

DRAFT WORKING PAPER

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By early April, Capt. Jules Koenig, a member of X-2's small base in Vienna (the main office was in Salzburg), submitted a proposal to Headquarters "to use the influx of Jewish refugees into Austria from Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland for sources of CI information, for exact data on the Intelligence service of the Jewish Agency in Austria, and for all intelligence activities run by any persons or organizations who use this influx into Austria for such purpose."¹¹ (S)

Koenig, born in Belgium of Polish Jewish parentage, had served with OSS as an Army officer in the Middle East and in Italy. At the end of the war, he transferred to Austria and joined X-2 in Vienna. In his new assignment, Koenig observed firsthand the immigration networks flowing through the Austrian capital.¹² Koenig emphasized that the Jewish underground flight was not a new phenomenon. "The exodus of Jews from Russian-occupied countries," Koenig commented, "is an exact replica of the vast legal or

¹¹ SCIA, Vienna, "Original Project Report: SYMPHONY Project," [April 1946], LVX-216, (S), in DO Records, [redacted], Box 4, Folder 10, CIA ARC. Maj. Barry also informed the chief of the Austrian Mission about the new project in his monthly update. See Maj. Barry to Commanding Officer, SSU, War Department Mission to Austria, "Progress Report Covering the Period of 1-30 April 1946 X-2 Branch," 30 April 1946, (S), in DO Records, [redacted], Box 3, Folder 46, CIA ARC. (S)

¹² Jules Koenig (also spelled Koenig) was born in Ostend, Belgium, in 1912, the son of Polish immigrants. He served in the Belgian army at the outbreak of the war and was evacuated to Great Britain after the fall of France. He worked for the Belgian Red Cross and held a variety of other jobs until he moved to the United States in 1942. Koenig was employed as a diamond cutter in New York when he was inducted into the US Army in 1943. Commissioned as a Signal Corps officer, Koenig joined OSS that same year. He remained in SSU until June 1946 when he returned to the United States and was discharged from the Army. Koenig reentered the diamond business in New York and was in periodic contact with former members of OSS. Koenig died in 1989. Jules Koenig, OSS Index Card, in WASH-HQ&HQ-DET-PERS-11, DO Records, [redacted], Box 19, [no folder listed], CIA ARC. See also various notes on Koenig in DO Records, [redacted], Box 4, Folder 10, and DO Records, [redacted], Box 2, Folder 2, CIA ARC. (S)

As the Nazis shut down the legal movement of Jews from Germany and Austria,

underground organizations aided the Jews to escape. Funded by outside groups, including the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (commonly called the "Joint" or the JDC), the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), the Political Section of the Jewish Agency, and the *Aliyah Bet*, Jewish agents penetrated the Third Reich both to rescue the refugees and to collect intelligence during the war. These personnel later formed the basis for the *Brichah* in numerous European countries during 1945-46.¹⁴ According to Koenig, "the various British Intelligence Services freely used the emissaries of this section [i.e. the Jewish Agency] for penetration, intelligence and DA [double agent] purposes. The representatives of the AIDC acted as a liaison with the

¹³ SCIA, Vienna, "Original Project Report: SYMPHONY Project," [April 1946], LVX-216, (S), in DO Records, [redacted], Box 4, Folder 10, CIA ARC. (S)

¹⁴ The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee was formed in 1914 to help Palestinian Jews suffering under the Ottoman Empire during World War I. During the Second World War, the Joint, under Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz worked with Shaul Meyerov (later known as Shaul Avigur), the head of the clandestine *ha-Mossad le-Aliyah Bet*, to smuggle Jews from Europe to Palestine. In 1939, after the publication of the White Paper, the *Haganah*, and the *Histadrut*, the General Foundation of Jewish Labor, formed the *Aliyah Bet* (interchangeably called the *Mossad*) to resist the British control of Jewish immigration. The Joint raised its funds from American Jews to finance the escape movement. The Joint and the *Aliyah Bet* worked with the Jewish Agency to establish their main posts in Lisbon, Marseilles, Istanbul, and later in Paris. As early as 1939, *Aliyah Bet* agents were in contact with Adolf Eichmann, the SS officer in charge of "Jewish Affairs" in an unsuccessful attempt to arrange the release of some 1,000 Jews from Austria. In 1944, Saly Mayer, the Joint's representative in Switzerland, provided funds to "buy" the release of over 1,500 Jews from Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Other rescue missions, including that of Raoul Wallenberg, were the results of efforts by the Joint and *Aliyah Bet*. (U)

