ROAD
BROOKLINE 45, MASS.

May I suggest that, if you see merit in this proposal, immediate needs, rather than ideological considerations, should be stressed? May I suggest also that the questions as to when a Jewish State should be erected, and how, -- and perhaps whether -- could honorably not be raised in connection with the message?

It may be that you and your colleagues will see no virtue whatsoever in the strategy I have outlined. I have no doubt that the plan is a good one, but I do have doubts whether my late associates would see fit to go forward. So, Sir, if you think that such a reiteration of the A.A. committee's recommendations would be merely love's labor lost, I can console myself with the thought that the veto has come from quarters which are better informed than I and have infinitely more at stake.

If you should visit Boston at any time, I hope that we can renew our pleasant relations.

Sincerely,

F. W. Buxton



Gavitz Resolution

see folder

Resolution in Congress

WRHS



also see folder

Press Conference

30 Rep. Congressman

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date June 24, 1947

From Abe Tavin

Emanuel Neumann has asked me to send you this summary of his conversation with Javits, which he gave to me over the telephone.

Javits called at Neumann's home on Saturday. The highlights of their conversation are the following:

1. He has no desire or intention to come to grips with the official Zionist leadership on the resolution under discussion. He is ready to drop it if, in their opinion, it would prove to be harmful.
2. He is planning to talk to our leading friends in the Senate, but he feels that the Senate would not go along at the present time.
3. He is hopeful that, regardless of the time of the adjournment of the House, a sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee might hold hearings during the summer, and at a time when such evidence as would be put before it might have a helpful effect on the Committee in Palestine.
4. He is not at all interested in bi-partisan sponsorship of the resolution. He wants this to be a Republican effort and his Republican friends in Congress are ready to go along with him on that.
5. He is awaiting official word from the Zionist leadership before coming to a final conclusion about his intentions. He would like very much to get that word during this week. Emanuel is waiting for your ideas in connection with this and will transmit them to Javits.

Emanuel feels that if we tell Javits to proceed, that it will be necessary to mobilize a good many of our forces to create the proper effects. He told me that that move might do some good but I got the impression that he is not completely convinced in his own mind even though his attitude is not unfavorable.

* * * * *

Today I talked to Leo Sack who is meeting with Javits in Washington. After clearing with Emanuel, Schulson saw Javits yesterday. According to Leo Sack, Schulson came away from Javits with the impression that Javits would be inclined to follow the decision of the Zionist leadership but their arguments against his introducing his resolution at this time would have to be "convincing".

I hope that you will call Emanuel and tell him how you feel about this.

Regards.

AT:RB

CC: Emanuel Neumann

July 3, 1947

Dear Senator O'Mahoney:

I have been informed by Representative Emanuel Celler and also by Leo Sack of the splendid manner in which you carried the Ball for us at the Conference with Secretary of State Marshall a few days ago. In addition, Leo has told me on several occasions recently of the fine interest you are taking in our cause.

I want you to know how very grateful we are and how much we appreciate your interest. Some day our cause will triumph and when it does, it will be because of the fact that men like you in public life recognize the historic justice of our claims to establish in Palestine a State whereby unfortunate Jews from throughout the world can live as decent, self-respecting men and women.

Again my sincere appreciation and my kindest personal regards.

Cordially,

Abba Hillel Silver
President

The Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

July 3, 1947

Dear Senator Hill:

Representative Emanuel Celler has advised me of your very active participation in the Conference with Secretary of State Marshall in Washington a few days ago when you and a number of your colleagues called to urge that the State Department bow to the line of traditional American policy in the forthcoming United Nations decision on Palestine.

I want you to know how very grateful we are and how much we appreciate your great interest.

With my kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Abba Hillel Silver
President

The Honorable Hester Hill
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

July 3, 1947

Dear Senator Meyers:

I have been advised of your fine participation in the group of Senators who called upon Secretary of State Marshall a few days ago to urge the State Department to observe the traditional policy of the Congress in connection with the forthcoming United Nations decision on the future Government in Palestine.

I want you to know we are deeply grateful to you not only for your participation in this visit but for your long time support of our cause.

With my kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Abba Hillel Silver
President

The Honorable Francis J. Meyers
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

July 9, 1947

Mr. Harry Shapiro, Executive Director
American Zionist Emergency Council
543 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Harry:

This morning Congressman Javits telephoned me to come to his office to see him. He told me that he had consulted with his colleagues in the House, and that they felt that time was too short to put through the Palestine resolution he drafted on a bi-partisan basis.

The thirty Republican Congressmen under the leadership of Congressman Javits are planning to send the enclosed letter to Secretary Marshall and Mr. Austin in a few days as a follow-up of Marshall's reply to them on May 5th. Congressman Javits would deeply appreciate your observations and comments regarding the enclosed letter. If you have any recommendations both as to language and substance, I would deeply appreciate your forwarding them to me as soon as possible. Congressman Javits would like to send this letter out either by the end of this week or early next week.

Warmest personal regards and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Hyman A. Schulson

AHS

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and
Dr. Emanuel Neumann

Date July 9, 1947

From Benjamin Akzin

Mr. Shapiro showed me the Javitz draft of the letter to Marshall and Austin and asked me to make suggestions as to changes.

The enclosed draft, in which all suggestive changes have been underlined, has been read by me to Shapiro and Mansen, who agreed with it.

I understand that the original version suggested by Javitz is in your hands.

Please let us know whether you approve these changes, so that we may communicate with the Congressmen accordingly.

BA/lb

BA

Encl

See
Marshall, George

DRAFT

July 10, 1947

Hon. George Marshall
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Hon. Warren Austin
U. S. Representative
United Nations, Lake Success, N. Y.

Honorable Sirs:

On April 22, 1947, we addressed certain questions to you with respect to United States policy on the question of Palestine then under consideration by the United Nations General Assembly, and in response on May 5, 1947, we were advised that "it would be premature for this Government (the U. S.) to develop its policy with regard to the substance of this question (Palestine) in such a way as to limit the full utilization of the Committee's recommendation and its report" (parentheses ours).

Since this exchange of correspondence, the General Assembly of the United Nations has constituted a United Nations Special Committee on Palestine to investigate and to submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine, and the committee is now engaged in such investigation. We believe that the practicability of implementing the recommendations of the General Assembly is likely to be an important element in the deliberations of the Special Committee. Accordingly we would appreciate information on the following questions:

- 1- Is it the intention of our Government to cause our representative to appear before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, or the General Assembly, to assert that the policy of the United States continues to be that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine, and that Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home, and, in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights?
- 2- Is our Government willing to consider participation in a commission or agency, established by the United Nations in connection with the solution of the Palestine question?

In view of the fact that this session of Congress is drawing to a close we continue to seek only to ascertain what will be done by the Executive branch so that we may consider seasonably what Congress can contribute to bringing about a just solution.

Sincerely yours,

DRAFT OF A LETTER BY THIRTY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN TO
SECRETARY OF STATE MARSHALL AND U.S. REPRESENTATIVE U.N.
WARREN AUSTIN, LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

Honorable Sirs:

On April 22nd, 1947 we addressed certain questions to you with respect to United States policy on the question of Palestine then under consideration by the United Nations General Assembly, and in response on May 5th, 1947 we were advised that "it would be premature for this government (U.S.) to develop its policy with regard to the substance of this question (Palestine) in such a way as to limit the full utilization of the Committee's recommendation in its report" (Par. ours).

Since this exchange of correspondence, the General Assembly of the United Nations has constituted a United Nations Special Committee on Palestine to investigate and to submit such proposals as it may consider appropriate for the solution of the problem of Palestine, and the Committee is now engaged in such investigation. We believe that the practicability of implementing the recommendations of the General Assembly is likely to be an important element in the deliberations of the Special Committee. Clearly, the attitude of a leading world power such as the United States toward any proposed solutions must weigh very heavily in assessing their practicability. Accordingly, we would appreciate information on the following questions:

1.- Is it the intention of our government to cause our representative to appear before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, or the General Assembly, to announce that the policy of the United States continues to be that a national home for the Jewish people should be established in Palestine, and that Palestine should be opened for free entry of Jews into that country to the maximum of its agricultural and economic potentialities, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization and development so that they may freely proceed with the upbuilding of Palestine and the Jewish National Home, and, in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men, regardless of race or creed, shall have equal rights?

2.- Is our government willing to announce at the same time its readiness to assume its full share in the carrying out of the solution of the Palestine problem along the above lines?

3.- Is our government prepared, in line with its practice elsewhere, not to wait for other governments or international bodies to take the initiative, but itself to assume leadership in seeking to have a solution along the above lines carried out in effect?

Our present attempt to seek to ascertain what will be done by the Executive Branch springs from the fact that this session of Congress is drawing to a close and that we would like to have an opportunity to consider what Congress can do to contribute to the carrying out in fact of the above policy.

Sincerely yours,

American Zionist Emergency Council

AHS

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

July 10, 1947

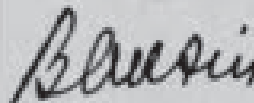
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
c/o Dr. Greenberg
R.F.D. #1
Northport, Long Island.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Enclosed please find an amended version of the letter of the thirty Republican congressmen to Secretary Marshall and Ambassador Austin. This version, which is being sent today to our Washington office, incorporates the suggestions made by you to Mr. Shapiro over the telephone.

Sincerely yours,



Benjamin Akzin

BA/13

Encl

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY
WYOMING

United States Senate
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 11, 1947.

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
PUBLIC LANDS
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
ECONOMIC REPORT
SUBCOMMITTEES OF APPROPRIATIONS
COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
INDEPENDENT OFFICES
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT
SUBCOMMITTEES OF PUBLIC LANDS
COMMITTEE
IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION
PUBLIC LANDS

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, President,
Zionist Organization of America,
41 East 42d Street,
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Doctor Silver:

It was very gracious of you
to write your letter of July 3 and I want you
to know that I appreciate it.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,


Joseph C. O'Mahoney

JCOM:M

ARTHUR CAPPER, KANS., CHAIRMAN
GEORGE D. Aiken, VT.
HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, S. DAK.
GEORGE A. WILSON, IOWA
MILTON B. YOUNG, N. DAK.
JAMES P. HEN, MD.
EDWARD J. THYE, MINN.
ELMER THOMAS, OKLA.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
SCOTT W. LUCAS, IL.
TOM STEWART, TENN.
CLYDE R. HOPE, N. C.
CLAUDE PETER, FLA.

JAMES M. KENDALL, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

July 16, 1947

Honorable Abba Hillel Silver
President
Zionist Organization of America
41 East 42d Street
New York 17, New York

7/17/47

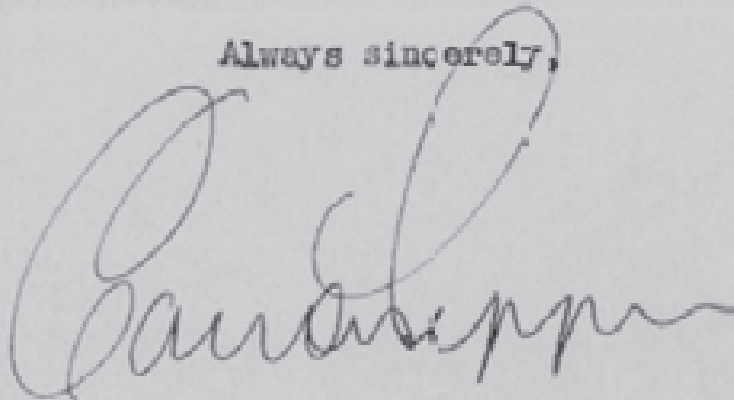
Dear Mr. Silver:

I want to thank you for your kind letter of July 3, in appreciation of my participation in the Conference with Secretary of State Marshall regarding the policy of the Congress in relation to Palestine.

I deeply appreciate your writing to me as you did. It is always a pleasure to do what I can in support of your cause.

Best wishes to you, and

Always sincerely,



CP: awb

COPY

Charge to the account of _____

\$ _____

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

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

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

NEW YORK, N.Y., JULY 22, 1947

DR. ABBA HILLEL SIEVER

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL 342 MADISON AVE. NYK GREATLY APPRECIATE
YOUR ASKING ME TO SPEAK ON JULY 24TH BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCEPT YOUR INVITATION.
I AM NOT MAKING SPEECHES AT THE PRESENT TIME AND I ALSO BELIEVE THAT JEWS WISHING
TO ENTER PALESTINE SHOULD WAIT FOR UNITED NATIONS DECISION AND NOT TRY TO ENTER
ILLEGALLY.

