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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report is based on REIL DAILY REPORTS from 1 January, to 30 June, 1948, and unpublished radio material from 25 April to 30 June, 1948. The report is prepared in response to a number of specific questions regarding World Jewry and the attitudes of different Arabic groups toward Palestine and various Arab problems. Many of these subjects, however, are beyond the scope of this report; available broadcast information exclusively concerns the Jewish Agency and the Provisional Government of Israel, with the primary focus on events in Palestine. The activity of other Jewish organizations throughout the world, therefore, is not considered here. Other subjects are treated in a general manner only, for the bulk of radio material pertaining to Palestine is concerned with day-to-day events which have been reported in the American press, and the statements of official spokesmen.

The major sources of broadcast information on these subjects are the Jewish and Arabic transmitters in and near Palestine. Because of the strong propaganda emphasis of both Arabic and Jewish broadcasts, a brief introduction to the propaganda lines of the two sides precedes monitored information bearing on certain topics. In many cases, the only information on specific subjects is supplied by the hostile radio.

The first section of this report includes all available broadcast information on the political and military composition of the State of Israel, and immigration thereto. The next two sections include all available broadcast information pertaining to Arab attitudes toward the Palestine issue and to Arab problems.

In summary, both Arabic and Jewish broadcasts emphasize nationalistic, rather than religious, propaganda appeals. Both Arabic and Jewish broadcasts give little attention to internal political developments within their respective areas, and both sides stress their determination to achieve their avowed goals in Palestine. The major differences between Jewish and Arabic broadcasts are (1) the evidence of conflict among the Palestinian Jews, as illustrated in Hagana's clashes with the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Group; (2) the greater virulence of Arab attacks on the Jews than of Jewish attacks on the

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Arabs; (3) Arab emphasis on Arab unity, in contrast to emphasis on Arab disunity in Jewish broadcasts; and (4) more definite ideological orientation in Arabic broadcasts than in Jewish broadcasts, as illustrated in Arab attacks on Communism, and the identification of Communism with Zionism in Arab propaganda broadcasts.

With regard to this last point, the Jewish Stern Group (pro-Soviet) is the only Jewish organization to declare its political sympathies, so far as monitored broadcasts are concerned. The reaction of various Soviet-satellite nations to the establishment of Israel does not indicate extraordinary enthusiasm for the Jewish State, and the integration of Jewish elements with the people of the "new democracies" is emphasized by their radios. Arabic broadcasts, on the other hand, while denouncing Communism as the "sister movement of Zionism", also denounce the policy of the United States regarding Palestine. A distinction is made, however, between the American Government and the American people, in monitored Arabic broadcasts. While reference to the solidarity of Moslem peoples appears, there is no apparent emphasis on Islam. Neither Jewish nor Arabic broadcasts provide definite information on the Palestine Arabs. Arabic broadcasts only mention their enlistment into the Arab "volunteer" armies, while Jewish broadcasts refer to this group in terms of attacks on the Grand Mufti of Palestine. A single AFP report states that Palestine refugees interned in Egypt revolted against that Government's decision to return them to Palestine with the Arab forces.

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I. THE STATE OF ISRAEL

A. The Nationalistic Tone of Jewish Radio Propaganda:

While no explicit information concerning the relationship of the state and church appears in monitored material, a nationalistic rather than religious tone dominates the propaganda appeals of the Hebrew clandestine transmitters. The Hagana regularly speaks of the "Jewish Nation's" determination to "insure its freedom, independence, and integrity," and the futility of Arab attempts to prevent Jews from "reviving the nucleus of their country and setting up their State, or prevent Jews throughout the world from coming to their homeland and country." The Stern Group radio uses the stronger phrase, "the Fatherland," and while this phrase does not appear in monitored Irgun Zvai Leumi broadcasts, this group's appeals are keynoted by the words "liberation" and "Jewish Nation." In no monitored broadcasts by these three radios does emphasis on religious appeals appear, or is it suggested that there is a religious character to the "State" or the fight for its establishment.

On the other hand, the Irgun radio reports that "hundreds of religious Jews held a demonstration yesterday in Jerusalem, appealing to the public to keep the Sabbath. Military policemen immediately hastened to the spot and, after the demonstrators had refused to disperse, the policemen hit them with sticks." (in Hebrew to Palestine, 27 June 1948)

B. The Stern Group and Hagana:

The relatively few broadcasts from the Stern Group transmitter show a pro-Soviet, violently anti-British line. America is treated as an "imperialist" power whose objectives are essentially the same as Britain's. The Stern Group frequently accuses the Jewish Agency leadership of spineless "surrender" to the British, advocating as the correct policy for Palestine the "conquest" of the entire country, including Transjordan, for both "historic" and "strategic" reasons. It dismisses the Kibbuzim system in Palestine, the "Pagai Party's Socialism," and "Ha-shomer Hatzair's slogan,"^{1/} as being "of no political importance," in view of the Jewish leadership's alleged alignment with Britain. On 4 June, the Stern Group radio asserted that "Russia (is) stretching out her hand to help us with goods and arms, and if we receive these in great quantities, our victory is assured." It deemed the election of the allegedly pro-British leader, Chaim Weizmann, as Provisional President, a "serious political mistake" which, if repeated, might cost the Jews "Soviet support, and that Government's recognition will remain an official act only." An open bid for Soviet assistance appears in the Stern Group's 18 June broadcast: "We hope that our brothers, the citizens of Russia, will come to (...) ^{2/} en masse to get us out of military difficulties (...) organizational (...) which they acquired in the Soviet Union since the Revolution."