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either by legal or illegal means, became an important weapon in the Jewish resistance against the British in Palestine.⁴ (U)

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visualized SYMPHONY as having several immediate and long-term goals, both of an overt and covert nature:

- Immediate Aims (overt): To extract information of CI value from refugees escaping from Russian-occupied countries; composition, trends and activities of the Communist parties in those countries; location and identification of concentration camps in Russia and Russian-dominated countries; identification of NKVD deserters or NKGB deserters; identification of NKVD agents or Communist agents sent among the refugees; identification and elimination of Nazi elements, infiltrating amongst the refugees to escape punishment from the authorities of their respective countries.
- Immediate Aims (covert): To ascertain and locate the agents of the Jewish Agency in Austria who run both the emigration of Jews from Russian-dominated countries and a highly-efficient intelligence service into those countries; to ascertain and spot those persons who smuggle Jews out of those countries for high sums of money and who, being in contact with NKVD officials, also smuggle war criminals and agents into the Allied-occupied zones, to work either in Austria or in Palestine.
- Immediate Aims (covert): To locate those persons within official organizations, such as the Hungarian Red Cross, the Austrian Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, some so-called repatriation committees with official and semi-official status, the UNRRA and the (Lubim) Polish repatriation committees, who provide false papers and identification cards to those smugglers and to the smuggled for the furtherance of this traffic; to take all measures of security safeguard to eliminate or neutralize such traffic when it becomes a danger to the security of the Allied-occupied zones or to its establishments and units.
- Long-Range Aims: To penetrate those organizations of whatever kind they are—Jewish, political or of intelligence nature of any country—which send Russian-

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Allied intelligence services and eventually financed this courier-cum-intelligence service.¹⁵ (S)

In effect, Koenig saw the project, which he dubbed SYMPHONY, as a continuation of earlier wartime collaboration between the Allies and the Jews, and this time facing a new threat—the Soviet Union.¹⁶ In his proposal to Headquarters, Koenig

¹⁵SCIA, Vienna, "Original Project Report: SYMPHONY Project," [April 1946], LVX-216, (S), in DO Records, [redacted], Box 4, Folder 10, CIA ARC. Some 240 Palestinian Jews volunteered to parachute into the Balkans in 1943 and the British established training camps in Cairo and Haifa. The following year, 32 men and women were, in fact, dispatched in joint British-*Aliyah Bet* missions into Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy, Slovakia, Austria, and Yugoslavia. The Nazis captured 12 of the Jewish agents and executed seven, including poet Hannah Szenes. The most successful of the Palestinian agents, Yesheyahu Trachtenberg, better known as Shaikhe Dan, had a remarkable wartime and postwar intelligence career and is remembered as the savior of thousands of Romanian Jews. (U)

¹⁶Despite opposition from the British who wanted to restrict American intelligence operations, OSS had a sizeable wartime presence in the Near East Theater of Operations (NETO). With its headquarters in Cairo and smaller bases in Greece and Turkey, OSS personnel and agents were scattered throughout the region. Three branches of OSS—Research and Analysis, Secret Intelligence, and X-2—had a total of six agents in Palestine reporting on both Jewish and Arab perspectives as well as ties to the Jewish Agency and its missions into Central Europe. In August 1944, OSS agreed to accept reports from the Jewish Agency, but refused to exchange American intelligence or even acknowledge the Jewish reporting. By the spring of 1945, OSS in Washington severed its contacts with the Jewish Agency. With the end of the war, the strength of the NETO mission quickly dropped. From 80 personnel in October 1945, SSU counted only 38 by the following spring. Likewise, the new organization had retained only one agent in Palestine, an American missionary. Late in 1945, SSU acquired Capt. Nicholas Andronovitch, who had been the Army G-2's Military Liaison Officer in Jerusalem, as its representative in Palestine. Andronovitch provided a steady stream of reports as the British Mandate became increasingly volatile. Both the State Department and the Army commended him for his work when he finally returned to the United States in 1949. Born in Russia in 1907, Andronovitch fled after the Bolshevik Revolution with his mother and sister to Turkey. He entered the United States from Cuba in 1930 and became an American citizen nine years later. He joined the US Army as an officer in 1943 and rose to lieutenant colonel. [redacted]

