



## Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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### **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.

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Standard Oil company, 1948.

AMERICAN ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

SUITE 701

1200 EIGHTEENTH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

LEO R. SACK

April 26, 1948

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver  
The Sulgrave Hotel  
40 East 67th Street  
New York, N. Y.

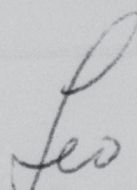
Dear Dr. Silver:

In the enclosed statement, it seems to me that Standard Oil "doth protest too much." I haven't seen the handout printed anywhere, although copies of it were mailed to members of the Congress and my attention was called to it from the Hill.

I am enclosing another editorial from the Washington Post. This is the second one in three days. I mailed you an editorial on Saturday to Cleveland.

Also enclosed is Drew Pearson's column of Sunday, April 25th.

Sincerely yours,

  
Leo R. Sack



From: Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)

Released by:

Arthur Newmyer & Associates  
601 Evans Building, 1420 N. Y. Ave., N. W.  
Washington 5, D. C. District 9200

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New York, April 20, 1948--The Board of Directors of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) today issued the following statement:

The sound development of crude oil resources of the Middle East -- the largest yet discovered in the world -- is essential to the economic growth of the world. Oil is an indispensable tool for raising the standards of living of people everywhere.

The job of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), an American corporation owned by 172,000 stockholders, is to produce, transport, refine and distribute petroleum and petroleum products. With our affiliates, we do business in the United States and in many other countries and territories throughout the world.

One of those areas is the Middle East. We obtained our first interest there some twenty years ago.

Today Middle East oil is needed to assist in meeting growing world petroleum requirements and to relieve what otherwise would be a severe drain on Western Hemisphere oil supplies into European and adjacent markets.

Middle East sources are expected to supply a major part of the petroleum requirements of the European Recovery Program. We concur in the belief that lasting economic recovery



for Europe -- to which are linked the hopes of the world for a stable and durable peace -- depends in a very large measure on the expanding development of Middle East oil.

In the conviction that steady progress of world economic development will depend importantly on availability of these oil resources, we continue to invest large sums of money in the Middle East.

We recognize that international trade relations involve political considerations of the highest order. Policies governing such considerations are, of course, the responsibility of our Government acting in the best interests of all its citizens.

We do not expect, and have never sought, greater protection for our foreign interests than is normally afforded by the United States Government to any private citizen engaged in overseas trade.

We inform interested agencies of Government regarding any contemplated foreign agreement or activity of ours that could in any way affect the policies or interests of this country.

When we do business in other countries we try to be good citizens there. We do not make foreign commitments if we cannot do that and still be in harmony with the foreign policy of the United States. As a matter of information, the following is a summary of our investments in the Middle East:

IRAQ: Since 1928 we have owned an interest, now amounting to 11-3/4 per cent, of the Iraq Petroleum Company, which has a large concession in the Middle East.



IRAN: On December 26, 1946, we announced a preliminary agreement with the British Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Under this agreement we will purchase substantial quantities of crude oil in the next 25 years. Together with Anglo-Iranian and another American company, we plan to construct a pipeline from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean.

SAUDI ARABIA: An American company, the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco), has a large oil development concession in Saudi Arabia. On December 26, 1946, we announced an agreement in principle with Aramco under which we would purchase a 30 per cent stock interest in that company.

On March 12, 1947, we announced that, pending outcome of certain legal discussions and actions, we would delay acquisition of stock interest in Aramco. At the same time we announced that when the Aramco stock is taken we would also purchase 30 per cent of the stock in the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, which is constructing a large pipeline to transport oil from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean. Meanwhile, in order that planned expansion and construction by these companies might proceed, we joined in guaranteeing bank loans to these companies, our commitments totaling \$114,000,000.

Actual acquisition of the stock interests by Jersey in Aramco and in Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company is still pending.

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# THE WASHINGTON POST

Monday, April 26, 1948

## Sanctuary

On only one point does agreement at present seem possible on Palestine. This is the proposal for neutralizing the City of Jerusalem, which for different reasons is sacred to Christians, Jews and Moslems alike. Jamal el Husseini, deputy chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, said that the Arabs are prepared to guarantee the integrity of the city and the safety of its inhabitants if the Haganah forces now in the city are withdrawn. A spokesman for the Jewish Agency for Palestine declared that if this meant an Arab protectorate over Jerusalem it was unacceptable. It is possible, however, that it may indicate that the Arabs are prepared to accept the separation of the status of Jerusalem from the rest of the Palestinian problem. Senator Austin, in presenting the American plan for a trusteeship to the General Assembly at Lake Success, was ambiguous on the point; but there is every reason to suppose that the proposal for an autonomous city of Jerusalem is still acceptable to the United States.

In the plan of partition approved by the General Assembly last year, the City of Jerusalem was designated as a special enclave to be administered by the Trusteeship Council with the assistance of a neutral police. Whatever the merits or defects of the rest of the plan, this provision at least is entirely feasible. Jerusalem, by virtue of the veneration in which it is held throughout the world, transcends the Palestinian conflict. A very large portion of its population is comprised of persons of religious vocations, Catholic and Orthodox priests and nuns, Jewish rabbis, Moslem ulemas, for whom politics is at most a secondary concern. An even larger proportion of the population is comprised of persons whose livelihoods are dependent upon the constant stream of pilgrims and whose interest in peace is the greater for that reason.