The relationship between the Stern Group and Hagana, prior to the recent dissolution of separate military units within the Jewish Army, is vaguely outlined in broadcast material. Clashes between the Stern Group and Hagana, mainly concerning the Stern Group's war on the British, are reported in occasional broadcasts during May, and AFP reports on 17 May the inclusion of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern Group within the Jewish Army. The head of the first Stern Group unit to leave for the front received the rank of Commander in the Jewish Army, AFP adds. On 6 June, however, a partially unintelligible Stern Group broadcast declares that group's determination to "continue to act and represent an armed force which aims to (be) independent." It asserts that "our organization retains the right of freedom of action abroad, whether as an open organization or underground movement," and appeals to the "Jewish public in the Fatherland" for "full support." With regard to the question of the financial resources of this organization, the following portions of this

^{1/} "The Young Guard" -- a Labor Zionist Organization whose membership is formed from the 11 to 17 age group but which operates on an adult level politically.

^{2/} Parenthesis enclosing ellipses (...) are used throughout this report to denote unintelligible portions of a broadcast.

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broadcast are of interest:

"Today's news. The National Loan has not yet succeeded. Only 3 millions went into the treasury of the State from this source. (...) this matter is very regrettable (...). Every man knows and understands to what aims (...) every man knows that millions (...) cannons, arms, and anti-tank weapons). A prolonged war, more bloodshed (...) bloodshed will be (...) in lives and property. If they (...) for American dollars to answer and to say that the National Loan is the most important connection between (...) his country, and the country and property of every Jewish citizen.

"It has to be pointed out that these things are understood by everybody. And if the loan has not succeeded until now, the reason for the failure, (...) due to lack of organization and explanatory power and these are capable of a people in debt (...). That the enemy is not the only one, (...) he is not in need of a loan. If the enemy (...) tanks and heavy arms of all types, and if we are unable to direct against him arms of (...).

"The Israeli Government expects that these (...) will be supporters of the loan. It thinks that if the Jews in America will not (contribute) to the fighters for the Freedom of Israel and to Irgun, its income will increase, but in reality it just hampers its cause so it proves to the Jews now (...) it is, how little (...) it is. Because the Jews of (...) do not want to accept the armed (...) story of Ben Gurion. They know very well who fights for the freedom of the Fatherland and who cooperates with the British."

The Stern Group's attack on the 4-week truce arranged by Bernadotte is broadcast on 10 June; a day later, the Voice of Israel reports that the Stern Group's rejection of the truce is a "political stand and not a line of action." On 21 June, the Stern Group reported an attempt to assassinate a Stern Group Commander and the arrest of suspects, "mainly those known to have cooperated with the British Criminal Investigation Department, and who are today working for the Hagana Secret Service against the Spearhead." With reference to the Irgun Zvai Leumi "mutiny," however, Ben Gurion reportedly stated that following the Provisional Government's 26 May decree setting up the Defense Army, "the Stern Organization seems to have voluntarily decided to discontinue its activities, and a great number of its members joined Israel's Army." (Voice of Israel, in English, 23 May 1948) Nothing further has been obtained regarding the Stern Group, nor does monitored material contain any reference to rapprochement between the Stern Group and any other Jewish political group. The Arab Press Service asserts that the Stern Group is Soviet-supported.

C. Irgun Zvai Leumi and Hagana:

The clashes between I.Z.L. and Hagana, as reported by their respective radios, include the disarmament of Irgun men near Mishmar Hayarden (11 April), the "Deir Yassin atrocity," repudiated by the Jewish Agency, the Irgun attack on Jaffa, and the recant of Altalena incident. Irgun radio attacks on Jewish leaders, particularly Ben Gurion, are more virulent than monitored broadcasts by the Stern Group. Thus, on 11 April, Irgun charged that "Hagana men started murderously beating our boys. ... This is not the first time that these savages, the disciples of Ben Gurion and Hashomer Hatzair, who are weakening Galilee, have assaulted our comrades. ... If Ben Gurion, in his dictatorial madness, and his fascist friends, want civil war during these days--they will get it." Unlike the Stern Group, however, Irgun broadcasts do not have a definite ideological orientation. (if Irgun's strongly anti-British tone is excepted).

Regarding the leadership of I.Z.L., Peter Bergson and Manahem Lozgan are mentioned in recent French and Arabic transmissions. Describing Irgun's recent attempt to land arms at Tel Aviv, an Irgun "Commander" refers to "our Commander Gideon" who was "on the beach." Declaring that there are "no less than 2,000" Irgun men in Jerusalem, the narrator refers to "volunteers" from the "United States, Cuba, from all countries ... simple Jews, sailors, soldiers ...", and later on, he speaks of "800 men and 90 girls" who got off the ship (in?) military order, row after row." In this broadcast, the Irgun Commander dramatizes the difficulty of procuring and shipping arms to equip "a full brigade". 1/ No monitored Irgun

1. This Irgun broadcast states that the arms shipment included "5,500 new British rifles, 300 Bren guns, 50 (submachine guns) of the Spandan type, 4 million bullets, 9 million air bombs, 50 (...) anti-air bombs with 1,000 shells, mortars, and so forth, equipment for one full brigade."

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broadcast reveals the source of their supply or the funds with which they were purchased. Irgun charges flatly, however, that "the temporary Israeli Government knew that the ship Altalena was to reach the coast of Palestine and had agreed to this. It had asked us to bring the arms to ... Palestine; it had asked us to disregard Bernadotte's blockade and bring the arms here."