HELEN ROGERS REID

AHS

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Date July 28, 1947

From Benjamin Akzin

Judge Rosenblatt informed me that Judge Jerome Frank feels now very warm towards Zionism and regrets that his article in the "Saturday Evening Post" a few years ago caused us some harm. Judge Frank was very helpful to Rosenblatt on the occasion of his recent conversations in Washington in connection with the land case.

Judge Frank informed Rosenblatt that he enjoys particularly intimate personal relations with John Foster Dulles, who is greatly indebted to him because of something that occurred in the past.

Since Mr. Dulles is one of the four American delegates to the September Assembly of the UN, I thought that we might be able to use this relationship of Judge Frank in order

check

- (a) to ascertain Mr. Dulles' position and
- (b) to try to influence it.

I spoke in this sense to Dr. Neumann, who suggested that I should immediately give this information to you, since you have already been in touch with Mr. Dulles.

BA

EMANUEL CELLER
15TH DISTRICT NEW YORK

MEMBER OF
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON SECRETARIES:
BESSIE EFFRAT MARGARET BROOKS

NEW YORK OFFICE:
450 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

1534 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON

NEW YORK SECRETARIES:
JACOB GRALLA MARY DOUGHERTY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

New York, July 30, 1947

Am. Aug. 6

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

May I be so bold as to suggest that the Zionist Organization of America arrange for and finance a trip to Palestine for a group of members of the House and Senate. I find on all sides of the Congress too little knowledge of Palestine - and too little interest. A group of liberal Congressmen and Senators - both Republican and Democrat - might well be invited to see at first hand the wondrous Jewish achievements in Palestine. They would naturally be greatly impressed and would come back with messages that would help the cause.

What do you think of this? If the idea is sound, I shall be happy to follow it up with you. In any event, I should like your reaction to the suggestion.

The cost of such a trip need not be too great and I am sure the money need not be taken from the general funds of the Zionist Organization of America. We probably could raise the money from private sources.

I am sending a similar letter to Dr. Emanuel Neumann.

Hoping you are in good health and with kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Emmanuel Celler

EC:MAD

TARAKNATH DAS

HOTEL ANSONIA

BROADWAY & 73RD STREET . NEW YORK 23. N. Y.

August 4, 1947 .

Rabbi Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Chairman , American Section
Jewish Agency for Palestine
16 East 66th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Silver :

I take the liberty in presenting through you to the American Section of Jewish Agency for Palestine for its consideration a proposition of utmost importance in relation to solution of the Jewish problem in Palestine .

I

On August 15 , British sovereignty over India will cease to exist and India and Pakistan will begin functioning as sovereign states --- Dominions --. On that date the Indian Constituent Assembly at Delhi will assume the role of the Indian Parliament ; and all nations which have accredited representatives will participate in the celebration of the momentous occasion . Naturally representatives of states belonging to the Arab League will be there ; but there may not be a Jewish representative . I suggest that steps should be taken to express Jewish congratulations to the government of India which will be headed by Mr. Nehru as the premier .

May I take the liberty to suggest that Jewish Agency for Palestine should issue a short statement to the above effect and cable it to Mr. Nehru . This statement should also be circulated among the Indian Press ~~xxxxxx~~ directly or through the Press Agencies of the United States which have offices in India . In this statement the following ideas should be clearly and boldly stated : " Jewish people, who have opposed all forms of imperialism and today fighting British Imperialism for their very survival , extend their congratulations to the people of India who are about to get rid of British domination ~~xxx~~ which ~~xxxx~~ has thwarted their progress during the last hundred and fifty years or longer and wish them every success in their Self-rule which they so richly deserve "

II

If possible , a very responsible Jew --a world figure from Palestine -- should go to India to see Gandhi and Nehru to extend congratulation of the Jewish people . I realise that owing to serious conditions existing in Palestine , it may be possible to arrange it . But one thing can be and should be arranged :-

To send an American Jew, who as a member of the United States Congress , has identified openly for Indian Freedom and Indian rights -- the right of Indians to become American citizens -- in the United States and has spoken for India from the floor of the U. S. Congress ~~xxxx~~ through radio and the press and who has befriended and aided Mr. Nehru's sister -- Mrs. Pandit-- in many ways including making arrangements for an audience with the President of the United States Mr. Truman , who ~~has~~ is now in direct touch with Mr. Nehru and India's Ambassador to U. S. A. I suggest that your committee should arrange for Congressman E. Celler 's visit to India as soon as possible , so that he will ~~be~~ not only be able to present personally greetings of American people , the Jewish community to the Government of India , but will also visit

2
various countries in the Orient as Indonesia and Europe --- Turkey , Greece, France , Italy etc --to collect first hand information about the world situation .

The enclosed letters will indicate Mr. Cellar's recent activities on behalf of India .It seems that Mr. Cellar is available for such a mission which may not cost more than \$5,000 . Five Thousand dollars or less .Kindly return the letters and oblige .

III

It seems to me that it would be desirable that Mr. Cellar should see Mr. Nehru to discuss the whole field of Indo-Jewish relations . Mr. Nehru , after the partition of India , is not compelled ~~is~~ for political reasons to appease the Moslems and Mr Cellar may have a better opportunity to discuss issues more frankly . Mr. Cellar should urge Mr. Nehru to support the Jewish cause ~~and~~ so that at least India's representative in U. N. must not act as a spokesman and supporter of the Arab League . Mr Cellar should make it clear that Mr. Nehru , the champion of the ~~xxx~~ causes of the oppressed peoples, should support the right of the Jews to survive in their homeland etc . Mr. Cellar should also assure that Jews in America will support India in her struggle for human rights in South Africa and also for the right of Indonesians to be free and independent .

Indo-Jewish co-operation is more vital than Jewish statemen feel and as a friend of the Jewish people , I urge your committee to take immediate action for sending Mr. Cellar to India . The Congress is not in session and he can go and is anxious to undertake the mission .By sending him to India , you will lose nothing but may gain something which cannot be estimated by money-value . If you agree to supply Mr. Cellar's travelling and incidental expenses for this Mission to India , I shall try to do my best in aiding you by arranging many details so that Mr. Cellar's visit to India will be effective .

Please let me know your decision at your earliest convenience and at the same time kindly return the enclosed letters and oblige.

With the kindest regards and sincere wishes for the success of your just cause of freedom for your people , I remain

Very sincerely

Taraknath Das

Taraknath Das .

STEPHEN LAIRD, from London, CBS World News Roundup, 8:00 A.M. - August 5, 1947

The British people usually are as patient and tolerant a people as you will find anywhere in the world. But today there is a very un-British intolerance infecting certain sections of this country. Walking down a London street this morning we saw a sign in a shop window saying "No Americans served here." The woman owner of the shop, it seems, is angry at Americans because she believes we are pushing Britain out of its rightful place in the world. But more serious indications of this rare British intolerance today are the continuing anti-Jewish outrages. They occurred last night in London, Manchester and many other British cities and towns, but the central spot of this squalid plague seems to be the port city of Liverpool. There, for the fourth successive night, vandals smashed windows and looted Jewish shops, and arrant mobsters shouted violent anti-Jewish slogans. The mayor of Liverpool last night ordered full street lighting in the areas most affected on the previous nights. As a result, in a total of 37 anti-Jewish incitements, 37 arrests were made. On some of these shops the window-smashers posted signs saying, "This is justice for our murdered boys in Palestine." But outside one of the damaged shops this morning the Jewish owner posted a sign asked, "Is this the reward of my son who fought and died for our country in the war?"

What are the British people told about the Palestine situation in their radio and press? Only that nice British boys are being murdered in cold blood in Palestine by Jewish terrorists. You can search and search for news in Britain about Jewish citizens or Palestinians being shot by British soldiers, for news of the curfews and the mass arrests in Palestine just reported to you by CBS by Douglas Edwards in New York. Nor do the British get news about anti-British opinion in some of the world because the British Navy hauls Jews off their ships as they try to reach freedom in Palestine.

In my very careful opinion, the British press has irresponsibly distorted the whole Palestine picture giving only one side of the story. They have their reward this morning. Front-page stories of anti-Jewish demonstrations in Britain. Winston Churchill, speaking to 60,000 Britons last night, said the Labor Government long ago should have pulled British troops out of Palestine.

Confidential

Aug. 6, 1947

Memorandum of conversation between Leo R. Sack and Leslie Biffle this morning, August 5, 1947;

I telephoned Mr. Biffle this morning to inquire whether he had seen the President yesterday as he promised me on last Friday (August 1) that he planned to do.

"I did" Mr. Biffle replied, "and I had a very nice talk with the boss. I left with him the data you brought to me and also Dr. Silver's statement which you sent to me by messenger on yesterday. The President was very much interested and I think we are going to get some action soon."

Mr. Biffle told me that the President read some of the Silver statement while he was with him and the President discussed the Palestine situation at some length.

"The President is giving considerable study to the question of Palestine and he is greatly concerned with current developments," Biffle went on. "He is going to begin working on this problem again tomorrow and I feel that he will take some action soon." When I interrupted to inquire what action he meant, Biffle indicated that the President had in mind a statement reiterating American policy. He repeated that the President is very much concerned, and that if the President does not take action soon, he will again urge it upon him.

Biffle's entire attitude and promptness in describing the President as being "deeply concerned" was very encouraging to me. There was no stalling or attempted evasion on his part.

Biffle again reminded me, as he did on last Friday, that he had previously discussed this situation with the President and had pointed out to him the political aspects.

I telephoned Mr. Shapiro the gist of this conversation immediately upon its conclusion with the request that he pass the information along to Dr. Silver.

Copy to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver ✓
Mr. Harry L. Shapiro

C
O
P
Y

TARAKNATH DAS
Hotel Ansonia
Broadway & 73rd St.
New York 23, N. Y.

August 6, 1947

Dear Mrs. Schwarz:

These are additional names to whom you may send Rabbi Silver's splendid statement.

Rabbi Silver should write a letter to Gandhi as well as Nehru seeking India's aid. He should see Holmes.

I am going to ask Dr. Holmes to send Rabbi Silver's statement to Gandhi. This senseless war between Jews and the British, God willing, will stop soon. Best wishes

P.T.O.

Sincerely

Taraknath Das

P.S. Ask Cellar to send a copy of Silver's statement to Nehru and ask Nehru to take the initiative about establishing Peace with Freedom for Jews in Palestine.

Cordially

Taraknath Das

7-10-47
C
O
P
Y

Please send all communications to my home address:-
Hotel Ansonia
Broadway and 73rd Street
New York 23, N. Y.

August 6, 1947

Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes
Kennebunk Beach
Maine

Dear Dr. Holmes:

It is only less than a month is left for your visit to India and things are changing very fast there as well as everywhere.

I wish that you could be in India on August 15th to see the ceremony of transference of Sovereignty of India from the British crown to the Indian people. You possibly know that Mr. Krishna Menon who was in New York as Nehru's personal representative will be in London as India's High Commissioner at the British capital. I am going to request Mrs. Watumull to write to him so that he will take the official step to have a meeting for you, through his own initiative.

But the thing which has prompted me to write this letter on my and Mrs. Das's behalf is to ask a favor from you:

You have seen Rabbi Silver's statement published in the New York Times. I feel that this statement should reach Mahatma Gandhi so that he will be able to request the Government of India to ask Mountbatten to do something which may lead to peace in Palestine. The situation has gone too far and it must be controlled now. The British has acted in Palestine as they did in Ireland and as they did in India during the time of "Ordinance Rule in India" and the "Reign of Terror" during the governor Generalship of Lord Linlithgow in 1941-42 on.

I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Silver's statement for your use to send to Gandhi.

I have a few things to discuss with you before you leave New York and I hope you will be able to make an arrangement for this meeting.

Mrs. Das joins me in sending our regards to you and Mrs. Holmes.

With the kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Taraknath Das

C
O
P
Y

Kennebunk Beach, Maine
August 11, 1947

Dear Dr. Das:

I saw Rabbi Silver's statement, copy of which you sent me, and thought very highly of him. I like your idea of sending it to Gandhi, and am doing so today with a letter, copy of which I enclose. The Palestine situation is almost too terrible to be endured. It is a kind of final failure of British imperialism...

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John Haynes Holmes

CUNARD WHITE STAR

International Marine Radio Service

RADIOGRAM

SHORE TO SHIP



SHIP TO SHIP

Received by R.M.S. "QUEEN MARY"

Date 4/9/47

FORM B.52.E.46
Printed in England

PREAMBLE:	PREFIX	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	NUMBER	NO. OF WORDS	DATE	TIME	SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS
RADIO:	P	8	NEWYORK	22			
TO	ABBA HILLEL SILVER						
							RECEIVED
							FROM TIME BY
							WCC 2056 RMS

YOU can telephone or telegraph to any part of the world from this ship. You can thus use the radio service to reply to this message, to reserve accommodation on shore, and make railway and aeroplane reservations from mid-ocean in advance of your arrival.