[redacted] For further information on OSS and SSU activities in Palestine, see *War Report of the OSS: The Overseas Targets*, Vol. 2. Introduction by Kermit Roosevelt (New York: Walker and Company, 1976), p. 47. [redacted]
[redacted] Clandestine Services
[redacted] Historical Paper [redacted]

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Hospital. Pier screened the refugees for information desired by the Jewish Agency and then prepared to move them to other DP camps in the American zone. Those refugees intended for Palestine were placed in a camp near Salzburg while those who could not or did not want to go to the Middle East were sent to other camps in Germany. Koenig calculated that Pier was responsible for the smuggling of hundreds, if not thousands, of Jews on a monthly basis into Austria and eventually toward Italy and Palestine.¹⁹ (S)

At first, Koenig posed as a journalist seeking information about the *Brichah*. As his questions became more of an intelligence nature, Koenig admitted to Pier that he was an American intelligence officer.²⁰ In the meantime, Koenig also wanted to place American personnel in the Jewish camps in Vienna, principally the Rothschild Hospital and the Jewish Agency's interrogation center on *Alserbacherstrasse*. These agents, also posing as American journalists, would collect intelligence on Soviet order of battle as well as economic and political information behind the Iron Curtain. US contact with the

¹⁹Ibid. In addition to Pier's covert smuggling mission, Koenig discovered numerous illegal rackets in Austria. The representative of the Free Polish intelligence service in Salzburg also used the Joint to bring people out of Poland, while Koenig later reported that members of the French Mission in Budapest were also involved in a smuggling ring. Koenig also described a Hungarian Jew, named Alfred Schwartz, who had set up his own group, the "Jewish Repatriation Committee for Hungarian Deported Slave Workers and Concentration Camp Inmates," which essentially became a black market ring in Vienna. Koenig stated, "there is no doubt that the Russian intelligence services are using this flow of Jews to infiltrate Jewish or non-Jewish agents into the Allied zones." More sinister, Koenig uncovered the smuggling of Hungarian non-Jews, many with Nazi collaborationist backgrounds, from Budapest to Vienna. In some cases, the operator of this network, Gabor Salzer, circumcised the Nazi escapees so as to pass them as Jews for migration to Palestine with the connivance of the Soviets. For further details, see SCIA, Vienna, "Jewish Emigration Racket Run by French Mission, Budapest," 19 April 1946, LVX-220, (S); SCIA, Vienna, "Szak Ladislav, Agent for Political Police, Hungarian State Police," 1 May 1946, LVX-226, (S); SCIA, Vienna, "Jewish Emigration Racket Run by Alfred Schwartz," 18 April 1946, LVX-219, (S); SCIA, Vienna, "Jewish Clandestine Emigration under Salzer," 18 April 1946, LVX-217, (S); and SCIA, Vienna, "Death of Salzer," 18 April 1946, LVX-218, (S), all in DO Records, [] Box 4, Folder 10, CIA ARC. (S)

²⁰SAINT, Austria to SAINT, "Project SYMPHONY: Direct Overt Contact with Political Department, Jewish Agency," 10 May 1946, LSX-251, (S), in DO Records, [] Box 4, Folder 10, CIA ARC. (S)

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CONDUCTOR (U)

Capt. Koenig also outlined the structure of the Jewish refugee groups in Austria and the various international organizations that supported the immigrants as they passed through the country. In particular, Koenig commented on the role of a young Austrian-born Jew, Arthur Pier, who represented the Jewish Agency in Vienna, but actually served as the head of the *Brichah* in Austria. Pier, according to Koenig, claimed to represent several Jewish newspapers, including the Palestinian Telegraphic Agency. "Officially Pier is here to collect items of Jewish interest for his newspaper employer, principally items on atrocities against Jews during the war and after," the American intelligence officer wrote. "Actually he runs a highly efficient intelligence net, through couriers into Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. He is also running another net," Koenig reported, "which tracks down Germans either free or in captivity in Allied-occupied zones of Germany or Austria, who are suspected or proven to have been committing atrocities against Jews during the war." Pier then turned these war criminals over to the Allies while he also collected evidence for the Jewish Agency.¹⁸ (S)