In an earlier broadcast, Irgun asserted its financial independence of the Jewish Agency: "Irgun does not obtain any money from official authorities. (Lofc, the amalgamation agreement) the authorities undertook to publicize abroad that we do not share money collected for the general security... in Palestine. We asked this and the authorities accepted, to enable us to make our independent collections. We therefore appeal to everyone in Israel to contribute to Irgun Zvai Leumi for the war...." (in Hebrew, 5 May 1948)

D. Jewish Agency Leadership and the Provisional Government:

Information concerning the political composition of the Jewish Agency in Palestine and the Provisional Government, from broadcast material is slight; monitored broadcasts by the official Jewish radio (Magana; The Voice of Israel) do not discuss the internal political situation. Moshe Sneh's rift with the Jewish Agency is reported by the Arabic transmitters in December; Cairo identified Sneh as the "Chief of Magana" and Damascus reports, quoting HADSHIT, that "Moshe Sneh... has officially joined the Communist Zionist Front in Palestine and has registered himself as a member of the Communist Party."

No further information regarding Zionist politics in Palestine appears until the recent Government "crisis" regarding Irgun Zvai Leumi's "mutiny," and the left-wing opposition to the Rhodes negotiations. Regarding the Irgun "crisis," and the momentary resignation of Ministers Shapiro and Rabbi Fishman, the Voice of Israel reports that during a session of the Provisional Government, the Jerusalem Representative, Rabbi Berlin, supported Ben Gurion's action but "warned the Government of the danger of civil war and stressed that although the Government was in the right, it should beware the use of force." Rabbi Berlin reportedly suggested the granting of amnesty to persons detained during the incident and the information of an investigation committee, which suggestions were adopted in the Government's 24 June resolution.

Left-wing opposition to the Provisional Government's decision to participate in the Rhodes conference included an unidentified representative of the United Worker's Party, the only Communist member of the Provisional Council (Wilner), and the Revisionist members, whose spokesman was Baruch Weinstein. (Voice of Israel, in English, 18 June 1948)

E. Soviet-Satellite Reaction to Israel:

As stated previously, little information regarding the political orientation of Jewish groups in Palestine appears in monitored broadcasts. In March, Magana described Palestine as "the only bridge between two big camps of the world." The recognition of Israel by the USSR and satellite nations has apparently received no special emphasis in monitored Jewish broadcasts. It may be of some interest, however, to review the reaction to the establishment of Israel as reported by the Soviet-satellite radios.

Prior to the proclamation of Israel, the only monitored report of definite contact between Jews in Palestine and Jewish groups within Soviet-dominated territory comes from Bucharest. It is a TASS dispatch stating the "Likunis, Secretary General of the Communist Party of Palestine, spoke at a mass meeting of the Jewish population of Bucharest," and denounced "Anglo-U.S. imperialism" and urged the formation of worker's front in Palestine. (TASS, in Russian Hellschreiber to Europe, 2 March 1948). On 6 April, Radio Bucharest reports briefly that Gheorghiu-Dej received a message of congratulations from the Palestine Communists on the Rumanian elections.

With the establishment of the Provisional Government, mass rallies are reported from Bucharest, Warsaw, and Sofia, but no emphasis appears to be given to

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these celebrations. In all reported instances the establishment of the Jewish State is termed a "victory over imperialism and messages of congratulation are sent to Israel. In Bucharest, speakers emphasized the "disinterested role of the Soviet Union," and Rumanian Jews declare their determination "to fight alongside the democratic forces of the world headed by the Soviet Union for the independence of Israel."

A Rumanian paper, SCANTIA, stresses the elimination of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and the "new democracies" in connection with Israel (26 May), and this theme appears most prominently in monitored transmissions from Poland. Two Polish transmissions on May Day, for example, stress "Jewish solidarity with the progressive aims of the Polish people," and again on 15 May, the "achievements" of the Jews in building the "new" Poland are emphasized. Sofia merely reports that a "mass meeting" passed a resolution supporting Israel and conveying greetings to Stalin, Dimitrov, and Ben Gurion.

Approval of the new nation, however, is not without some qualification. Prague asserts that although Israel will attempt to maintain a neutral policy vis-a-vis the U.S. and the USSR, "the sympathies and belief of the population incline to the Soviet Union and to the people's democratic countries of Europe." Israel "official circles" argue, says Prague, that neutrality is essential because a "one-sided" policy would hamper Jewish immigration, and because "the strongest Zionist movement is in the United States and it represents the main source of economic assistance to Israel for the next few years." Prague concludes that "influential progressive circles" oppose this attitude, and "demand" a pro-Soviet policy. The Polish Slav Committee paper, WOLNE MARCHOWY, stresses U.S. "expansion" in connection with the Palestine question, stating: "there are financial groups in the United States which think that the small Jewish State, in need of financial assistance, will gladly accept U.S. protection. One must add that certain Jewish circles would willingly accept this protection."

F. Immigration to Palestine:

Available reports on Jewish migration include references to DP groups in Germany, in both Soviet and Western Allied zones, and to Jewish Agency preparations in Poland, Hungary, Italy, France, and China. In all cases, a Jewish Agency representative is mentioned as the organizer of or authority for groups desiring to migrate, and the ages of these migrants, where mentioned, range from 17 to 35. Similarly, the Jewish Agency is mentioned as supplying the means of transportation. With regard to finances, references to donations to the Jewish Agency are included; aside from scattered groups of Jews, however, no identification of the donors appears. In an Arabic language broadcast, the Voice of Israel boasts: "...Financial assistance from abroad and from local districts has started to pour into the temporary Israel Government during the past week, amounting to millions of pounds sterling and tens of millions of dollars." (21 May 1948) Immigration Minister Shapiro stated in May that "20,000 immigrants had already arrived from Cyprus and 20,000 more had succeeded in entering Palestine during the last 6 months, despite the blockade." During the next two years, 250,000 Jews will enter Palestine, Shapiro declared. (Paris, in French to the Middle East, 19 May 1948) All available information on this subject is presented in the following broadcast excerpts:

(Text) "According to Press reports, the Hungarian Government will recognize the State of Israel. The Jewish State has already established an office in Budapest to deal with visa requests of Hungarian Jews who want to emigrate." (Budapest, in English, abroad, 26 May 1948)

(Text) "The Jewish Agency Executive in Poland announced that Dr. Saul Langer, director of the Jewish Agency in Warsaw, has received the following telegram from the Provisional Government of Israel: "We hereby authorize you to issue visas to immigrants and tourists on our behalf. The visas must be endorsed "State of Israel...immigration Office." (Warsaw, in Yiddish to Europe, 8 June 1948)

1/ Radio Moscow recently featured Moshe Sneh's reported statements "urging... closest relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies" (29 June). This is the first mention of the Jewish Agency's leading leader in monitored Soviet broadcasts.

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(Summary)... The Director of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in Germany and Austria, Dr. (Chaim Hofmann) revealed in Munich that approximately 5,000 Jewish youths were expected to leave from Italian and French ports for the Holy Land as soon as Britain terminates the Palestine mandate on May 15. He said that operations would be similar to D-Day and intimated that plans were under way to have the maximum amount of ships available to transport many thousands of Jews to Palestine if U.N. fails to set up an international police force. (American Forces Network, 3 March 1948)

(Excerpt) "Berlin--The proclamation of the Jewish State of Israel, according to Heinz Galinski, member of the executive of the Berlin Jewish community, is the greatest event since the Jewish problem arose. ... There was hardly a Jew in Germany who would not avail himself of the right to adopt a new citizenship. This did not mean, however, that Jews would neglect their duties and rights towards their host countries.

"About half the Jews in Germany, Galinski said, would not only adopt the new citizenship, but also intended to emigrate to Palestine and if necessary to defend rights of their new State by force of arms. The executive of the Berlin Jewish community, on the occasion of the formation of new State, issued a proclamation...

"The proclamation thanked all Berlin Jews who had contributed towards establishing Israel, and paid tribute to victims who died in the fight for it. It continues: 'We know that further sacrifices of life and greater efforts will be needed to secure the new State, but we are confident that the Jewish State will stand fast. We pledge ourselves to do our share in consolidating and ensuring this State.'" (Hamburg, DFD, German Press Service in German Hellschreiber to the British Zone, 15 May 1948)

(Excerpt) "Berlin--The proclamation of the State of Israel in Palestine was celebrated by Jewish emigrants living in the Schlachtensee camp near Berlin. A 'greetings' telegram was sent to the Jewish Government.

"The representative of the Jewish Agency and Minister of the New State of Israel in Berlin, Liebstein, said that within a short time Jewish emigrants in Berlin would have an opportunity of going to Palestine. Anyone who failed to take advantage of this opportunity must be prepared to wait many more years for a visa to the United States or another country.

"Liebstein added that the Jews now living in camps in Schlachtensee and Tempelhof would mobilize to a considerable extent within the next few days. It would be a mobilization of manpower, and means voluntary gifts of money and valuables were expected, and that young Jews would volunteer for active service in Palestine. Sufficient transport would be provided to bring the Jews now in camps in Berlin and the rest of Germany to Israel. ...

"Dr. Fabian, of the committee of the Jewish community in Berlin, referred to the proclamation of the new State as a turning point... The camp leader, Picterkovski, gave the assurance that the Jewish forces in Palestine would annihilate the Arab Legion and 'send the Lufti of Jerusalem, the biggest Nazi among the Arabs, packing.'" (Berlin, USSR-controlled, ADI, Press Service in German Hellschreiber to the Soviet Zone, 17 May 1948)

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(Summary) The Jewish Agency has declined the offer of German volunteers to fight in Palestine. During recent days many former members of the German armed forces had contacted the Bavarian State Commissariat for persons persecuted on racial grounds and declared themselves willing to fight against the Arabs in the service of the Jewish Army. (Baden-Baden, in German to Germany, 20 May 1948)

(Text) "Munich--The Jewish homeless in the Feldafing camp near Munich celebrated the proclamation of the Jewish State of Israel with speeches, torchlight processions, and bonfires. Seventy-five percent of the camp inmates of the age between 17 and 35 declared themselves willing to emigrate to Israel. The first 200 volunteers from Munich will go to Palestine this week either via Italy or via France. For the time being, married men with children cannot emigrate." (Hamburg, DPD, German Press in German Hellschreiber to the British Zone, 19 May, 1948)

(Text) "Duesseldorf -- The Recruiting office for the Jewish Army in Belsen, in a proclamation today, calls upon all Jews in the British Zone to come forward to serve the Israelite people and to join the ranks of the Jewish Army. (Hamburg, DPD, in German Hellschreiber to the British Zone, 20 May 1948)

(Text) "Duesseldorf--On Wednesday the first transport of 450 Hagana volunteers between the ages of 18 and 35 from the Jewish communities in the British Zone left Bergen-Belsen in order to serve in the Jewish Army. Brigadier Wilson of the DP division was present at their departure. (Hamburg, DPD, in German Hellschreiber, to the British Zone, 20 May 1948.)

"According to a statement by the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the British Zone on Thursday, the Chief Rabbi of all Jewish communities in the British Zone, Dr. Hermann Helfgott of Belsen, was the first to volunteer in the British Zone for the Jewish Army." (Hamburg, DPD, in German Hellschreiber, to the British Zone, 20 May 1948)

(Editor's Note) Hamburg, DPD, Press Service, in German Hellschreiber to the British Zone on May 20 at 5:30 p.m. issued a service message retracting an earlier report that the first transport of Jewish volunteers has left for Palestine.