You can also communicate with your home or business at any time during the voyage.

Enquiries respecting this message should be made at the Radio Office on board, or addressed to the International Marine Radio Co., Ltd., Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3, and must be accompanied by this form.

Please read on the back of this form the conditions under which this message has been transmitted.

BANNER HEADLINE DISPATCH MARGO SHES DAY REPORTS YOU APPROVED
WEIZMANN HEADING AGENCY DELEGATION UN STOP PLEASE ADVISE
SHAFIRO

GEORGE V PARIS

SAVOY LONDON

WALDORF-ASTORIA NEW YORK

CUNARD WHITE STAR

International Marine Radio Service

RADIOGRAM

SHORE TO SHIP



SHIP TO SHIP

Received by R.M.S. "QUEEN MARY"

Date 4/9/47

FORM B.52.E.46
Printed in England

PREAMBLE :	PREFIX	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	NUMBER	NO. OF WORDS	DATE	TIME	SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS	
RADIO :	P	3	NEWYORK	60	3			
TO	A3BA HILLEL SILVER					RECEIVED		
						FROM	TIME	BY
						WCC	2039	RMS

YOU can telephone or telegraph to any part of the world from this ship. You can thus use the radio service to reply to this message, to reserve accommodation on shore, and make railway and aeroplane reservations from mid-ocean in advance of your arrival.

You can also communicate with your home or business at any time during the voyage.

Enquiries respecting this message should be made at the Radio Office on board, or addressed to the International Marine Radio Co., Ltd., Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3, and must be accompanied by this form.

Please read on the back of this form the conditions under which this message has been transmitted.

CONSULTED STAFF ETOTHERS RE CAMPAIGN BLACK FLAGS STOP REACTION
NEGATIVE CUE INSUFFICIENT TIME PLUS STEP PSYCHOLOGICALLY
INADVISABLE STOP PEOPLE IN FIGHTING NOT MOURNING MOOD STOP
PICKETING CONSULATES CONTINUING MANY PLACES AND MEETING
ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE STOP REGRET NO ADVERTISEMENT WHICH YOU
EVIDENTLY REJECTED STOP WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR LINE FOR ACCEPTABLE
ADVERTISEMENT BY CABLE REGARDS

HARRY SHAPIRO

GEORGE V PARIS

SAVOY LONDON

WALDORF-ASTORIA NEW YORK

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MESSAGES ARE ACCEPTED

This Telegram has been transmitted subject to the condition that neither the Postmaster-General nor this nor any other Telegraph Company or Foreign Government, by whom this telegram is or would in the ordinary course of the Telegraphic Service be forwarded, shall be liable to make compensation for any loss, injury, or damage arising or resulting from non-transmission or non-delivery, of the Telegram, or delay, or error, or omission, in the transmission or delivery thereof, through whatever cause such non-transmission, non-delivery, delay, error or omission shall have occurred.

Repetitions should be obtained officially through the Office of Receipt. Enquiries respecting this Telegram must be accompanied by this copy.



OWEN BREWSTER, MAINE, CHAIRMAN
HOMER FERGUSON, MICH. CARL A. HATCH, N. MEK.
JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, WIS. CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.
JOHN J. WILLIAMS, DEL. J. HOWARD MCGRATH, R. I.
GEORGE W. MALONE, NEV. HERBERT H. O'DONOR, MD.
HARRY F. CAHN, WASH.

WILLIAM F. ROGERS, CHIEF COUNSEL

United States Senate

SPECIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING
THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

Dexter, Maine
September 6, 1947

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

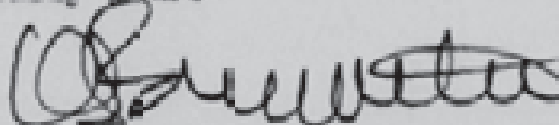
Dear Leo:

Very happy to have a copy of the resolution adopted at Zurich and also quotation from Dr. Silver which I have noted in the Press. In accordance with our last conference with Dr. Silver before he went to Zurich I got in contact with Norman Armour just before he left for Rio and had a most satisfactory conference.

He emphasized that he must wait for the report of the United Nations Committee which was then imminent but promised then the most sympathetic consideration.

I have high hopes that the State Department will now shake itself free from Downing Street on the Palestine situation and I want to do all I can to help.

Cordially yours



Owen Brewster, U.S.S.

OB:zb

September 10, 1947

Mr. A. N. Spanel
International Latex Co.
Empire State Bldg.
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Spanel:

I have just returned from Europe and I am eager to know whether you had contacted Mr. Acheson on the subject which we discussed, and what his reaction was. The Palestine matter is coming up, as you know, before the U.N. very shortly. The policy of our Government is crystallizing itself now. It is important, therefore, to do everything which we can do speedily.

You had also undertaken to give some thought and to consult with others on the subject of a comprehensive program of public relations.

With all good wishes for a very happy new year,
I remain

Most cordially yours,

ARS:DK

September 10, 1947

(C O P Y)

Honorable Warren R. Austin
American Representative,
United Nations Assembly
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

The enclosed letter to the President summarizes our thinking on the subject of Palestine. As you see, we are greatly concerned over the desirability of providing as much American support as possible to the Jewish aspirations for a homeland.

In sending you this copy of our letter to the President, we are certain that you will treat it with the same earnestness with which we have approached this problem and that it may assist you in your efforts to bring to fruition our Government's oft-expressed policy on Palestine.

Respectfully,

s/ Theodore Francis Green
United States Senator

s/ J. Howard McGrath
United States Senator

s/ Aime J. Forand
U. S. Congressman - 1st Distr.

s/ John E. Fogarty
U. S. Congressman - 2nd Distr.

s/ John O. Pastore
Governor of Rhode Island

s/ Dennis J. Roberts
Mayor - City of Providence

s/ John E. Mullen
Chairman
Democratic State Committee

Similar letter to: Secretary of State - George C. Marshall
Dem. Nat'l. Chrm. -- Robert E. Hannegan

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

32 Westminster Street

Providence 3, R. I.

September 10, 1947

(C O P Y)

To the President
Washington
D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The undersigned were recently approached by leaders of the Jewish Community in Rhode Island who voiced to us their concern regarding the Palestine situation. We have given, therefore, considerable thought to this matter and we now take the liberty of submitting to you the result of our thinking.

It seems to us that the Resolutions of Congress and the published statements of the Presidents of the United States in favor of the Jewish National Home are correct in terms of American Foreign policy.

We believe, indeed, that a Jewish National Home in Palestine would help to solve the displaced persons' problem which places so heavy a burden on our occupation forces in Europe. Such a State would probably reduce group conflicts in Europe and even in other parts of the world, thus contributing to the internal pacification of the regions in question. Such a home, linked in innumerable ways to our numerous Jewish population, is bound to become one of the most loyal and steadfast friends which America will have anywhere in the world. Placed in the vital geographic spot in which Palestine is located, it would be much more valuable in the long run than a mere British garrison surrounded by a resentful people. Finally, it would undoubtedly serve as a powerful force to raise the living conditions and economic standards of the entire Middle East, thereby furthering international trade and all-round economic improvement, so important an objective of our policy.

We have given much thought to the possible disadvantages of this policy, and we feel that it should be possible to reconcile opponents of such a policy.

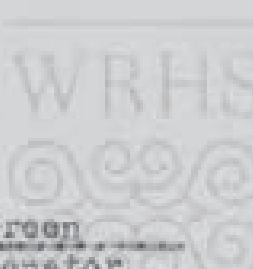
A pro-Jewish policy on Palestine being fully consistent with American foreign objectives, we believe that the fact that so many of our Jewish fellow-citizens are greatly concerned over the issue should be given serious consideration. So long as no inconsistency with our major aims is involved, we feel that the opinions of so important a section of the American public are entitled to the respect and genuine support on the part of our Government.


It may have been premature to state or to develop American policy on Palestine until after the report of the UN Committee is published. Now that that report has been made, our own attitude should tend to increase the chance of the Jewish National Home becoming a reality.

If our reasoning is wrong, and if American interests are opposed to the creation of the Jewish State, we think this should be openly stated. But if our reasoning is correct, we believe it to be a serious moral and political error not to further that policy as early and as fully as possible. You know, Mr. President, of the attachment and of the loyalty which we feel for your administration. It is because of this attachment and this loyalty that we feel it our duty to write you this letter, in the hope that the diplomatic and other executive officials of our Government will be brought in line unreservedly with the official policy of our Government, and that this policy will find clear expression in the immediate future. The next meeting of the UNA may spell success or defeat to Jewish aspirations for a homeland for generations to come. Hence, the urgency for making our views known at this time. Now is the best time to upbuild Palestine as the Jewish National Home and, in association with all elements of the population, establish Palestine as a democratic commonwealth in which all men regardless of race or creed shall have equal rights. This was the purpose of the concurrent resolution passed by the Congress of the United States less than two years ago and its last official expression on this subject.

In the hope that our thinking in this matter may prove helpful to you, we remain

Yours respectfully,

s/ Theodore Francis Green
United States Senator

s/ J. Howard McGrath
United States Senator

s/ Aime J. Forand
U. S. Congressman - 1st District

s/ John E. Fogarty
U. S. Congressman - 2nd District

s/ John O. Eastore
Governor of Rhode Island

s/ Dennis J. Roberts
Mayor - City of Providence

s/ John E. Mullen
Chairman
Democratic State Committee

September 12, 1947

Mr. Jacques Torczyner
675 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

My dear Jacques:

Thank you for your kind letter of September 10. We had a good meeting in Zurich. An organized oppositional movement upon which certain people banked very much was completely liquidated. We emerged stronger than before.

We have a good fighting chance at the U N Assembly.

With reference to the Americans for the Hagannah, I wish that you would take the matter up with Dr. Neumann as soon as he returns. It is questionable whether we need a separate organization to popularize the work of the Hagannah and whether that same purpose cannot be accomplished through the existing Zionist organizations working under the direction of the Emergency Council.

I am eager to see you. I send you all my good wishes for a happy new year.

Most cordially yours,

ANS:BX

September 16, 1947

The Hon. Wallace H. White, Jr.
Auburn, Maine

My dear Senator White:

Knowing of your deep interest in the Palestine problem, and of your helpfulness in the past, I take the liberty of writing to you at this time. The report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine has, as you know, been made public. You are undoubtedly familiar with its contents. The report of the majority, calling for partition as the solution of the problem, is by and large satisfactory although it calls for a major sacrifice of territory on the part of the Jewish state. The report now goes to the United Nations. Everyone realizes that the attitude of the United States Government will be decisive. Whether the plan will receive the approval of the United Nations or whether it will be shelved like so many of the other Palestine reports will depend largely on the position which will be taken by our own Government. This position is being crystallized now and the United States delegation will receive its instructions, I am sure, in the very near future.

The reaction of the American press to the majority proposals of the United Nations Committee has been almost entirely affirmative. The average American citizen feels that if this solution is not carried out now, the situation in Palestine will deteriorate into utter chaos and anarchy.

It would be tremendously helpful if your own powerful voice were raised at this time in endorsement of this report and if you made your views known to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State who, I am sure would listen to you with the attention that your recommendations justly deserve.

With kindest personal regards, and hoping that you have had a pleasant summer, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BX

September 16, 1947

The Hon. Elbert D. Thomas
United States Senator
137 N. West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

My dear Senator Thomas:

Knowing of your deep interest in the Palestine problem, and of your helpfulness in the past, I take the liberty of writing to you at this time. The report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine has, as you know, been made public. You are undoubtedly familiar with its contents. The report of the majority, calling for partition as the solution of the problem, is by and large satisfactory although it calls for a major sacrifice of territory on the part of the Jewish state. The report now goes to the United Nations. Everyone realizes that the attitude of the United States Government will be decisive. Whether the plan will receive the approval of the United Nations or whether it will be shelved like so many of the other Palestine reports will depend largely on the position which will be taken by our own Government. This position is being crystallized now and the United States Delegation will receive its instructions, I am sure, in the very near future.

The reaction of the American press to the majority proposals of the United Nations Committee has been almost entirely affirmative. The average American citizen feels that if this solution is not carried out now, the situation in Palestine will deteriorate into utter chaos and anarchy.

It would be tremendously helpful if your own powerful voice were raised at this time in endorsement of this report and if you made your views known to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State who, I am sure would listen to you with the attention that your recommendations justly deserve. I recall, from our previous conversation, that you were reluctant to speak out because the matter then was being studied by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. The United Nations Committee has now spoken and I feel that, as a result, you and other leaders of our country can properly advocate acceptance of that report.

With kindest personal regards, and hoping that you have had a pleasant summer, I remain

Most cordially yours,

AHS:BX

September 16, 1947

The Hon. Walter F. George
United States Senator
Vienna, Ga.