Pier's operational activities in Eastern Europe were of more immediate interest to Koenig than his Nazi-hunting skills. Koenig told Headquarters that Pier was the key link to facilitating the movement of Jews from the Russian-dominated countries, and he gave him the operational codename of CONDUCTOR. After organizing the Jews into small groups, Pier's agents led them surreptitiously across the border into Austria. The groups made their way to Vienna where the Joint initially placed them in the city's Rothschild

¹⁸Ibid. (S)

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Jewish Agency, Koenig believed, would expand SSU's understanding of the personalities involved in the illicit smuggling of refugees. This aspect of the project, however, proved the most difficult given the lack of Americans who could speak Yiddish or Hebrew. Lastly, Koenig hoped to infiltrate a Jewish agent into the refugee pipeline to assess the extent of the Soviet penetration of this movement.²¹ (S)

CIA AND NAZI WAR CRIM. AND COL. CHAP. 11-21, DRAFT WORKING PAPER_0001.pdf

⁵⁰Acting Chief, FBM and DH-136 [believed to be Evelyn M. Williams] to Commanding Officer, War Department SSU Mission to Austria, "SYMPHONY Project," 19 September 1946, (S), enclosing Project Review, in DO Records, [redacted], Box 4, Folder 10, CIA ARC. This same document is found in DO Records, [redacted], Box 1, Folder 11, CIA ARC. (S)

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suggested, in Vienna. Likewise, Headquarters also learned to its dismay that Capt. Koenig had himself been affiliated with the Jewish Agency prior to his joining the Army.⁵¹ (S)

For his part, Pier operated in a conspiratorial manner while the *Brichah* "has been more and more associated with, if not actually sponsoring, certain terroristic groups in a desperate effort to attain its aims." Pier's own methods, as seen by Washington, were

CIA AND NAZI WAR CRIM. AND COL. CHAP. 11-21, DRAFT WORKING PAPER_0001.pdf

51 Ibid. (S)

52 Ibid. (S)

53 Ibid. (S)

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(‘CIA AND NAZI WAR CRIM. AND COL. CHAP. 11-21, DRAFT WORKING PAPER_0001’, Chapter Eleven: American Intelligence and the Jewish Brichah, CIA Draft Working Paper, p. 8)

https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA%20AND%20NAZI%20WAR%20CRIM.%20AND%20COL.%20CHAP.%2011-21%2C%20DRAFT%20WORKING%20PAPER_0001.pdf

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The Ambassador in Israel (McDonald) to the Secretary of State

TOP SECRET PRIORITY

TEL AVIV, July 31, 1950—11 a. m.

61. Importance of Prime Minister's disclosure reported below will I hope excuse my accidental violation of Department's standing instructions re my actions in Jerusalem to escape Tel Aviv heat and attend Bach concert, I was in Jerusalem July 28-30. Being informed Prime Minister was in Elath, Mrs. McDonald and I had tea his residence with Mrs. Ben-Gurion where to my complete surprise Prime Minister joined us.

He talked to me privately an hour substantially as follows:

Eban is returning Washington with instructions sound out desirability of visit of Prime Minister to US this fall to discuss "on highest level" possibility of USG sponsoring three years program to increase Israeli population through intensified refugee immigration to two millions and build with American arms effective Israeli army of 250,000 men "capable and anxious aid US and UK and Turkey to resist Russian aggression".

٢٢- قضية الأسلحة السوفيتية

س - هل في هذه الوزارة أترتم قضية قبول الأسلحة من الاتحاد السوفيتي؟

= لا، هذه القضية أظن كانت في سنة ١٩٥٠ لما كنت وزيراً للاقتصاد في وزارة خالد العظم، عقب توقيع الملك عبدالله الصلح مع إسرائيل، وفي وقتها دُعينا إلى مجلس الجامعة العربية في آذار ١٩٥٠، واصطدمنا مع الوفد الأردني. وكانت الدعوة إلى مجلس الجامعة العربية موجهة من الأردن لأمر يتعلق بفلسطين، وكان الصلح المشار إليه آنفاً موقَّعاً سراً. وسُرِّبَ إليّ نسخة صحيحة عن التوقيع، وكنا نتساءل لماذا تدعوننا الأردن بالذات؟ وتبين لنا بعد ذلك أن اجتماعنا سيكون من أجل الموافقة على الصلح، كما وافق مجلس الجامعة بضغط من إنكلترا على الهدنة الأولى والهدنة الثانية، وما بين الواحدة والأخرى عدة أشهر، ما بين ١٩٤٨ إلى نهاية ١٩٤٩، وبذلك توقفت الحرب. وقلت يومها لخالد العظم ونحن ذاهبون إلى الأردن: لقد وصلت إليّ وثيقة تفيد أن المطلوب منا في هذا الاجتماع الموافقة على الصلح مع إسرائيل، وأنت يا خالد العظم ليس لك رصيد في الحركة الوطنية، إذ كان يشغل في القضايا الاقتصادية، وهذا دورك. قال: ماذا أفعل؟ قلت له: تعقد الآن مؤتمراً صحفياً