(Text) "Kassel--More than 85 percent of the 10,000 Jews in the DP camps of Northern Hesse have applied to emigrate immediately to Israel to insure the building up of their new homeland, if necessary by force of arms, stated Liebermann, chairman of the district committee of the Liberated Jews in Northern Hesse in an interview here on Thursday.

"Thousands of Jewish men between the ages of 17 and 35, of whom nearly 70 percent are married, are already registered to emigrate or are on their way to Israel." (Bad Nauheim, DEHA, in German Hellschreiber to the U.S. Zone, 20 May 1948)

(Text) "Munich--In all camps for homeless foreigners in the American Zone, the Jewish Agency yesterday posted a mobilization order calling men and women between the 17 and 35 years to report immediately at the competent registration office for service in Palestine. The posters state that those who do not comply with their duty will forfeit their right of immigration into Israel.

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"Registration is to be completed by May 28 and it is intended that those registered should be transported to Palestine about a month after their registration. SUDEUTSOME MITUNG in Linich reports today that so far about 3,000 Jewish volunteers from the U.S. Zone have been taken to their new homeland." (Hamburg, DPB, in German Hellschreiber to the British Zone, 24 May 1948)

(Summary) -- The Vienna branch of the Jewish Agency today confirmed the report from Linich that Jewish DP's in Austria between the ages of 17 and 35 are in the process of being mobilized for shipment to Palestine to wage the fight against the Arabs. The total number of Jewish DP's of all ages in Austria is estimated to exceed 22,000. (American Forces Network, 25 May 1948)

(Text) Shanghai -- About 170 Shanghai Jews have volunteered for the Jewish forces in Palestine, it was learned here today. These volunteers are said to have offered their services during the recent visit here of L. Ohlmert, a Jewish Agency representative, who is now en route back to Palestine.

"During his sojourn in Shanghai, Ohlmert is also reported to have collected 120,000 United States dollars from the Jewish community for the struggle in Palestine. Ohlmert is expected to return to China in about three weeks as Israel's first official representative in this country." (Press Dispatch in English Morse from REUTERS in Shanghai, 25 May 1948)

(Excerpt) "Nanking Many Russians in Tsingtao are applying for withdrawal of their Soviet citizenship, according to a CENTRAL NEWS report.

"The report said the Russians took this step because they want to seek naturalization as citizens of the new State of Israel. ... There is a total of 508 Soviet Russians in Tsingtao. (Press dispatch in English Morse from Correspondent in Shanghai for all "P subscribers, 30 May 1948)

(Excerpt) "Vienna--The APA reports that the influx of refugees from eastern European countries has once more considerably increased during the past few months. Between September and the end of November some 30,000 illegally arrived from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, the Ukraine, and Russia as well as 1,700 Jews." (Graz, British-controlled, in German to Austria, 8 January 1948)

(Excerpt) "...The head of the general staff of the Jewish defense organization, Hagana, is in Oslo, and this evening he will speak to the students' society. In an interview with this correspondent, Zhukhovitsky said that if the U.N. finds itself unable to carry out the plan for the partition of Palestine, the Jews will take the matter into their own hands and fight for their rights.

"He also said that Hagana had always dissociated itself from the sabotage activity of the two terrorist organizations, Irgun (Ivo Lomi and Stern, but he confirmed the report that those two organizations have now declared themselves willing to come under the command of Hagana. Zhukhovitsky said in conclusion that when the Jewish State is (ready) all Jewish refugees now interned in various places in Europe will immediately be given the opportunity to settle in Palestine." (Oslo, Norwegian Home Service, 9 March 1948)

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(Text) "Rio de Janeiro -- Baruch Zucherman, President of the (Name?) Zionist Organization of the United States and member of the Action Committee of the Supreme World Zionist Organization, arrived in Rio today. Regarding the war in Palestine, he said it was his belief that the Arabs do not want war." (LXXX Rio de Janeiro, ASAPIESS, in Portuguese Morse to Brazil, 2 June 1948)

G. Arms Procurement and Miscellaneous Military Information:

Jewish sources evidently maintain strict radio censorship regarding the military establishment in Palestine; the only available reference to a specific Jewish military area appears in a 13 May supplement to the mobilization order which requires policemen of the Palestine Police to report for service "to the central Makedev Camp in Kiryat Leir in Tel Aviv." From European and Arabic transmitters, and in some Jewish broadcasts, there appear occasional reports on Zionist arms shipments, the training of men, and so forth, and these are included herewith;

(Text) "A commercial delegation of the 'Jewish State' has left for Europe to negotiate several commercial treaties with some European states, including Czechoslovakia and Poland." (Prague, Czechoslovak Home Service, 25 April 1948)

(Excerpt) "Jerusalem--A convoy of 300 trucks from Tel Aviv manned by 2,000 Hagana and Irgun Zvai Leumi troops, carrying food for Jews in Jerusalem, fought through an Arab ambush and a day-long battle today in the valley of Hal el Wad, in the rocky Judean hills, 12 miles west of the Holy City. . . . Many Hagana men were using in today's battle new rifles of Czechoslovakian design, believed to have been smuggled into the country recently. . . ." (Press Dispatch from Jerusalem to TELENEWS, London, 20 April 1948)

(Text) "It is believed that Governments of all dominions will follow the example of America in recognizing the State of Israel. Moscow, Warsaw, Bucharest, and Prague will also recognize the State of Israel. According to news from Warsaw, recognition will be such as the dispatch of men, arms, and equipment to Palestine. It is stressed that there are 20,000 Jews ready to land in the State of Israel. Thus the Warsaw Government will confirm its recognition by sending troops, but it is first waiting the recognition of Moscow." (Voice of Israel, Clandestine, an Arabic to the Near East, 17 May 1948)