My dear Senator George:

Knowing of your deep interest in the Palestine problem, and of your helpfulness in the past, I take the liberty of writing to you at this time. The report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine has, as you know, been made public. You are undoubtedly familiar with its contents. The report of the majority, calling for partition as the solution of the problem, is by and large satisfactory although it calls for a major sacrifice of territory on the part of the Jewish state. The report now goes to the United Nations. Everyone realizes that the attitude of the United States Government will be decisive. Whether the plan will receive the approval of the United Nations or whether it will be shelved like so many of the other Palestine reports will depend largely on the position which will be taken by our own Government. This position is being crystallized now and the United States delegation will receive its instructions, I am sure, in the very near future.

The reaction of the American press to the majority proposals of the United Nations Committee has been almost entirely affirmative. The average American citizen feels that if this solution is not carried out now the situation in Palestine will deteriorate into utter chaos and anarchy.

It would be tremendously helpful if your own powerful voice were raised at this time in endorsement of this report and if you made your views known to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State who, I am sure, would listen to you with the attention that your recommendations justly deserve. I recall, from our previous conversation, that you were reluctant to speak out because the matter then was being studied by the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. The United Nations Committee has now spoken and I feel that, as a result, you and other leaders of our country can properly advocate acceptance of that report.

With kindest personal regards, and hoping that you have had a pleasant summer, I remain

Most cordially yours,

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, COLOR., CHAIRMAN
ROBERT A. TAFT, OHIO
HUGH BUTLER, NEBR.
OWEN BROWN, MAINE
HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, S. CAR.
ALBERT W. HAYNES, N. J.
EDWARD MARTIN, PA.
WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.
TOM CONNELLY, TEX.
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA.
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, COLOR.
SCOTT W. LUCAS, ILL.

SHERWOOD B. STANLEY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

September 17, 1947.

Dr. A. H. Silver,
Chairman,
American Zionist Emergency Council,
The Temple,
East 105th Street at Answl Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Silver:

In the absence of Senator George, permit me to
acknowledge your letter of the 16th relative to the Palestine
problem.

Senator George is away from his office in Vienna
and does not plan to come to Washington in the immediate
future. However, we shall be pleased to bring your letter to
his attention at the earliest opportunity.

With good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. D. McManis
Secretary.

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Hotel Commodore Date September 18, 194

From Elishu Ben-Horin

With regard to the Ethiopian business which I discussed with you yesterday, I found out this morning that Mrs. Marein, the wife of Nathan Marein, the legal adviser of the Ethiopian Government, is no longer in Boston. She is back in Addis Ababa. Accordingly, after consulting with Mr. Max Gross, the following telegram was sent to Mr. Marein:

NATHAN MAREIN
POST BOX 12
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

AM IN NEW YORK, DISCUSSED OUR SITUATION WITH SILVER WHO IS
REPRESENTING OUR CASE UN. AT SILVER'S REQUEST PLEASE USE
YOUR INFLUENCE FOR INSTRUCTIONS TO AKILLOU ABTE WOLD
SUPPORTING MAJORITY REPORT. CABLE REPLY HOTEL PRESIDENT
NEW YORK. BEST REGARDS.

MAX GROSS

EBH/lb

September 19, 1947

The Hon. Walter F. George
United States Senator
Vienna, Ga.

My dear Senator George:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram informing me that you have wired Secretary Marshall urging acceptance by the UN of the majority report of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine. I am indeed profoundly grateful to you for your most helpful cooperation and assistance. Your warm support has been a source of great inspiration to us.

Most cordially,

AHS:BX

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

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

WESTERN UNION

1307

\$	CHECK
\$	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

A. N. WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

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

9-22-47 19

To Hon. Robert A. Taft

Care of or Apt. No. U. S. Senator

Street and No. Reno, Nevada

Place _____

PROFOUNDLY GRATEFUL FOR YOUR MAGNIFICANT STATEMENT ON PALESTINE.

WARMEST REGARDS

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

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

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

WESTERN UNION

1207

\$	CHECK
\$	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

A. N. WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

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

To The Hon. Joseph Martin, Jr.

9-22-47 19

Care of or Apt. No. U. S. House of Representatives

Street and No. Washington, D.C.

Place _____

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR FINE THOUGHTFUL AND EXTREMELY HELPFUL

STATEMENT ON PALESTINE WHICH APPEARED IN THIS MORNING'S PRESS.

KINDEST REGARDS

A H SILVER

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE, CHAIRMAN
CHARLES W. TOWNE, N. H.
CLYDE M. REED, KANS.
OWEN BREWSTER, MAINE
ALBERT W. HAWKES, N. J.
E. H. MOORE, OKLA.
ROMER E. CAPEHART, IND.
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, COLO.
TOM STEWART, TENN.
ERNEST W. MC FARLAND, ARIZ.
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
FRANCIS J. MYERS, PA.
BRIEN MC LAUGHLIN, CONN.

EDWARD S. JANRETT, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

11 Turner Street
Auburn, Maine

September 22, 1947

Dr. Abba H. Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

I have recently been in New York, Atlantic City and Washington and this is my first opportunity to reply to your letter of September 16th.

I am reluctant to press upon the President unsought views on the Palestine problem and I have too, a feeling that as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee I ought to be slow in making any public statements.

I think you know my general attitude. I do not have a copy of the Report of the Special Committee of the United Nations on Palestine, but do know generally what its recommendation is. I am altogether sympathetic with the Majority Report of the Committee. I hope this Majority Report will be accepted and approved by the United Nations and I rather have a belief that it will be.

This is a pretty indefinite sort of a letter to write you, but without a copy of the Report immediately available to me and because the subject matter may again be discussed by the Foreign Relations Committee, I do not like to further commit myself.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wallace H. White

WHW:dp

MEMORANDUM

To Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, The Temple, Date September 23, 1947
Cleveland, Ohio.

From Eliahu Ben-Horin

This morning Mr. Shapiro conveyed to you over the telephone the gist of the interesting information contained in a letter which I received from Buxton. Here is exactly what he says in his letter:

"...The U.N. majority report seems excellent, even though the Arabs would have, temporarily at least, a majority in the Jewish State, when the Bedouins of the South are included. I was told a night or two ago by a man formerly very high in the Department of State, a person who was instrumental in drawing up the terms of reference for the Anglo-American Committee, that the outlook for a decision favorable to the Jews is most promising.I broke off here to get Dave Niles on the telephone. He informs me that my hopes for a solid accomplishment by the U.N. in regard to Palestine are justified. He cheered me up by his comment that Hildring shares my own outlook and convictions. This I am writing to you in complete confidence, of course. I assume that Crossman's declaration has given you satisfaction and that you are waiting nervously for a report on the expected decision of the British Cabinet. The possibility that the Cabinet can now escape, have action deferred or give a distorting twist to the majority report seems remote. I think that all the members of the Anglo-American Committee--the Americans, that is--will give whatever assistance they can..."

Best regards and "Gmar Khatimah Tova".

E. B-H.

EBH/lb

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Office of the Democratic Whip
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 24, 1947.

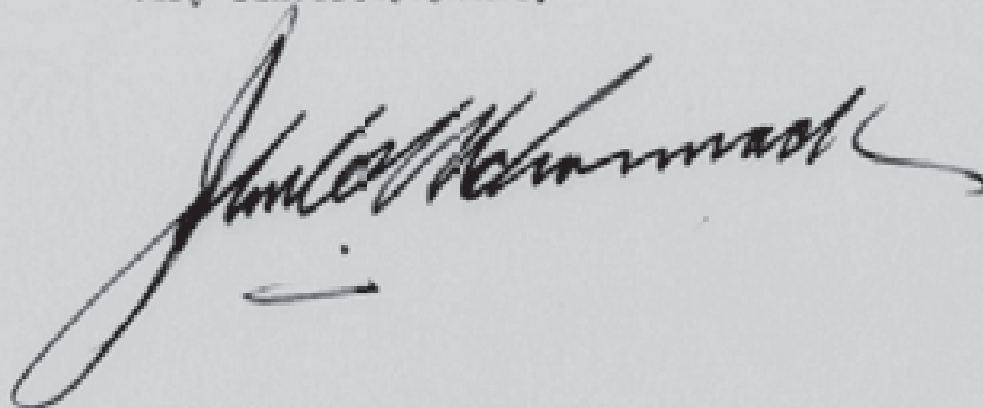
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Doctor Silver:-

I have tried to make direct contact through the telephone with the President but due to the fact that he has been busy, I have been unable to reach him to date. In order that he might receive my views as quickly as possible on the important and vital question we discussed recently, I have written him a letter sending it to him through his secretary, Mr. Connolly. I have enclosed my letter to the President in a letter to Mr. Connolly, asking Mr. Connolly to see that the President personally receives my letter.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "John W. McCormack". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long, sweeping underline.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

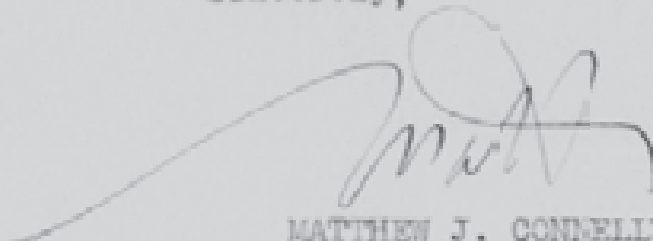
September 25, 1947

Dear Congressman:

I have received your note of September 24th, with which you enclosed a letter addressed to the President. You may be sure I shall pass it on to him promptly, and I know he will want me to thank you for your interest.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. J. Connelly', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the left.

MATTHEW J. CONNELLY
Secretary to the President.

Honorable John W. McCormack,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HUGH BUTLER, NEBR., CHAIRMAN
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, COLO.
EDWARD V. ROBERTSON, WYO.
GUY CORDON, OREG.
HENRY C. DWORKIN, IDAHO
DALE H. EYON, MONT.
GEORGE W. MALONE, NEV.
ARTHUR V. WATKINS, UTAH
CARL A. HATCH, N. MEX.
JOSEPH C. O'DONNELL, WYO.
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.
SHERIDAN DOWNNEY, CALIF.
ERNEST W. MC FARLAND, ARIZ.

HUGH H. BROWN, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

309 Federal Building
Butte, Montana
September 26, 1947

Dear Mr. President:

I wish to express my approval of the recommendations contained in the majority report of the United Nations Special Committee. It seems to me that it offers the best possible solution of the problem that can be expected in the present situation. If the plan recommended is now adopted, it can be perfected at a later time when conditions may be more favorable to sound constructive solutions.

It would seem to me unwise to permit the United Kingdom to administer the Palestine State during the transitional period; notwithstanding such administration would be under the auspices of the United Nations. By its administration, its renunciation of the Balfour Declaration, and its inhuman treatment of the thousands of displaced persons who have attempted to enter Palestine as their last hope of refuge, the United Kingdom has lost the confidence of everyone interested in this problem. The United Kingdom has not only brought upon itself widespread censure and denunciation but has also shown that it could not impartially administer the affairs of Palestine. If such responsibility was placed

in its hands, it could seriously impair all that the majority's recommendations contemplate.

The long delay in acting on this problem has created widespread suffering and despair, all of which might have been avoided if your recommendations of two years ago had been followed. Our country now can perform a valuable service by taking leadership in carrying out the intent and spirit of the Committee report and thus make it possible to achieve a speedy solution of this problem which has such far-reaching implications.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES E. MURRAY, U.S.S.

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

CC: Leo R. Sack

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Office of the Democratic Whip
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 27, 1947.

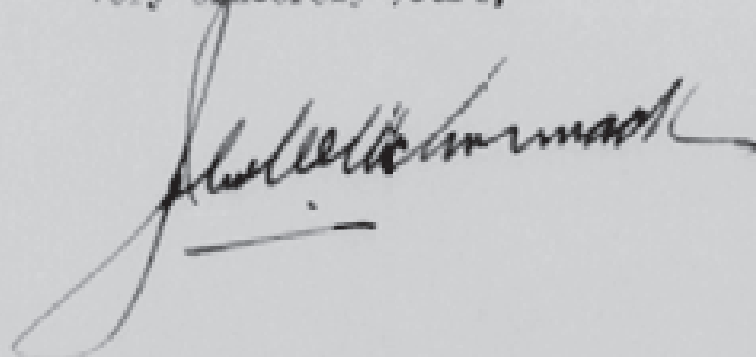
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Doctor Silver:-

In my letter to you of September 24th., I informed you that I had written the President a letter through Mr. Connolly. I am enclosing a letter I have received from Mr. Connolly acknowledging the receipt of my letter to the President, which I am sending to you for your information and for your files. If I hear anything further, I shall keep you advised.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John W. McCormack", with a long, sweeping underline.