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تعلن فيه: إذا أكرم هذا الاتفاق فإننا سنغلق الحدود بيننا وبين الأردن، ونعده جزءاً من إسرائيل، كما كنا أغلقنا الحدود بيننا وبين لبنان لتصحيح وضعنا. وفعل هذا خالد العظم قبل ٤٨ ساعة من المؤتمر الصحفي.

وفي ليلة السفر التي كنا سنسافر أنا وإياه في صبيحتها جاء السفير الأمريكي في الساعة الثانية عشرة ليلاً، وطلب الاجتماع مع خالد العظم، فقال له: أنا الآن في غرفة نوم، سنأتم، وغداً صباحاً سنأسافر، فقابل وزير الخارجية. قال السفير: لا، جاءتني برقية من الرئيس يجب بأن تسمعها أنت بنفسك، قال له: إذا أستطيعك في صالون غرفة النوم وجاء معي إنذار مفاده أن تصيرحك بإغلاق الحدود مع الأردن إذا أبرمت الصلح مع إسرائيل تحل في شؤون دولة ثانية لا تسكت أمريكا عنه.

س - من كان الرئيس الأمريكي؟

= كان الرئيس ترومان، وذلك في سنة ١٩٥٠. وأكد هذا الاحتجاج صحة الوثيقة التي تسرِّبَ إليّ. وأجابه خالد العظم: أوليس احتجاجكم هذا تدخلاً في شؤون دولة ثانية؟ لقد سبق أن أغلقنا حدودنا مع لبنان لتصحيح أوضاعنا، وما جئتم محتجين قائلين: هذا تدخل. فلماذا جئتم الآن؟ الآن الإغلاق مع الأردن يمس إسرائيل؟ هذا تدخل. ولم يستطع التفاهم مع السفير الأمريكي. وفي الصباح أخبرني بها دار بيته وبين السفير الأمريكي. وبعد العصر كان اجتماع مجلس الجامعة العربية في وزارة الخارجية في القاهرة؛ لأنه لم يكن للجامعة العربية مبنى خاص. وكنا نسبح دول في ذلك الاجتماع. وقد استقبلنا انحناس باشا وأبلغناه بما كان بين خالد العظم والسفير الأمريكي. وكانت هناك اتفاقية صادرة من الجامعة العربية بعد قيام إسرائيل بحل جميع الأحزاب في فلسطين.

إن أمريكا تهددنا، وتضعنا أمام خيارين، إما أن تصالحنا مع اليهود وبذلك نتقذنا من الشيوعية، وإما لا نقبل بهذا الصلح فتبتلعنا الشيوعية. فأنا أعلن منذ الآن أننا نختار الشيوعية؛ لأن الشيوعية تريد سكاناً وأرضاً. وأما إسرائيل فتريد أرضاً من غير سكان. وقد أحدث هذا التصريح ضجة عالمية، إذ نُشر في الصحافة العالمية، في وقت ما كان يجرؤ أحد على الإدلاء به.

وانهالت عليّ البرقيات من العالم العربي كله بالآلاف. ولما عدت إلى سورية ومعني خالد العظم استقبلنا استقبال الفاتحين. وأقامت جمعية العلماء المعروفة بميلها إلينا حفلة كبيرة في المطار ضمت السلك السياسي ووجوه دمشق والغرف التجارية. وهنا التقيت بالسفير الأمريكي في الحفلة. وبينما كنا داخلين في المطار، والازدحام شديد رأيت سكليي هذا الذي كان هدديني، يشق الصفوف، ويسحب بيده شخصاً، حتى إذا أوصله إليّ قال له: أقدم لك زيوناً جديداً حاملاً كرافات حمراء، وذهبت مثلاً. ثم قلت له: من هذا؟ فقال مندهشاً؟ ألا تعرفه؟ قلت: لا. قال: هذا هو السفير السوفيتي، ثم تركتهم والحفلة قائمة وكأني عروس الحفل.