(Text) [redacted] the cor-
morning. "This fleet, the Commander of which is staying at present at a luxurious hotel in the Italian Capital, will be composed of about 15 planes bought from Italy allegedly for South America, and will serve to transport clandestinely to Palestine some 5,000 Jews mobilized in Italy," asserts the correspondent of the Conservative paper. Two Dakotas of Hagana are said to have left Brindisi for the Holy Land on May 1." (Paris, AFP, in French Morse to North and South America, 7 May 1948)

(Text) "Following the discovery of three tonny guns and ammunition on a bus carrying passengers for a Palestine ship anchored in Genoa harbor, the crew of the ship were detained. Police are conducting an inquiry as it is believed that there may be a clandestine organization in Genoa which is sending weapons to the Jews." (Rome, Italian Home Service, 23 May 1948)

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(Text) "According to London reports, detachments of the Jewish Air Force are now being trained and organized in Italy. They include the best Jewish flyers, who are known for their glorious achievements during the last World War. These reports added that the Jewish Air Force will shortly leave Italy for Palestine to end the aggression of Arab flyers." (Voice of Israel, Clandestine, in Arabic to the Near East, 22 May 1948)

(Excerpt) "Jewish circles ... started pretending there were naval and air forces in Italian and Yugoslav Harbors ready to move. This was reported by the JEWISH CHRONICLE, London, the Jewish Agency's official mouthpiece. The same was reported by papers known for Zionist inclinations. They disclosed that large numbers of European Jews are trained in Italian camps and abandoned aerodromes." (Damascus, in Arabic to Syria, 8 May 1948)

(Text) "An afternoon paper reports that investigations apropos of a plane which landed on the Isle of Rhodes have ended. It has been ascertained that the plane was transporting contraband war supplies to Palestine. The crew of the plane will be deported. The plane will be detained." (Athens, Greek Home Service, 29 April 1948)

(Text) "Damascus--Fishermen returning to Syrian ports state that a great explosion has occurred in the sea midway between Latakia and Cyprus. It is believed that the explosion caused the sinking of a ship which is believed to carry supplies and explosives from America to Palestine. The newspaper (AB) reports that the Public Security Department in Beirut has discovered explosive material in steamers arriving from Tripoli. These explosives were being dispatched to Palestine via Transjordan." (Cairo, ARAB PRESS SERVICE, in Arabic Horse to the Near East and Europe, 25 February, 1948)

(Text) "Beirut--The Lebanese Government has prevented two cargo boats from continuing their journey to Haifa after discovering in them 165 barrels of explosives known as 'Molotov cocktails.' It is understood that they came from Barcelona." (Cairo, ARAB PRESS SERVICE, in Arabic Horse to the Near East and Europe, 25 Feb 1948)

(Text) "Lebanese Public Security authorities discovered last night in the Riak and Beirut Stations, 165 barrels of Molotov cocktail explosives destined for Haifa. They had arrived by sea from a Barcelona Jewish firm called Trades and Shippers, a Company in Haifa being the consignees. The Public Security Department has confiscated these barrels and started cross-examining the agents who unloaded them in the Beirut harbor and tried to send them to Haifa. The Public Security Department in Beirut says that experts who examined the explosives stressed that they are highly inflammable." (Sharq al-Adna, Jerusalem, in Arabic to the Near East, 24 February 1948)

(Text) "A naval academy for the training of personnel for the Israeli Navy is to be started shortly. This was announced today at a press conference by a representative of the Maritime League." (Voice of Israel, Clandestine, in English to Europe and the Near East, 31 May 1948)

(Text) "The Vice President of the Jewish Reform Party in South Africa made a statement today in Capetown that his party is undertaking the full military training of Jews before their being sent to Palestine. The police yesterday searched the offices of this party in Capetown and confiscated pamphlets and papers they found." (Sharq al-Adna, Jerusalem, in Arabic to the Near East, 4 May 1948)

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(Text) "London--None of the members of the Hebrew Legion founded in London at the beginning of the year in order to fight for the liberation of Palestine has yet left Great Britain.

"Its leader and founder, Commander Weiser, former staff officer of the British Army, is at present making a propaganda tour of the United States where he is contributing to the creation of an American branch of the Hebrew Legion called the 'Washington Legion.' Another branch has been founded in Canada under the name of 'Maple Leaf Legion.'

"Commander Weiser is expected in London within about 10 days but the plans pertaining to the movements of the Hebrew Legion are kept secret in his entourage." (Paris, AFI, French Press Service, in French Morse to North and South America, 19 May 1948)

(Excerpt) "Hagana, which becomes the army of the Jewish State on May 16, claims to have 20,000 front-line fighters and twice that number in its ancillary services. Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Stern group between them are reported to muster 4,000 or 5,000 fighters.

"The Jews' small arms also come from many sources and they are plentifully supplied with light automatic weapons. Factories in and around Tel Aviv are turning out ammunition, Brens, Stens, Spandaus, bazookas, and mortars. Arms supplies purchased abroad are awaiting shipment into Palestine after May 16.

"For artillery, the Jews have so far relied on mortars, a few captured 2-pounders, and a rocket-firing gun with 6-inch barrel ejecting a projectile with heavy explosive power, which is still on Hagana's 'secret list.' Hints that the Jews have either made or brought in from abroad heavier artillery, perhaps including some 25-pounders, have been given recently by Jewish leaders.

"Several hundred armored vehicles are being operated by Jews. Only a few of these are armored cars or scout cars in orthodox military terminology, and were taken from the British military and police. But large numbers of trucks have been armored. Resembling square grey tents on wheels, these improvised armored vehicles are most useful for the guerrilla-type warfare so far witnessed here.