LEO R. SACK

9/30/47

Dear Doctor:

I am delivering this letter in person to Senator McGrath before he goes to see the President tomorrow. I do hope it will do some good. It is written on my personal stationery, and it is a personal letter from me to him.

Lec.

1200 - 18th Street, N. W.
Suite 701
Washington 6, D. C.

September 30, 1947

"Personal"

Honorable J. Howard McGrath
Democratic National Committee
Washington, D. C.

Dear Howard:

In view of the fact that a number of your politically-minded friends in New York City and elsewhere have taken occasion to discuss with you the Palestine problem now pending before the United Nations on a basis of its political aspects, I am taking the liberty to enclose, for your information, copy of a memorandum which I prepared following the 1944 election in which I endeavored to prove how influential the Jewish vote was in that year in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

This memorandum, not only was the result of my own best judgment and the judgment of many of my politically-minded Jewish friends, but it was the opinion also of many of my Christian friends, including members of the Senate and Congress who were aware of the devotion of the Jewish population in the United States to the late Mr. Roosevelt. It is well to remember here that the overwhelming majority of Jewish voters either are affiliated with the several Zionist organizations or are sympathetic to Zionist aspirations. In Jewish life the biggest problem before Jews is the problem of Palestine and throughout his entire public career, prior to the 1944 election, Mr. Roosevelt had shown great sympathy for Jewish hopes for the eventual establishment of a free and democratic Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

In 1944, the Republican Convention at Chicago, inserted a pro-Palestine plank in its platform for the first time in the history of any political party in the United States. A few weeks later the Democratic party, after much backing and starting at their Convention, followed suit. During the campaign, Republican candidate Dewey vigorously espoused the Zionist cause so much so that certain Democratic leaders, including Mr. Roosevelt's own associates in the White House, were greatly concerned as to whether or not these espousals might not reduce Mr. Roosevelt's vote in large Jewish centers of population. The result was that the President was persuaded to reiterate his Zionist affirmations and to send to the

Zionist Convention meeting in Atlantic City in mid-October 1944 a strong message of encouragement. Through Senator Wagner he sent the following telegram to the Convention dated October 14, 1944:

"Dear Bob:

"Knowing that you are to attend the forty-seventh annual Convention of the Zionist Organization of America, I ask you to convey to the Delegates assembled my cordial greetings.

"Please express my satisfaction that, in accord with the traditional American policy and in keeping with the spirit of the Four Freedoms, the Democratic Party at its July Convention this year included the following plank in its platform:

"We favor the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization, and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth."

"Efforts will be made to find appropriate ways and means of effectuating this policy as soon as practicable. I know how long and ardently the Jewish people have worked and prayed for the establishment of Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth. I am convinced that the American people give their support to this aim and if re-elected I shall help to bring about its realization."

It happened, Howard, that I was present at that banquet gathering at which Senator Wagner read the telegram. In all of my life I have never seen a group of grown men and women so moved by emotion as that gathering was on that day. I do not think there was a dry eye in the house. Men and women openly wept, because they believed that at long last the great power and prestige of the United States government was pledged to the actual fulfillment of the Jewish homeland. Mr. Roosevelt's word was regarded as the last word and when he said that "if re-elected I shall help to bring about its realization" the assembled Jews there and throughout the United States saw the rainbow at the end of thousands of years of longing and weariness for a place the unfortunate Jew of Europe could go in peace and security.

Immediately after the election, Howard, as you probably recall, Jews throughout the nation plunged into the Roosevelt re-election fight with the fervor of a Holy Crusade. There were no more enthusiastic or hysterical campaigners for Mr. Roosevelt than the Jews in those large centers of population where the Jewish population is heavy and where Jewish problems are matters of intimate and daily concern and conversation. I am convinced that this overwhelming outpouring of Jewish votes in a year where the issue was close and the result was in doubt definitely and actually swayed the election.

In New York State, for example, with its 47 electoral votes, Mr. Roosevelt's majority was just 316,691 and in Pennsylvania his lead was only 106,431. Michigan, with its great Jewish population in Detroit, was saved by only 22,476 votes and Missouri with its very heavy Jewish populations in St. Louis and Kansas City, returned only a small lead of 46,182, and New Jersey squeezed through with just 26,539 votes to spare.

My table shows that 210 electoral votes in the East and Mid-west were influenced for Roosevelt by Jewish votes. In California where the Jewish population in recent years has increased in proportion to the astounding growth of that State, Mr. Roosevelt's lead was approximately 475,599. I was told at the time that Jewish zeal and hysteria for Roosevelt in Los Angeles and throughout Southern California were comparable to Jewish hysteria in Brooklyn and Philadelphia. California added 25 more electoral votes to Mr. Roosevelt's total, and now, with reference to the present situation, there is no question, Howard, that the Jewish population in the United States is more concerned with a solution of the Palestine problem than it was in the Fall of 1944.

Since the 1944 election, unhappily the Jews have suffered grievous disappointments and disillusionments. Immediately after the election when a congressional resolution was pending in the Congress, to the great amazement of the Jews, President Roosevelt vigorously opposed congressional passage of the Wagner-Taft Resolution putting the stamp of congressional approval on the Jewish homeland. After succeeding in stopping this resolution, Mr. Roosevelt traveled through the Suez and made astounding declarations to the King of Saudi Arabia.

In the meanwhile, this government never succeeded in breaking down British opposition to the admission of greater number of Jewish refugees into Palestine other than the pitiful 1500 a month provided by British regulations. In addition, the Jews of this country have become convinced, whether with or without justification, that the State Department has and is openly giving aid and comfort to the Arab opposition, as well as being sympathetic to British anti-Jewish activities.

This impression has continued up until the present day as attested by the fact that Ambassador George Wadsworth, suspected of being the most vigorous anti-Zionist in the State Department, is here in the United States as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Conference and is suspected of utilizing all of his abilities to prejudicing the United States government against adherence to the majority report of the United Nations Special Committee. This in addition to the fact that it was necessary for Jewish citizens of this country to literally employ

widespread political pressure to permit Zionist spokesmen to be heard when the United Nations first considered the Palestine problem last Spring.

Had it not been for pressure exerted on the State Department by our friends in the United States Senate demanding that the Jews be given a full and free opportunity to present their case, it is fair to assume that the spokesmen for The Jewish Agency would not have been heard at Lake Success.

Now, is it any wonder, Howard, that you are being told that the Jewish voters in the great metropolitan center of New York are outraged at the present rumors now being so widely circulated that the American Delegation is preparing to refuse to give its support to the majority recommendations of the United Nations Committee because this majority report favors the establishment of a small area as a Jewish State?

Is it any wonder that Jews are concerned with the bald statement that the American Delegates are preparing to give more consideration to the threat of a group of Arab politicians that they and their governments will not sell oil to the United States or otherwise exchange cultural and economic relations with this government if our government approves the majority report?

Is it any wonder that our Jews are concerned at the apparent cold-blooded preference of the State Department to favor oil dollars over reducing human misery and the providing of fundamental justice?

I was in New York this week, Howard, and I talked to a number of people. It is my best judgment that the reports which have come to you from your Christian friends as to the state of emotional distress on the part of the Jewish population, at least in that area, is in no-wise exaggerated, and because I know that Zionist Jews in Chicago, in Milwaukee, in Detroit, in Cleveland, in Pittsburgh, in Providence, in Boston, in Baltimore, in St. Louis, in Kansas City and elsewhere, are just as keenly interested in a constructive solution of this problem as are Zionist Jews in the New York area, I think it is fair to assume that the state of Jewish emotion of this problem is nation-wide.

I hope you will understand my motive in writing you this letter.

With my kindest personal regards and my great appreciation to you personally for the long and intelligent sympathy which you have taken in this tragic problem, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Leo R. Sack

ISADOR S. TUROVER
4725 Bethesda Avenue
Bethesda 14, Md.

C
O
P
Y

October 4, 1947

Dear Leo:

Before my departure I'm writing a line in haste
(I may regret later on at leisure) about the fact that you
were seemingly irked with our attitude regarding the radio
broadcast.

Frankly, Leo, we must learn to respect each other's
opinion and sincerity and give due weight to same. Jo and I
are no less interested than any one of the millions of Silver's
admirers in presenting his speech before the UN, but it's just
a question of practicability and ability to get both the time
and the listening audience for a speech of such duration.
After all is said and done, I still made it clear to you that
we would be willing to go to bat after receiving the discs.

Cordial regards.

Sincerely,

(signed) Isador

Honorable Leo R. Sack
3309 Woodley Rd.N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Copy to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver ✓

" " Mr. Harry L. Shapiro

October 6, 1947

Mr. Isador S. Turover
4725 Bethesda Avenue
Bethesda 14, Maryland

Dear Isador:

It was gracious of you to write me as you did on
October 4.

I will admit I was irked because when I 'phoned you
suggesting that it would be a gracious thing for you and Mr.
Cherner, because of your long-time devotion to the Zionist
cause, to sponsor in Washington the rebroadcast of Dr. Silver's
speech before the United Nations as soon as time could be
obtained, I had no idea that either you (and particularly you
of all persons) or Mr. Cherner, would raise technical objections.

I had no idea either that you would have suggested
that you would want to hear the speech first before you could
consider whether or not the speech could be rebroadcast.

In any event, I knew that a 55-minute speech is a
long speech on the radio for anybody but the President of the
United States. Nevertheless, I thought it worth trying, so
when you and Mr. Cherner raised technical objections as to
the length of the speech, etc., I got busy on my own accord
with the result, as you know, that last night Dr. Silver was
heard in Washington from 8:05 to 9:00 o'clock on the very
excellent WINX Station.

I am awfully sorry that you and Mrs. Turover were
out of town so that you could not hear the rebroadcast. It
was very much worthwhile and those people who heard the
broadcast were delighted, not only at the speech, but because
they had the opportunity to hear it, I have been advised.

With kindest personal regards, as always

Very sincerely yours,

Leo R. Sack

LRS:ME

CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

October 14, 1947

Miss Panny E. Holtzmann
Bar Building
36 West 44th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Holtzmann:

I wish to thank you for your letter,
and to say that the talk we had yesterday was very useful.

The idea of setting up a sub-committee
to consider how to reduce the present differences of both
sides will certainly meet with the endorsement of my
Delegation. We will see in what way we shall be able to
contribute in this direction. My Delegation will be glad
to consult all the persons who may contribute toward the
settlement of this dispute including General Hildring,
as you mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) WANG SHIH-CHIEH

Wang Shih-chieh

FANNY E. HOLTZMANN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

VANDERBILT 6-4400
CABLE "FANHOLTFLAW"

*Bar Building
36 West 44th Street, New York*

October 15, 1947

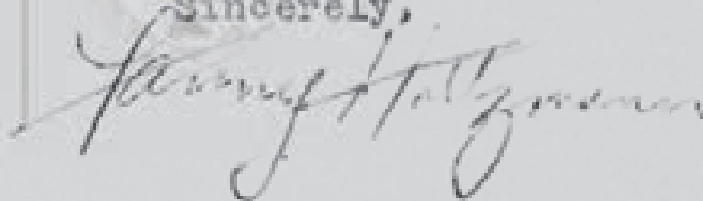
Dear Dr. Silver:

The enclosed is a copy of a letter I
received from Dr. Wang.

This is to confirm the appointment
with Mr. Creech-Jones at 10:30 tomorrow, Thursday,
morning at Room 1936 of the Commodore Hotel.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,



FEH:nm
Encls.

Dr. Hillel Silver
Commodore Hotel
Lexington Avenue & 42nd Street
New York, N.Y.

FANNY E. HOLTZMANN
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

VANDERBILT 8-1488
CABLE "FANHOLT LAW"

Bar Building
36 West 44th Street, New York

October 15, 1947

Dear Harold:

Here is Dr. Wang's reply. The enclosed
is copy of a letter I have sent to Dr. Silver.

Sincerely,

FEH:nm
Encls.

P.S.--I am definitely informed that the cable from
London is favorable.

Mr. Harold Manson
Zionist Emergency Council
342 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

COPY

UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on the Judiciary

October 17, 1947

Mr. Leo R. Sack,
AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL,
1200 - 18th Street, N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Leo:

Thank you for your letter of October 15.

I am always glad to hear from you and assure
you that it is a pleasure to cooperate in a
worthy cause.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Homer Ferguson

COPY

New York

HERALD TRIBUNE

October
17
1947

Mr. Leo Sack
American Zionist Emergency Council
1200 - 18th Street, N. W.
Suite 701
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Leo:

Thank you sincerely for your fine fan letter.
I am going to show it to the others here and they will be
as pleased as I am.

Let's hope that everything will come out as you
wish it. We are living in difficult times.