وجاءني السفير السوفيتي مرة ثانية وقال: طلب مني ستالين أن أقابلك وأسألك بعض الأسئلة. فواعدته في مجلس الوزراء. ولما حضر سألت: ما سبب التصريح الذي أدليت به؟ فأجبت: سبب التصريح هو أن الأمريكان جاؤوا يفاوضوننا ويهددوننا بعد توقيع الملك عبدالله الصلح مع اليهود، ويزعمون أنهم يريدون إنقاذنا من الشيوعية بقبولنا الصلح مع اليهود، وإنا لنذكر جواب ستالين لروزفلت في بالطة عندما طلب لليهود وطناً قومياً، وقال: انضم الحكومة

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مذكرات الدكتور

وتأليف حزب واحد منها أسموه الهيئة العربية العليا. وألّفوا حكومة عموم فلسطين، على أن تحضر هذه الحكومة مجلس الجامعة كلما كان الموضوع يتعلق بفلسطين. وبما أن هذه الدورة عقدت من أجل فلسطين بناء على طلب الأردن. افتتحت الجلسة بحضور حلمي باشا رئيس حكومة عموم فلسطين، وكان الحاج أمين في ذلك الحين رئيس مجلس النواب، فرفض الوفد الأردني افتتاح الجلسة بحضور حلمي باشا، فقال له النحاس باشا رئيس المجلس: أنتم طلبتم الاجتماع من أجل القضية الفلسطينية والاتفاق الذي وقعناه كلنا يقول: إذا كان الموضوع يخص قضية فلسطين يجب أن تحضر الحكومة الممثلة للفلسطينيين. قالوا: ولكن هذا الموضوع بالذات لا نقبل بحضورها. فقال النحاس: ونحن لا نستطيع أن نخالف القرار. قال ممثل الأردن: إذا أنا انسحب وانسحب. وتكررت القصة وانسحب الممثل الأردني في اليوم الثاني والثالث.

وتعقدت الأمور، وخرجت الصحافة بلا بلاغ ولا بيان، وراحت تتحدث عن هذه الأزمة. وهنا بدأ الضغط عليّ من أميركا، إما أن توافقوا على الصلح مع إسرائيل، وإما أن تبطلكم الشيوعية. فعليك أن تختار إما صهيونية وإما شيوعية. قلت للسفير الأمريكي: أليس هناك خيار ثالث؟ قال: لا. كان هذا بعد مذبحه دير ياسين التي فتك فيها بيغن بالشيوخ والنساء والأطفال، واضطرت القرى المجاورة المجردة من السلاح أن تهاجر إلى سورية، وبلغ عدد النازحين ٤٠٠ ألف نازح؛ ولذلك قلت للسفير الأمريكي: أنا أختار الشيوعية لأنها تريد أرضاً وسكاناً، أما الصهيونية فتريد أرضاً من غير سكان. وبعد ثلاثة أيام من اجتماع مجلس الجامعة العربية لم نصل فيها إلى قرار، والتصريحات ممنوعة، قررت أن أفصح موضوع الصلح والمساومة التي نتعرض لها، فانتظرت حتى خرجت كل الوفود، ولم يبق في وزارة الخارجية سوى أنا والفرّاش، واستبقيت الصحفيين، وقلت لهم:

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مذكرات الدكتور معروف الدواليبي