"Hagana possesses a small air force, mostly light aircraft such as Austons, the Jewish Agency bought from British surplus stocks. Several Dakotas recently strengthened this force, and unusually reliable Jewish sources state that some fighters and bombers have been bought abroad and, air crews having been recruited, are ready to come in after the end of the mandate.

"The general organization of Jewish forces is built up on British methods around a backbone of veterans who served with the Allied Forces. Hagana is still largely a raw militia and bears no comparison with any regular army. But it is learning fast, and so far has been better than anything the Arabs have put into the field. Jewish leaders appear to appreciate that if long war ensues both sides can expect shocks and surprises."

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II. ARAB ATTITUDES ON THE PALESTINE ISSUE

A. Nature of Arab Radio Propaganda Regarding Palestine:

Although the Palestine situation is fully covered by the radio, monitored information regarding Arab attitudes toward this issue almost exclusively concerns official viewpoints, the one important exception being the propaganda of the Jewish radios. In brief, the main features of Arab radio propaganda regarding the Palestine issue are: (1) the virulence of attacks on Zionism; (2) the emphasis on Arab unity with regard to Zionism and Palestine; and (3) lack of significant variations in propaganda line among the various Arabic transmitters, as in the case of the Jewish radios, nationalistic rather than religious appeals dominate Arab broadcasts concerning Palestine. Maintenance of Arab "rights" in Palestine, the "fight" for Palestine "independence" and Arab "security," the war for the "liberation" of Palestine--these are common terms in Arabic broadcasts. Reference to the Jihad, on the other hand, is extremely rare for the period under study.

From brief summary of the Arab attitude toward the Palestine issue, so far as Arabic broadcasts are concerned, the Arab propaganda stereotype of the Zionist merits attention. From the Damascus, Beirut, Cairo, Sharq-al Adna (British-controlled) and Al-Inqaz (Kawulji) transmitters, the Zionist is described first and foremost as a "terrorist" who "dreams" of establishing his "tyranny" over the entire Arab World. He is devoid of morality; he "murders children, women pregnant women, and old men and women." This picture of the Zionist pervades Arabic broadcasts; occasionally a distinction is made between Jews as people and Zionist Jews, as in reports that various Jewish settlements have appealed for Arab protection, or in the assertion that Jews and Arabs can live peacefully together in a unified Arab state. The Zionist "terrorist" idea, however, is dominant. The other major attribute of the Zionist is that he is a Communist. Reports of captured Russian officers, or of Russian arms, appear from all monitored Arab radios. Abdullah, for example, reportedly declared that his "Transjordan army will fight the Jewish Communist menace which confronts the Arab world. He said, 'the Palestine situation is very critical, particularly since Russian Communist forces are leading the Jewish terrorists.'" (Beirut, 18 April 1948)

Together with this stereotype of Zionism and the Palestine issue, Arabic broadcasts constantly emphasize the unity of the Arab stand against the establishment of Jewish state in Palestine. This emphasis on the unity and the determination of the Arabs takes three main forms. First, and most prevalent, is the invariable assertion that Arab leaders are in agreement. Thus, Sharq al-Adna reports "at the Grand Mufti approved the Arab League appointments of military commanders for the Arab "liberation" armies (6 February, 1948), or Damascus states that Ibn Saud formally expressed his full support for the Arab cause (3 May 1948). A second form of emphasis, noticeable particularly from the Al-Inqaz, Damascus, and Beirut transmitters during April and May, appears in denunciations of "Zionist rumors", as, for example, in the vehement Al-Inqaz attack on "rumors" that King Abdullah "intends to disband the Liberation Army and dissolve the Higher Arab Executive" (14 May 1948), or in the Beirut report that Abdullah called a "rumor" that he intended to occupy the Arab part of Palestine a "cheap lie." (9 May).

A third, and relatively rare form of the unity theme is an open admission of disunity or poor morale. The two available examples of such admissions are a Damascus broadcast which declares that "wailing, expressions of fear, and terror, staging of demonstrations, should not be among the weapons for Palestine's defense," (14 April, 1948) and Lebanese Minister Camille Shamoun's warning that "either all Arab countries take joint action and assist the Palestine population...., or Zionist dreams will become a fact and the Jewish state will be established. (Beirut, 7 May 1948) Such implications of disunity, however, are extremely general. Broadcast information does not reveal their referents--what elements have spread "Zionist rumors," and whether such rumors concern differences in attitude toward the Palestine issue or difference in tactical approach to the issue.

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B. The Palestine Arabs:

Considering this emphasis on Arab solidarity vis-a-vis Palestine, it is not surprising that little is heard regarding the opinions of individual groups within the Arab states. The most notable omission in this connection is the Palestinian Arabs themselves. Aside from statements attributed to Haj Amin al-Husseini and the Arab Higher Executive, nothing is broadcast regarding the attitudes of these Arabs from Arab radios. In fact, explicit reference to the Palestine Moslem Arabs is confined to reports of their induction by Egypt and Lebanon, and a report that Abdullah received a deputation of Tiberias Arabs, whom he compensated for their misfortunes. Arab broadcasts on the progress of the fighting in Palestine generally ignore the Palestine Arabs, and the extent of their participation in battle is not reported. A single report on the reaction of Palestine Arabs to their enlistment in the volunteer armies appears in the following broadcast from Paris:

"An AFP dispatch from Cairo announced that Palestinian refugees continue to flow into Egypt. A committee created by the Minister of Social Affairs has decided that all Palestinians from 18 to 50 years, capable of bearing arms, would be enlisted among the volunteers and sent back to Palestine. The AFP correspondent adds that this decision caused a wave of discontent in the refugee camp at Port Said. The refugees attacked the Egyptian guard, and police forces had to intervene. The delegate of the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine harangued the refugees, asking them to do their duty to their country." (Paris, in French to the Middle East, 6 May 1948)

The Christian Union of Palestine, however, reportedly representing the Christian Arabs of Palestine, declared that they "fully support their Moslem brothers in repulsing any unjust infringement of their rights or the rights of their country." (Cairo, 14 April 1948) The only other source of broadcast information regarding the Palestine Arabs appears in Hagana's Arabic broadcasts, which will be presented in their propaganda context at the conclusion of this section.