With my best regards,

Sincerely,

Wilbur

Wilbur Forrest
Assistant Editor.

COPY

John W. McCormack
12th Dist. Massachusetts

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Office of the Democratic Whip
Washington, D. C.

October 18, 1947

Dear Leo,

I am in receipt of your recent letter and like you and so many others I am so pleased with the position taken by our Government through its representatives to the U. N. For the part I played therein, it brings the greatest of satisfaction to me.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

John

Mr. Leo R. Sack,
Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

~~4400 G STREET, NORTHWEST~~ 1200 - 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

October 20, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
East 105 Street at Ansel Road,
Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Dear Dr. Silver:

For your information, herewith are answers
received this morning to some of my thank you letters
of last week.

Sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

P. S. John McCormack thought enough of my letter to
reply in longhand.

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

1706-G STREET, NORTHWEST 1200 - 18th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

October 22, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver,
American Zionist Emergency Council,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, New York.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I have tried to tell you from time to time that in days gone by I was quite a person -- or at least some of my friends and acquaintances thought so.

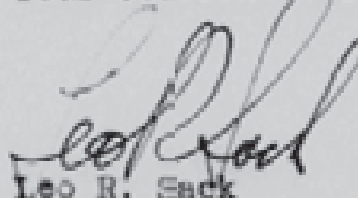
On Sunday Regina succeed in getting me up in the attic to clear out a lot of old papers and in looking through files which have accumulated during the past quarter of a century I ran across these bulletins from the Cleveland City Club in reference to a forthcoming speaker whose annual appearance was alleged to have been keenly anticipated. (The stipend in those days of a 100 cents dollar was \$200 plus expenses.) I am taking the liberty of forwarding these bulletins to you merely to remind you about what the late very distinguished Pat Harrison once said about me in a speech on the floor of the Senate:

"Leo Sack writes the truth. He speaks
the truth."

With renewed assurances of my very highest esteem,
I am,

Very sincerely,

Your obedient servant,



Leo R. Sack

P. S. If you choose to, please show the enclosed to Mrs. Silver and that very estimable Harry Shapiro. It is not necessary for me to add, I am sure, that the Cleveland City Club was regarded -- and it probably is today -- as the foremost forum of its kind in the United States.

----- 1200 - 18th Street, N. W.

October 28, 1947

Senator J. Howard McGrath,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Howard:

I was very happy to note in this morning's newspaper that you have returned safely from your recent trip to Europe.

Welcome home and all good wishes for your new activities which will officially begin tomorrow.

While you were away, as you know, the American delegation to the United Nations strongly endorsed the partition plan. This is a great step forward for our cause and I want to take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for your splendid efforts in helping to bring this about. You contributed magnificently and all of us are deeply grateful.

At the moment all of us, however, are very much worried over what were apparently authentic reports that the American delegation was taking no steps towards implementing its position, that is, taking no steps to line up other delegations in support of this Government's position. As you know, it would be tragic if after both the United States and Russia so strongly endorsed the partition plan it should fail to receive the required two-thirds vote because of the reported indifference of the United States delegation. The letdown, if this should happen, would be even greater than had the United States failed to support the partition plan.

At your first opportunity, I hope you will make inquiries about this.

In the meanwhile, again, my thanks for your fine cooperation which I know is greatly appreciated by all of us as well as by your good friends in Rhode Island.

Very sincerely,

Leo R. Sack

cc: Dr. Silver ✓
Mr. Shapiro

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Constituent Organizations

Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America

Mizrachi Organization of America

Peale Zion-Zetse Zion of America

Zionist Organization of America

1200 - 18th Street, N.W.
~~1906 "G" STREET N.W.~~
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

November 12, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Hotel Commodore
42 Street and Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Silver:

Philip Levy, formerly Senator Wagner's secretary and now associated in the practice of law with Charles Fahy, alternate delegate to the United Nations in charge of legal affairs, telephoned me this morning to give me the following information. Mrs. Norman Meyers, a non Jewess married to a classmate of mine at Yale Law School, was asked by Dr. Kuzrok, a famous New York gynecologist, to meet with Mr. E. Shostek and Captain Kolitz of the United Zionists-Revisionists of America in order to help them make political contacts in Government departments in Washington on the Palestine situation. Mrs. Meyers saw both of these gentlemen in New York and arranged for them, through her husband Norman Meyers, to see a Mr. Collier, chairman of the Board of Standard Oil of California. They saw Mr. Collier in New York and talked to him about the oil situation with reference to Palestine. Mrs. Meyers does not know the details of this conversation. I understand that Mr. Felix Smith, an attorney for the Standard Oil Company of California who has offices in New York, was also instrumental in arranging the appointment with Mr. Collier.

Mr. Shostek and Captain Kolitz told Mrs. Meyers that they had seen General Eisenhower last week and talked to him about the Palestine problem taking the line that the Jews were entitled to the whole of Palestine plus Trans-Jordan and opposed partition. They also told Mrs. Meyers that they had spent practically the whole of November 6, Thursday, with Mr. Baruch in New York and discussed the Palestine situation with him taking the same line as they took with General Eisenhower. Mrs. Meyers also told me that they also had an appointment with Mr. Forrestal but could not keep it because their appointment with General Eisenhower lasted over one and a half hours. I understand that Congresswomen Bolton of Ohio arranged the appointment for them with General Eisenhower. They also saw Dean Acheson for an hour recently and took the same line with him. They have also contacted Fraser Wilkins of the Palestine desk of the State Department and Mr. Loy Henderson.

Mrs. Meyers was introduced to me by Philip Levy and I am seeing her and her husband this Friday for dinner.

It is quite apparent that Captain Kolitz and Mr. Shostek are trying to stir up opposition to partition in important Government circles in Washington. The above mentioned Separatist steps by the Revisionists destroy Zionist unity for partition. I think you should exert some pressure and discipline on the Revisionists. Their conduct is certainly a violation of Zionist discipline. What authority do they have to go to Government officials to put forth their opposition to partition?

I explained to Mrs. Meyers what the political situation was regarding Palestine and asked her not to make any more appointments for these men without first clearing with our office. She fully understands now that it is stupid to have unauthorized representatives doing political work in Washington without the consent of the American Zionist Emergency Council and the Jewish Agency leadership unless they were specifically designated to do this job.

Mrs. Meyers told me that she is a distant cousin of General Marshall and knows quite a few important people in Washington and can be very helpful to us. I shall maintain constant contact with her and her husband.

With warmest personal regards and best wishes, I am,

Most cordially yours,



Hyman A. Schulson

Hyman A. Schulson

PERMANENT RECORD
JAN 10 1948
JEWISH AGENCY FOR AMERICA

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

1200-18th St. N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

November 25, 1947

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

Dear Doctor:

Since writing you earlier today, this is to advise you that I spoke to Senator McMahon calling his attention to the roll call and suggested that he contact the White House at once. This he did, speaking to both Mr. Clifford and to Secretary Connelly. He called their particular attention to the fact that certain countries, like Nicaragua, Honduras, Greece and the Philippine Islands either were absenting or were absent.

McMahon told them both that "if we should lose by three or four votes, it ain't good." Both agreed with him, McMahon told me, and promised that they would get busy at once. McMahon also told them both to explain the situation to "Mr. T".

Very sincerely yours,


Leo R. Sack

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Constituent Organizations

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

701 Ring Bldg.
1200-18th St.N.W.

~~1720 16th Street N.W.~~
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

November 27, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
c/o Commodore Hotel
42nd & Lexington Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Silver:

Enclosed is a copy of the wire which I was able
to get signed and sent today. I hope it will do some good.

Very sincerely yours,

Hyman A. Schulson

Hyman A. Schulson

HAS:ME

P.S. The ~~about~~ Senator wanted
with the only one I could reach.

His Excellency, the Haitian Ambassador
4842 Sixteenth St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

The Charge d'Affaires of Greece
4007 Garrison St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

~~His Excellency, The French Ambassador~~
~~2221 Kalorama Road, N.W.~~
~~Washington, D.C.~~

His Excellency, The Minister of Luxembourg
2200 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

His Excellency, The Ambassador
of the Argentine Republic
1600 New Hampshire Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

His Excellency, The Colombian Ambassador
1520 Twentieth St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

His Excellency, The Chinese Ambassador
"Twin Oaks" 3225 Woodley Rd. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

His Excellency, The Ambassador of El Salvador
3400 Garfield St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

~~His Excellency, The Minister of Ethiopia~~
~~2134 Kalorama Road, N.W.~~
~~Washington, D. C.~~

His Excellency,
The Ambassador of Honduras
4715 Sixteenth St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

His Excellency,
The Mexican Ambassador
2829 Sixteenth St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

~~His Excellency,~~
~~The Yugoslavian Ambassador~~
~~2221 R St. N.W.~~
~~Washington, D.C.~~

His Excellency,
The Minister of the Philippines
2253 Sheridan Circle, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

The Charge d'Affaires of the
Embassy of Paraguay
2700 Porter St. N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Consulate General of Haiti
90 Broad Street
New York, N. Y.

Permanent Delegation of Greece
to the United Nations
Hotel Sherry-Netherlands
Suite 704
New York 24, N.Y.

~~Permanent Delegation of Greece
to the United Nations
4 East 79th Street
New York 21, N.Y.~~

Permanent Delegation of Luxembourg
to the United Nations
Hotel Ritz-Carlton
Madison at 46th St.
New York, N. Y.

Permanent Delegation of Argentina
to the United Nations
6224 Empire State Bldg.
New York 1, N. Y.

Permanent Delegation of Colombia
to the United Nations
6233 Empire State Bldg.
New York, N. Y.

Permanent Delegation of China
to the United Nations
Hotel Pierre
Fifth at 63d St.
New York, N. Y.

Permanent Delegation of El Salvador
to the United Nations
Madison Hotel, room 11-X
15 E. 58th Street
New York, N. Y.

Permanent Delegation of Ethiopia
to the United Nations
Hotel Barclay, Room 1111
East 48th St.
New York, N. Y.

Permanent Delegation of Honduras
to the United Nations
Hotel Vanderbilt
Park Ave. at 34th St.
New York, N. Y.

Permanent Delegation of Mexico
to the United Nations
6003 Empire State Bldg.
New York 1, N. Y.

~~Permanent Delegation of the Federal
Republic of Germany to the United Nations
834 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.~~

Permanent Representative of the
Philippines to the United Nations
6231 Empire State Bldg.
New York 1, N. Y.

Permanent Delegation of Paraguay
to the United Nations
Hotel St. Regis
5th Ave. at 55th St.
New York, N. Y.

Charge to the account of _____

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

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

WESTERN UNION

1306

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

NOV. 28 PM 5 39

HONORABLE ROBERT F WAGNER
SENATE OFFICE BLDG WASHDC

THANKS FOR YOUR TELEGRAM STOP CHINA HAS GREAT SYMPATHY FOR JEWISH CAUSE
AND SHOULD LIKE TO GIVE HER FULLEST SUPPORT STOP ONLY SHE HAS HER OWN
DIFFICULTIES STOP THE CHINESE REPUBLIC IS COMPOSED OF FIVE RACES
INCLUDING TWENTY MILLION MOSLEMS MANY OF WHOSE LEADERS HOLD IMPORTANT
POSITIONS IN NANKING AND THROUGHOUT CHINA STOP THREE OF HER NORTHWESTERN
PROVINCES HAVE A MOSLEM MAJORITY IN LOCAL POPULATION STOP DIFFICULT FOR
CHINA THEREFORE TO SUPPORT PRINCIPLE OF PARTITION IN PALESTINE QUESTION
UNLESS FAIRLY ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH PARTIES STOP AFTER FULL CONSIDERATION
THE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO ABSTAIN AND THE DELEGATION IS DUTY BOUND TO
COMPLY WITH ITS INSTRUCTIONS STOP I HAVE COMMA HOWEVER TELEGRAPHED CONTENTS
OF YOUR TELEGRAM TO OUR FOREIGN MINISTER AT NANKING STOP

VK WELLINGTON KOC

Charge to the account of _____ \$ _____

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

Patrons should think that all service charges otherwise for message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary radiogram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. M. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

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

NOV. 28, PM 12 09

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

THE HONORABLE ROBERT F WAGNER
UNITED STATES SENATE

REFER TO YOUR TELEGRAM OF NOVEMBER 27th STOP I AGREE WITH YOU THAT THE PALESTINE PROBLEM IS A MOST IMPORTANT ONE AND AM SURE THAT MY GOVERNMENT BEFORE ISSUING INSTRUCTIONS TO ITS DELEGATION IS STUDYING THIS PROBLEM WITH PRUDENCE AND SPIRIT OF JUSTICE, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION ALL ITS POSSIBLE REPERCUSSIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

GONZALO RESTREPO JARAMILLO COLUMBIAN AMBASSADOR

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

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

WESTERN UNION

A. H. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
\$	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

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

To LEO SACK

Dec. 1, 1947 19

Care of or Apt. No. AM. ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

Street and No. 1200 - 18th St. N.W.