## The Washington Merry-Go-Round

**Battered Arabs Clamor for Help**

By Drew Pearson

**R**EAL fact about the Palestine war is that the Jewish army, Haganah, has won every battle so far. The Arabs have taken such a severe drubbing that they recently sent secret cables to Arab delegates at the United Nations asking what would be the effect on American public opinion if the Arab armies of Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt were to begin invading Palestine before the British evacuate May 15.

Arab chieftains reported that Jewish opposition was so vigorous that trained foreign armies were needed to save Arab face—despite the fact that Jewish troops are outnumbered four-to-one.

Also not generally known: All Arab army chieftains from Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt are 100 per cent German trained. They even use German commands to troops.

Few Americans realize that the war in Palestine is a clear-cut violation of every form of international agreement. It is not simply a battle between Palestinian Arabs and Jews, but a direct parallel to the Albanian, Yugoslavian and Bulgarian intervention in Greece.

This fact doesn't seem to have penetrated the State Department or President Truman's thinking. While they protest against Russian intervention in Greece, no protest has been made about Syrian, Egyptian and Lebanese intervention in Palestine.

The White House has even rejected the appointment of a United Nations border commission to investigate foreign intervention.

It has also been suggested that the United States move to expel Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt from the United Nations for indulging in aggression in open defiance of the U. N.

Unless President Truman acts before May 15, the Holy Land is in for a tragic blood bath.

**Truman's GOP Defender**

**R**COTIN'-TOOTIN' John Rankin of Mississippi has been openly boasting that he will bring impeachment proceedings against President Truman if the President refuses to give Congress a document relating to the alleged communistic associations of Dr. E. U. Condon, head of the Bureau of Standards.

However, Rankin is in for a shock if he carries through this boast. For none other than the highest Republican in the House, Speaker Joe Martin, will lead the opposition to Rankin's motion of impeachment.

Martin is for the resolution giving the House the right to look at the full text of a letter J. Edgar Hoover wrote to Commerce Secretary Harriman regarding Dr. Condon. But if Truman defies Congress and refuses to give it the FBI report, Martin will not support Rankin's impeachment proceedings.

Martin thinks such a serious step is uncalled for and is "playing politics," even though a Mississippi Democrat is behind the move against a Democratic President.

**Effects of 'the War'**

**A**T long last, the Munitions Board has come up with a preliminary report on industrial preparedness. The report, now being circulated among top industrial leaders, indicates that the Army and Navy may curtail normal peacetime industrial capacity by about 50 per cent.

The munitions report, incidentally, refers to "the war" as if it were a foregone conclusion. Here are some of the forebodings that it contains for American business:

"It is recognizable," the board says, "that there must be some reservation of the normal peacetime capacity of a given industry for civilian needs. For the time being, until better data are available, not less than approximately 50 per cent of the normal peacetime capacity of any given plant . . . should be reserved for civilian needs."

In some cases, the report adds, "the entire

capacity of the plant might be used for meeting either civilian requirement or a specialized military requirement, according to the circumstances existing as the war becomes imminent."

**DISPERSION**—"The widest practicable geographical dispersion of the war load will be sought for reasons of security, and so as to distribute the burden as evenly as possible. Noncongested areas and the smaller cities must be thoroughly canvassed for suitable plants."

**SMALLER WAR PLANTS**—"Small firms will not be overlooked, especially in the case of military items similar to commercial types and where conversion problems are minor. However, the mere fact that a firm is small is insufficient reason for either acceptance or rejection."

As in the recent war, the Munitions Board plans to give the chief break to the big firms. In this connection its report states:

"A major share of the war load must be carried by larger plants for the reason that the peacetime industrial output predominantly is from such plants and as a general rule they can be converted more efficiently and effectively."

"Paramount objective of peacetime allocation of privately owned manufacturing capacity is to expedite the transition of industry from the production of goods for peacetime consumption to meeting the requirements of the armed services of the United States and its allies, as well as civil economy, during a war emergency," the report adds.

Objectives of the "transition" program include (1) elimination of competition between Government procurement agencies for the output of single plants—a headache during the last war; (2) provisions for "minimum civilian needs"; (3) negotiated contracts, rather than bids, for purely military items; (4) an Office of War Production to control all wartime orders.

**Lovett's 'Flexible' Policies**

**U**NDERSECRETARY OF STATE LOVETT had his hands full answering questions about State Department acrobatics when he testified at a closed-door meeting of the House Armed Services Committee the other day. However, he refused to be pinned down when members demanded to know why the United States backtracked on the partitioning of Palestine, on the postwar development of Germany and other issues.

"In these times our policies can't be fixed in a rigid groove," parried Lovett. "They must be flexible enough to meet the changing conditions which develop from day to day and week to week."

The world, he said, was not in a crisis but in a "period of world tension" in some ways more unnerving than the last war.

Under questioning by Chairman Walter Andrews of New York, Lovett strongly indorsed a peacetime draft, but wasn't asked to commit himself on universal military training.

"If we are going to have a firm foreign policy," he said, "we've got to have something to back it up. It's always well to be able to look over our shoulders in a tight spot and see a strong arm behind us."

Several Congressmen observed that we are more successful in physical than in psychological warfare and that "armies alone can't stop communism."

Lovett agreed, but contended that the United States was holding its own with Russia in educational and propaganda activities in states outside the Soviet sphere.

Commenting on the recent Bogota riots, he said: "The people there must be ashamed and chagrined about what happened, just as we would if the same thing happened here while we were holding an international conference. And the same thing could happen here, though, of course, we are better prepared to cope with such things. We've had our share of riots in the United States back through the years."