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السورية ونضم الحكومة الفلسطينية، قال له ستالين: لا للوطن الثقافي لليهود، وإنما لدولة يهودية أنا أتعهد بحمايتها. والآن حملوا الملك عبدالله على توقيع الصلح، من أجل الاستعداد للحرب ضدكم. ولكن ليس لدي ثقة بكم ستستفيدون من هذا التصريح ومن ظروفنا الخاصة. فأنا الآن أريد سلاحاً منكم، ولست شيوعياً. وأنتم مخطئون في موقفكم المتحفظ من الإسلام والأديان قاطبة. وكلما اختلفت الأديان وكان قيصر مع الشعب مشت الكنيسة والجامع معاً مع الشعب، ولما يحدث التصادم بين الشعب وقيصر تمشي الكنيسة والجامع مع الشعب، ونحن صدّرنا لكم الأديان ففسدت عندكم الكنيسة؛ لأنها ماشية مع قيصر ضد الشعب. وأنتم لا تستطيعون تصدير الأديان إلينا؛ ومصالحكم بالتفاهم مع الإسلام. وكانت الثورة قائمة في لبنان ضد شمعون سنة ١٩٥٨، وكان التصاري وعلى رأسهم البطريرك والمسلمون متفقين ضد شمعون. وقلت له أيضاً: أنتم شاركنتم في زرع اليهود في بلادنا، وهذه هي النتيجة. والآن أريد منكم سلاحاً؛ لأننا مهددون. قال: لا يمكننا أن نعطيكم سلاحاً؛ لأننا خرجنا لتوتنا من الحرب، وكل إنتاجنا من السلاح يجب أن يكون لبلادنا. وطلب مني نسخة من اتفاقية الصلح، فأرسلتها إليه، وبعث بها إلى ستالين، فجن جنونه، وبعد أربعة أيام أصدر أمراً بإعطائنا ما نريد من السلاح. وبذلك فتح باب السلاح. وبعد ثلاثة أشهر أصبحت رئيساً لمجلس النواب. وبعد ذلك توالى على الحكم عدة حكومات.

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محاضر مباحثات الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر مع الملك فيصل الجلسة الثانية
19 ديسمبر 1969

المملكة فيصل: كان المتطوعين من كل العرب، يعني مش بس السوريين يعني كان حتى من عندنا من السعوديين.. كان فيه حوالي 500 نفر، كانوا هناك. بندفع معاشات عائلاتهم الى الآن، اللي فقدوا في المعركة، والجيش الأخرى لا الأردن ولا العراق ولا شئ وقفوا!
الجلوب (2) كان خنزير! وقتها كان يمنع الجيش الأردني - حتى لو أراد عبد الله اللي معاه - كان يمنعهم، وعنده تعليمات من الإنجليز ما يتعداش حدود التقسيم.
الجيش العراقي بقي في المثلث هناك وما تحرك، كان وصل مقدمته الى لاتانيا ما بين حيفا وتل أبيب وبعدين رجعوه، مثل المعركة طبعاً عليكم إنتم تعرفوه أكثر مني يعني لأن إنتم عايشونها يعني.

(Minutes of the Discussions of President Gamal Abdel-Nasser with King Faysal, Second Session, December 19, 1969)

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The tensions and conflicts inside the UN deprive the community of nations of the ability and authority to decree peace, and the situation in the different countries of the Middle East foreshadows not stability, quiet development, and projects of peace, but the opposites. Apart from two stable and strong countries in the Middle East - Israel and Turkey - all Near Eastern countries are immersed in a whirlpool of disturbances, revolts, political chaos, political assassinations, deposition of monarchs, and constant contests for power between adventurers and dictators.

It is possible that these stormy developments may also contain some positive trends for recovery and progress. Wherever such trends exist, we view them with favour. No doubt some of the events in Egypt in recent weeks in connection with the seizure of power by Mohammed Naguib may be welcomed. We can accept the testimony of Mohammed Naguib, the head of the military revolution, who declared that he and many of his colleagues in the Army had been opposed to the invasion of our country, and that the man chiefly responsible for the war against us was the deposed King Farouk.

(Israel welcomes the Egyptian revolution – statement to the Knesset by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, August 18, 1952. In: Historical Documents, Volumes 1-2: 1947-1974, Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Bold added)

<https://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/MFADocuments/Yearbook1/Pages/13%20Israel%20welcomes%20the%20Egyptian%20revolution-%20statem.aspx>

Report by the Central Intelligence Agency ¹

[WASHINGTON,] August 5, 1948.

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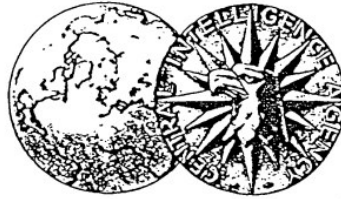
PROBABLE EFFECTS ON ISRAEL AND THE ARAB STATES OF A UN ARMS EMBARGO ²

1282 FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1948, VOLUME V

The efforts of Zionist agents abroad have resulted in the stockpiling of quantities of small arms, automatic weapons, and ammunition in various eastern European countries for eventual shipment to Palestine. Most of these stocks come from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and possibly from Poland and the USSR. Jewish acquisitions from the US consist mainly of machinery, motor vehicles, and air transport. The Israeli forces are much more concerned with obtaining such heavier equipment than in acquiring small arms.