Place _____

IN THE HOUR OF VICTORY I SEND YOU A WORD OF FELICITATION AND DEEP APPRECIATION
FOR THE GREAT CONTRIBUTION WHICH YOU MADE TO IT BY YOUR GIFTED AND UNTIRING EFFORTS AND
UNFAILING DEVOTION AND ~~LOYALTY~~ LOYALTY.

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Sender's name and address
(For reference only)

Sender's telephone
number

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

701 Ring Bldg. N.W.

~~1796 "G" STREET N.W.~~
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
EXecutive 1060

December 1, 1947

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

Enclosed herewith are copies of wires received
by Senator Wagner in reply to the wire of the Senators which I
initiated in Washington.

Congratulations on our great victory.

Sincerely yours,

מנחם פרוש

למנחם פרוש
העזרת

Hyman A. Schulson

Hyman A. Schulson

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES SENATE

December 2, 1947

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th Street and Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Thank you for your very kind telegram
of December 1.

The news is no less gratifying to me and
I rejoice with you that the Jewish people can
now look forward to the homeland which they have
sought these two thousand years.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Howard

J. HOWARD McGRATH
United States Senator

C
O
P
Y

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

December 2, 1947

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
East 105th St. at Ansel Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

Many thanks for your wire of yesterday. I appreciate the generous things you say and now hope that partition can be achieved peaceably by a demonstration of solid sentiment which will avoid the dreadful consequences which the Arabs are now threatening.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Thomas E. Dewey

TED:LR

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

~~701 Ring Bldg.~~ 701 Ring Bldg.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C. 1200-18th St. N.W.

LEO H. SACK

December 5, 1947

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

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am in receipt of a letter today from Dr. Akzin with enclosures of the very gracious notes of thanks you sent to people in and out of official life who are most helpful to us. I am awfully glad that you have written them as you did, and I am sure that every recipient of a note from you were just as pleased as I was when I received your splendid telegram.

Incidentally, this will please you I am sure. Last night when I got home I found a letter from a fifth or sixth cousin of Regina's; a refugee girl from Germany who was present in the Manhattan Center on Tuesday night and she wrote "imagine my great surprise and joy when Dr. Silver mentioned your name, too." Her bosom swelled with pride, she wrote, and when she got home she immediately wrote to tell us all about it. Thank you again.

Akzin advised me in his note that you approved every suggestion for the thank you notes except to Javits. Several months ago Javits was very badly advised and misinformed. Since then, however, he has seen the error of his ways and he has tried in every way to help us. Now, I am looking to the future. Javits is the finest addition to the small group of Jewish Congressmen that we have had in Washington in many years. He is able, he is energetic, he is popular, and has prestige among the influential Republicans. He is a good Jew, and is deeply interested in our cause. He can be of great help to us in the future, and I want him to feel in the future that his help to us is appreciated. So Dr. Silver, let bygones be bygones, please, and give him the benefit of some of your charm. Write him a nice letter. Thank you. The name is:

Honorable Jacob K. Javits
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

I looked up the interview in the New York Evening Post of last Monday which you were telling me about over the telephone. It is splendid and I will send the quotes to Mr. Taft, Speaker Martin and Howard McGrath, for their information.

Kindest regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Dec. 13, 1947

Col. Julius Klein, Commander
Jewish War Veterans
Ambassador Hotel
Atlantic City, N.J.

I deeply appreciate your invitation to be with you at Atlantic City to discuss the problems of the next few months in consolidating the miraculous progress of recent weeks. The travail of giving birth ~~is~~ to a nation is over but many anxious months and years lie ahead in justifying our fond and confident predictions that a free and independent Palestine would contribute to the peace of the world. Under the inspired leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver we may go forward with calm confidence to meet each problem as it comes. The Jewish War Veterans could not have selected a leader better equipped by temperament and ability and by experience in military and civilian life to guide them in these challenging days and to assist Dr. Silver as Chief of Staff in counseling on the protection and nurturing of this new member of the Family of Nations. As you know Mrs. Brewster and I had long planned to spend this Christmas season in Palestine. Whether or not this will now be feasible must await developments but you may be assured of my continuing keen interest in the part Palestine is going to play in bring order and peace out of the chaos of the middle East. Palestine is ultimately going to come to mean peace on earth good will to mankind everywhere. For this purpose its sacred soil has been preserved by the sacrifice of those whom it is our continuing obligation to see shall not have died in vain.

OWEN BREWSTER USS

FEARS OR THREATS?by Eliahu Ben-Horin

A few days ago, in a dispatch from Baghdad, William H. Newton reported that both the Americans and the local Arab politicians in Iraq's capital fear that U.S. support for the partition of Palestine and the adoption of this plan by the U.N. will bring about widespread violence in Palestine and the neighboring Arab lands. As one Arab spokesman said to Mr. Newton: "...The Arabs are certainly going to revolt and prevent execution of this policy (my italics - E.B-H.) by whatever means they have".

Mr. Newton should be complimented for stating at the beginning of his story that "Here in Iraq you hear only one side of the Palestine story - the Arab side. It is possible that the one-sided version every American gets here distorts his judgment somewhat." But after making this very fair and prudent observation, Mr. Newton goes on to present that very one-sided version without reservations and without any analysis on his part as to the justice or tangibility of the statements and arguments voiced by the Iraqi politicians. The effect is bound to be: the circulation of that distorted picture of Middle East realities against which Mr. Newton himself rightly warned his readers.

It is now rather late in the day to go into a discussion of the rights and wrongs of the Palestine problem. Nor can it possibly be done within the limits of a short newspaper piece. Many volumes have been dedicated to this question. Numerous committees of all kinds have investigated the Palestine issue and have reported their findings. The League of Nations, representing the conscience and the power of all organized mankind, decided this issue twenty-five years ago. The United Nations, having before it a report by its special committee, is about to decide once again. Who is Mr. Towfiq al Suwaidi and who am I to

compete with the U.N. in passing judgment on the moral aspects of the Palestine problem?

However, the "fears", or should I say the "threats", could and should be analyzed, in order that we may know what to expect if and when the United Nations approve of the Palestine partition plan.

When, early in October, representatives of the Arab States and of the Arab League began to threaten the United States and the world at large with all kinds of reprisals and violence, in case the U.N. approves of the Majority Report of the Special Committee on Palestine, a group of Middle East experts and writers issued a statement to the press appraising the tangibility of these threats in the light of Middle Eastern realities. This statement was signed by three former members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine, Frank W. Buxton, Bartley C. Crum, and James G. McDonald; and by four writers who have first-hand knowledge of Palestine and the Middle East: Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Frank Gervasi, George L. Cassidy, and myself. I would like to quote from this statement, which, I believe, presents the whole picture in a nutshell.

I am quoting: "...Leaving to the United Nations the question whether the Arab States can be allowed to violate the U.N. Charter by undertaking open aggression against Palestine, we proclaim that there is no substance whatsoever in the threats of the Arab politicians. Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, whose armies are allegedly being concentrated on the frontiers for an invasion of the Holy Land, are militarily so weak that they cannot defend their own countries and cannot suppress local rebellions of mutinous minority groups. Their armies are extremely small in numbers, weak in morale, ill-equipped, badly trained and utterly unexperienced in modern warfare. Furthermore, the Christian majority of the population in Lebanon favors a Jewish State in Palestine and is opposed to its own present unrepresentative

government. The only effective Arab military force is the Arab Legion of Transjordan, which however is maintained, commanded and controlled by Britain. Saudi Arabia wisely keeps quiet at the moment. Should Ibn Saud join in the threats, it should be remembered that he and King Abdullah of Transjordan are mortal enemies. For Saudi Arabia to intervene in Palestine would involve the sending of an expeditionary force across Transjordan. Poland would sooner allow an American army to cross into Russia than Abdullah would tolerate a Saudi Arabian march through his territory.

"...The Arab threats are mere bluff. When Hitler threatened the world with aggression, he had a powerful Wehrmacht to back up his threats. When the Husseinis of Palestine or Azzam Bey of the Arab League imitate Hitler, they have behind them an utterly disunited group of Arab peoples, with no armies, no air force, no navy, no equipment, no industrial potential and no know how in modern warfare."

This does not mean to say that the Arabs could not organize a few anti-Jewish pogroms in Iraq, Syria, Yemen or Egypt. But it sounds grotesque when an Iraqi politician, speaking to an American journalist, "expresses concern over the fate of Jews in Iraq if Palestine partition is carried out". If the Iraqi government is responsible for law and order in its land, then such commendable "fears" are obviously out of place. The Jewish population of Iraq should not thus be made hostages, punishable for a United Nations decision on Palestine. But, I venture to say, all these "fears" are not so genuine. Under the guise of "fears", threats are being made. These threats of taking revenge on defenseless local minorities could well be fulfilled. That is, if the United Nations will close its eyes to Hitlerian practices in our days.

It is needless to add that threats of violence and aggression, whether tangible or not, prove nothing with regard to the question of whether the

partition plan for Palestine is just or unjust. This has to be decided on its merits, and it is to be hoped that before long a final decision of this involved and tragic problem will be taken.



CUNARD WHITE STAR

International Marine Radio Service

RADIOGRAM

SHIP TO SHORE



SHIP TO SHIP

From: R.M.S. "QUEEN MARY"

Date:

Canceled

FORM R.L.G.
Printed in England.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED.	R.P. Voucher.	Prefix.	Number.	No. of Words.	ACCEPTED.	TRANSMITTED.
RADIO TELEGRAM						
SHIP LETTER TELEGRAM ...						
OCEAN LETTER						
<p><small>Senders should make an X opposite the class of service desired. Otherwise the message will be transmitted as a full-rate radio-telegram.</small></p>					<p><small>By</small></p>	
<p>SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS.</p>					<p>By</p>	
<p><small>TO AVOID MISTAKES PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY. (Registered telegraph and cable addresses may be used except for messages delivered by post.)</small></p>					<p>CHARGES:</p>	
<p>TO { <i>Snyder</i> <i>Snyder</i></p>					<p>Other ship and/or coast station</p>	
					<p>Land line and/or cable</p>	
					<p>Amount prepaid for reply</p>	
					<p>Exchange adjustment</p>	
					<p>Own ship</p>	
					<p>TOTAL (\$:)</p>	

YOU can telephone or telegraph to any part of the world from this ship. You can thus communicate with your home or business at any time during the voyage. You can also reserve hotel accommodation and make railway and aeroplane reservations from mid-ocean in advance of your arrival.

You may pre-pay a reply to this message.

Full information is available at the Wireless Office.

Snyder telegram very helpful. Majority report U N can well be quite satisfactory. Emergency support American part indispensable for success. Will see you on arrival. Haven't meeting you Bernice.

— Echen

Please ask for an Official Receipt (Gratis), which must accompany any enquiry respecting this message.

SEE OVER.

Having read the conditions printed upon the back of this form, I request that the above message may be forwarded subject to the said conditions by which I agree to be bound.

Signature and Address of Sender (not to be telegraphed)..... Station.....

* I hereby declare that the text of the above message is entirely in plain language (the language used being.....), that it is written in accordance with the general usage of the language and that it does not bear any meaning other than that which appears on the face of it.

* This paragraph need only be completed if the form is used for a Ship Letter Telegram or Ocean Letter.

GEORGE V PARIS

SAVOY LONDON

WALDORF-ASTORIA NEW YORK

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING WITH LOY HENDERSON

[undated]
FROM THE OFFICE OF
EMANUEL CELLER
REPRESENTATIVE 18th CONGRESSIONAL DIST.
NEW YORK

I had my second conference with Loy Henderson, Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs. As arranged Robert Nathan accompanied me to his office on Wednesday, August 13, 1947. There were also present Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Matheson of the Palestine Desk.

I told Henderson that I came in pursuance of our previous agreement that at our next meeting I would bring with me an expert on economic affairs of Palestine, someone who could give the significance of a division of Palestine far better than I could, the significance of Partition to the Arabs as well as the Jews. I stated to Henderson that Nathan was such an expert. Henderson welcomed Nathan.

I then repeated (primarily for Nathan's benefit) the gist of my conversation with Henderson previously had in my office. I said it was my understanding that Henderson not only was not unfriendly to the idea of partition, but welcomed it. At this point Henderson reminded me that he had been alone with me when he mentioned that and implied it was embarrassing to him for me to remind him of his statement in the presence of others. He continued to say that he could not pledge the Department of State to partition; he was not the man to make policy. Nonetheless, it was clear from his explanation that he personally espoused the idea

of partition. I then said, let's discuss partition and he agreed. I wanted to place the burden upon him and asked him to give us his idea of the kind of partition he would advocate. He said he preferred to have us speak first. I pressed again to get him to "carry the ball", but he again begged off.

I said we thought a practical partition would be that land recommended by the Peel Commission would include the area of Galilee and the coastal plains from Acre through Haifa through Tel Aviv and down past Gaza - plus Negev with the Arab portion to consist of a part of Yehuda and Shomron while Jerusalem plus a corridor to the northern end of the Dead Sea could be internationalized. I said that this Jewish portion would embrace about 6500 square miles while the Arabs would be allotted about 3,000 square miles. He and his assistants listened most attentively to our recital and then produced maps which we asked them to produce. I held back the map given to me by the Jewish Agency and finally brought it forth after they had shown their maps.

Henderson stressed the following:

1. If all of Galilee were allotted to the Jews, there would be more Arabs there than Jews. Both Nathan and I retorted that in any kind of partition of Palestine there would be that disparity. No matter where the line would be drawn the Arab portion might have many Jews and the Jewish portion might have many Arabs. We said that it would be necessary for a

period of one, two or three years to have some international commission supervise a voluntary transfer of populations. There could be no force involved. Henderson thought well of this idea.

2. Henderson said that if the Jews had the entire coastal plains the Arabs would have no access to the sea. We replied that under our suggested partition, arrangements could be made for a free port either at Jaffa or Gaza.

3. If the entire coastal plains were given to the Jews, Henderson said, then such a distinctly Arabian portion like Jaffa would be under Jewish control. We made the same reply to that objection as we did to the objection raised in Point 1. There was talk about a corridor from the Arabian portion inland to the coast. We dismissed that as impractical. Henderson agreed.

4. Henderson asked Nathan whether the entire part of the Negev could be made arable and there was quite a discussion which covered all phases of the Negev. The discussion also included Gaza in the Northwest and Aqaba at the very tip of Negev. Henderson suggested a division of the Negev with the southern tip about one-third north going to the Arabs and the balance to the Jews with a line drawn across the Negev considerably south of Bir-Sheba giving the Arabs access to the Dead Sea and access to a portion of the Mediterranean. We asked why he suggested this division of Negev. He thought that since the southern part of the Negev could not be made arable even with

water it would have a better psychological effect on the Arabs since they would numerically getting more mileage. We pointed out if the rest of our claims could be met we would be willing to sacrifice the southern end of the Negev.

Of course, we consented to nothing. We emphasized again and again that the practical partition must include the area of Galilee, the coastal plains and Negev.

Throughout the discussion it appeared that neither Henderson or his aids had too intimate a knowledge of the terrain, the population or the economic development of Palestine. Henderson frankly admitted that he did not know too much about these matters and requested that Nathan prepare for them a report stating the territorial, cultural and religious as well as economic implications of partition. He asked Nathan to give him what he knew of the sources of water, how water was to be conveyed, information about land elevations, etc.

I want to point out that we were both surprised at the lack of knowledge and information on the part of Henderson on matters with which Nathan was entirely and thoroughly conversant. Nathan agreed to draw up this report. Much depends upon it.

It would appear that Henderson was very anxious to get our views. He seemed very receptive to our ideas and the impression one got was that of sincerity. Both Nathan

Both Nathan and I believe much was accomplished.

It must be noted that both Nathan and I explained at the outset that we came there in our individual capacities and that we represented no group or organization. I believe this had the effect of disarming Henderson. I told him that at the first discussion of partition that I had likewise spoken as an individual with no group sponsorship.

Many points were touched upon, some important, others not. The following in addition to the above were important:

1. Henderson said he thought there should be a common currency, otherwise, he felt, confusion and speculation would arise. We said that if a common currency was best for Arab and Jews there should be a common currency. He thought there should be a customs union so that there would be no customs discrimination. Again, we said that if investigation should that was in the best interest of the Jews and Arabs, then so be it. He said that customs revenues might be divided among the groups upon some standard devised after mature investigation.

2. He said he thought the Palestine Arabs would want to constitute themselves an independent sovereignty although King Abdullah of Transjordan would want to annex the Arab territory. However, he thought the Arabs of Transjordan were more Bedouin and less of the settled type than the Arabs of Palestine.

3. He agreed that partition would mean a Jewish independent state with all that that term implies, including

membership in the United Nations, control over immigration, and so forth.

I left with the feeling that it is essential that we continue to impress upon Henderson the practicality of our partition plan so that he will urge acceptance upon the Secretary of State and advocate same in his discussions with the British. Some progress has been made in this direction, but much remains to be done. Every assistance must be given to Nathan in the report he is preparing.

One thing is clearly indicated by the nature of this discussion. Henderson not only was willing to listen, but in offering suggestions of his own showed a willingness to consider seriously the partition plan. Had he only listened without suggesting amendments to our plan, the outlook would not have been so hopeful.

Henderson admitted he had not been in Palestine for a number of years and that may account, in part, for his lack of knowledge of Palestine.

He implied that he considered Nathan an authority and was going to rely on what Nathan told him in the proposed report.

It is my reasoned opinion that while in the past Jewish leadership may have had cause to be careful of Henderson but I believe now it is highly important to work more with him and to a far greater degree than heretofore.

1947 AHS [undated]
Interview?
INTERVIEW WITH GEORGE KENNAN

I had a very interesting visit with George Kennan on Thursday, July 17th at 4 P.M. at his office in the new State Department Building. I consider the interview held to be a worthwhile one.

He is a young and vigorous gentleman and gives the impress of forthrightness and honesty. He frankly said he knows little about Palestine and wants to learn. He stated that he was grateful for my coming to him and said he would like to see me again.

He stated that he was only an adviser and his duty was only to convey suggestions as to policy to those on the policy level like the Secretary of State.

He indicated to me that he would soon consider Palestine. I told him that, therefore, now is the best time to listen carefully to what is being said about the problem.

My visit, I think, should be followed by others so that he could fully understand and evaluate the Zionist aims.

I told him of the interview that the seven senators and myself had had with Secretary Marshall and what Marshall had said, to wit, that up to that juncture there had been no change in the American traditional policy on Palestine. I told Kennan it was our studied purpose not to have any change in that traditional policy and that that policy must be implemented by suitable action.

I very carefully went over the structure of this policy and read briefly to him messages of the Presidents from Wilson through to Truman. I said that policy demanded the abrogation of the White Paper of 1939, unlimited Jewish immigration into Palestine, close settlement on the land and a Jewish state. I read to him the letter containing President Roosevelt's protest against the White Paper. I called attention to the political parties' platforms, the pronouncements and petitions of 39 Governors and 40 state legislatures and the endorsement of Zionist aims by 400 members of House and Senate. I pointed out to him the two Congressional Resolutions. I said the White Paper was a violation of the Anglo-American Convention of 1924. He asked me to expatiate at length on this and I did so.

I said Russia had made a very clear statement with reference to Palestine, to wit, gave her support to a binational state or partition. England's position is clear. The United States has been silent.

I told him that I had severely criticized Loy Henderson because he had pushed the Jews around. His tender solicitude for the Arabs stamped him as an Arabophile. I told him of my conversation with Henderson when Henderson had indicated that he would go along with partition. I said I was going to watch Henderson most carefully. I said Henderson was in a unique position after his 24 years of ex-

perience and service in the State Department and as head of the Near Eastern Division; he had tremendous influence, and, actually, his superiors were forced to turn to him for information and opinions. Thus, Henderson was practically in the saddle as far as Palestine is concerned. I re-emphasized that Henderson had to be watched more closely to see that he did not let his prejudice in favor of the Arabs warp his judgment.

I told Kennan that partition might be deemed a solution provided that it was a just partition and permitted a viable Jewish state. He asked what such a partition would be and I answered that it would be well to consider the land areas suggested by the Peel Commission together with the Negev. He asked how many miles that would be and I said it would be approximately 6500. He was vastly interested in this statesman. However, he gave no opinion.

He had read Koestler's "Thieves in the Night" and he asked numerous questions about the Negev. He wanted to know whether the communes established in the Negev were like those described by Koestler. I said the communes were varied, some were like the Koestler ones; others not.

He did, however, volunteer the following information. He did not fear communism in Palestine. He said that the Jews were too smart for communism.

I was with him for an hour and of course had to do most of the talking. He had made that clear at the beginning.

-4-

I shall see him again in the not too distant future.
I shall first have had my second discussion with Loy
Henderson. Robert Nathan intends to be with me.

WRHS
COPY

[undated]

1947

REPORT OBTAINED BY DR. AKZIN FROM
MR. WILSON AND MR. MERRIAM OF
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

"They (the Arabs) were informed that the recommendations contained in the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry were being studied at the present time by this Government and they could be sure that this Government had the intention of consulting with the Arabs and the Jews before making any definite declaration with regard to the report."



AHS

Excluded]
Summer 1947

Draft or Document?

Having devoted four months of intensive study to the Palestine question and all its ramifications, the undersigned American members of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry consider it their duty to put the knowledge which they thus acquired at the disposal of the Special Committee on Palestine of the United Nations. The results of their investigation, in the form of a report submitted to the President of the United States and to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, have been made public and are undoubtedly available to the members of the United Nations Committee. Should the Committee desire any supplementary information or testimony from any of the undersigned, they will deem it a privilege and a public duty to be at the Committee's disposal.

In any event, the undersigned believe it appropriate to bring to the notice of the United Nations Committee the one paramount conclusion which they reached in the course of their investigation and which, though incorporated in their published report, did not receive sufficient attention -- the conclusion that, whatever the final decisions regarding the political future of Palestine and irrespective of the question whether such decisions should be reached and carried out now or at a later time, there are certain urgent features in the Palestine situation which brook no delay and which must be tackled at once.

These features, in the considered opinion of the undersigned, relate on the one hand to the plight of the Jews in the displaced persons' camps of Europe, and on the other hand to the present regime

in Palestine which, in many respects, but principally in respect of immigration and land purchase restrictions, has departed from its basis in international law -- the Palestine Mandate -- and must be regarded to that extent as unlawful.

It is hardly necessary to expound at length on the first point. The misery of the 250,000 Jewish Displaced Persons, who think with horror of the lands which became the cemeteries of their people, who are anything but welcome in other countries, and most of whom are longing for the land which was promised to them as a Jewish National Home, is sufficiently known. Even the British Government has indicated its willingness to consider the admission of a large number of the Jewish Displaced Persons to Palestine in the near future, but has sought to link this admission to the acceptance of certain political conditions. The undersigned believe it inhuman to compel these despairing men and women to suffer any longer pending the discussion -- protracted or otherwise -- of political solutions. We hope, therefore, as we hoped when drawing up the Report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, that a way will be found to make possible the immediate substantive immigration of the Jewish Displaced Persons into Palestine without awaiting the decisions on Palestine's political future and regardless of the nature of such decisions.

The second feature is of equal urgency and is linked with the former. The prohibitions placed by the Mandatory Government in the way of Jewish immigration and of Jewish land acquisition in Palestine are the principal, perhaps the only obstacle to the solution

of the problem of the Jewish D.P.'s. In addition, the continued enforcement of these prohibitions, flowing from the British White Paper of 1939, constitutes a flagrant violation of the Balfour Declaration, the Palestine Mandate, and the U.S.-British Palestine Convention. There is no meaning in pondering over recommendations concerning Palestine's future as long as the valid obligations which should in law govern Palestine's present are disregarded. On legal as well as on humanitarian grounds, the undersigned hope, as they hoped when drawing up the Report of the Anglo-American Committee, that a way will be found to remove these unlawful prohibitions and to return to a rule of law in Palestine preliminary to, and regardless of, any decisions regarding the country's future.

The undersigned would like to add that a great deal of thought has been devoted by them, both during their investigation and since then, to the question whether the steps suggested above can be undertaken without provoking major practical or political difficulties. They wish to emphasize the unanimous conclusion to which they have come, to the effect that no such major difficulties need be feared, and that no objective obstacles stand in the way.

It is not for the undersigned to suggest whether these ends can best be furthered by an interim recommendation of the United Nations Committee to that effect, or by a proposal in its report to the General Assembly that a certain part of the recommendations embodied in the report be given priority and be dealt with before the rest of the recommendations. Whatever the procedure adopted, the undersigned express the hope that the United Nations Committee

will endeavor to give immediate relief to the most tragic human and legal aspects of the Palestine problem, without permitting them to be embroiled in the difficulties involved in the finding of long-range solutions.



[undated]

higher
low =
spent for

Very effective statement
Showed good will - and
~~got~~ opened doors for
cooperation -



Snyder, John W.
(sec'y of Treas.)

Letter to Marshall
Telegram to Swope

see folder 7

Swope, Herbert Bayard