PROBABLE EFFECTS ON ISRAEL AND THE ARAB STATES OF A UN ARMS EMBARGO

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ORE 48-48
Published August 5, 1948

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

POSSIBLE OUTSIDE SOURCES OF SUPPLY. (Countries from which Israel is receiving matériel.)

a. *The USSR and its Satellites.*

No reliable evidence exists of purchases of arms from the USSR, although it

(PROBABLE EFFECTS ON ISRAEL AND THE ARAB STATES OF A UN ARMS EMBARGO, CIA, ORE 48-48, Washington, August 5, 1948. In: Foreign Relations of the United States, US Department of State, 1948, Vol. 5, p. 1279) (Probable Effects on Israel and the Arab States of a UN Arms Embargo, ORE-48-48, CIA, August 5, 1948, p. 15) https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000258361.pdf

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The clauses of the 1939 White Paper relating to immigration were also implemented, but at the end of the five-year period in 1944, only 51,000 of the 75,000 immigration certificates provided for had been utilized. In circumstances where Jewish refugees from Europe were fleeing violence and persecution, the White Paper's limits were relaxed and legal immigration was permitted to continue indefinitely at the rate of 18,000 a year.

Arnold J. Toynbee who, before becoming recognized as an eminent world historian had dealt directly with the Palestine Mandate in the British Foreign Office, wrote in 1968:

"All through those 30 years, Britain (admitted) into Palestine, year by year, a quota of Jewish immigrants that varied according to the strength of the respective pressures of the Arabs and Jews at the time. These immigrants could not have come in if they had not been shielded by a British chevaux-de-frise. If Palestine had remained under Ottoman Turkish rule, or if it had become an independent Arab state in 1918, Jewish immigrants would never have been admitted into Palestine in large enough numbers to enable them to overwhelm the Palestinian Arabs in this Arab people's own country. The reason why the State of Israel exists today and why today 1,500,000 Palestinian Arabs are refugees is that, for 30 years, Jewish immigration was imposed on the Palestinian Arabs by British military power until the immigrants were sufficiently numerous and sufficiently well-armed to be able to fend for themselves with tanks and planes of their own. The tragedy in Palestine is not just a local one; it is a tragedy for the world, because it is an injustice that is a menace to the world's peace." 147

(History of the Question of Palestine, Origins and Evolution of the Palestine Problem, Part I (1917-1947), United Nations (UN))

[https://www.un.org/unispal/history2/origins-and-evolution-of-the-palestine-problem/part-i-1917-1947/#The implementation of the 1939 White Paper](https://www.un.org/unispal/history2/origins-and-evolution-of-the-palestine-problem/part-i-1917-1947/#The%20implementation%20of%20the%201939%20White%20Paper)

The screenshot shows a PDF viewer interface. The title of the document is "DIASPORA INFLUENCE ON ISRAEL: THE BEN-GURION-BLAUSTEIN 'EXCHANGE' AND ITS AFTERMATH" by Charles S. Liebman. It is reprinted from Jewish Social Studies, Vol. XXXVI, Nos. 3-4 (July-October 1974). The page number is 271. The text on the page reads: "Prior to the establishment of the state of Israel and for more than a decade thereafter, the American Jewish Committee (AJC) was the Jewish organization to whose views Israeli leaders were most sensitive. Israeli and Zionist leaders perceived the AJC as the Jewish organization with the best access to U.S. policy-makers and as most representative of wealthy American Jews. Thus, the AJC was an important link in securing political and economic support from the American government and financial assistance from the American Jewish community." The document is hosted on ajcarchives.org.

(DIASPORA INFLUENCE ON ISRAEL: THE BEN-GURION-BLAUSTEIN "EXCHANGE" AND ITS AFTERMATH, American Jewish Committee Archives. Reprinted from: Jewish Social Studies, Vol. 36, No. 3 to No. 4 (July 1974 to October 1974), Charles S. Liebman, pp. 271-272)

http://ajcarchives.org/AJC_DATA/Files/515.PDF