C. Groups Within Arab League States:

From Arabic sources, there are a few reports on specific group attitudes toward Palestine, and these are mainly cited in support of the Arab cause. Thus Al-Inqaz states that Lebanese students have gone on a hunger strike "pending the entrance of regular Arab forces into Palestine." "Huge" popular demonstrations expressing the Arabs' "enthusiastic desire to rescue Palestine," are reported from Damascus, Baghdad, and Amman. On the other hand, AFP quotes the ex-Egyptian Prime Minister, Sidqi Pasha, as stating to the magazine AL-KHABAR AL-YOM (Independent) that he opposed Egypt's entry into the Palestine war, and had vainly urged Nuqrashi Pasha to "try to approve a truce" before going to war. "You will gain three months that way," he reportedly stated. (AFP, in French Morse to North and South America, 15 May 1948) Jerusalem reports briefly that in Alexandria "disturbances broke out as a result of clashes between Wafdists and police during a meeting for raising funds for the Palestinian Arabs. It is reported that as a result of these disturbances, 12 were killed and 11 arrested." (in Arabic to Palestine, 17 January 1948) Some attention is given to Jews residing in Arab League states. In connection with the arrests of "Communists and Zionists" in Iraq, Sharq al-Adna reports that "Iraqi Jews oppose Zionism and stand by the Arabs," and Egypt makes a similar assertion.

With regard to the general question of Arab attitudes toward member states of the Arab League, nothing definite has been monitored. A noteworthy broadcast, however, is the following speech of an Al-Inqaz propaganda director in which he explains to his audience (presumably men of Kawukji's forces) the importance of the frequent meetings of Arab leaders, and mentions (only to oppose it) the idea that "some shed more blood...than others":

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"Dear listeners, Arab countries have recently witnessed several important conferences, parliamentary sessions, etcetera, which were of unprecedented importance. Some persons like to say that the result of all this was the same as before, if only (in) statements to minimize the importance of those decisions, or just for fun. In reality, Arab leaders who are at the head of the Arab Government and the Arab League realize far better than you or me the best means to safeguard Arab interests.

"These meetings are being held for Palestine, which is on the edge of a volcano, and are surely quite useful or they never would have been held so often. These leaders fully understand that each statement contributes to the Arab cause. Each meeting helps to ward off the threat to Arab villages, avoids the repetition of what occurred in Haifa.

"Dear listeners, some of you may be inclined to compare the amount of assistance offered by each Arab country to Palestine. You might say that some offered more than others, and that some shed more of their blood for Palestine than others. In reality, if it were not for the strong nerves of Fawzi el-Kawukji and the bravery of the Inqaz forces... all Arab countries would have offered much more men and equipment than they are doing now.

"It is known that such delay is intentional for the interest of the cause (...). It seems that responsible authorities of the Arab League started to be convinced of (...) negative and positive. Proof of their conviction is the fact that they allowed the Commander of the Inqaz forces to take over the command in zones which were not under the control of Inqaz forces.

"Arabs are starting to launch attacks. This was seen in Jaffa. Their resistance in Jerusalem turned into a general offensive...." (29 April, 1948)

D. Jewish Propaganda Beamed to the Arabs:

Jewish propaganda broadcasts to the Arabs consist in a mixture of boasts, threats, insinuations, ridicule, and pleas for cooperation. The dominant theme is that the Arabs are being "fooled" and cheated by the leaders in regard to the Palestine war. Hagana consistently stresses the alleged dynastic rivalries between Arab League states--representing the Hashimites (Iraq, Transjordan) as the axis around which Arab forces group and re-group. Its major target, judging from monitored data, is the Hussein family, and the Grand Mufti is represented as alternately conniving with Egypt and with Syria and Lebanon to erect a defense against King Abdullah's alleged "Greater Syria" project. Abdullah, on the other hand, is depicted as a British stooge, though monitored Hagana broadcasts generally do not attack him personally. Abdullah is feared by the rulers of Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia, according to Hagana broadcasts, but it is asserted in broadcasts during May that Abdullah has the upper hand in Arab affairs, and that the Mufti's power has been broken. Concerning the Arabs themselves, Hagana claims that they actually get along well with the Jews, and if they were let alone there would be no Palestine war. Paralleling Arab propaganda, Hagana frequently denounces the alleged cruelty and wanton destruction of Arab "gangs," but the element of hatred does not appear to be basic in Jewish propaganda, as compared with Arab propaganda.

E. Jewish Reports on Arab Attitudes and Arab Religious Minorities:

Hagana's references to the Palestine Arabs consist mainly of attacks on Haj Amin al-Husseini. Hagana claims that he is hated by the Palestine Arabs:

"Refugees from the Arab population of Acre and Haifa today carried out great demonstrations...asking for the downfall of the Husseinites, who are responsible for the Arabs' misfortunes and sufferings. Dissatisfaction has spread among the whole Arab population, which is fed up with Husseinite leadership...."(in Arabic, 24 April 1948)

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The Palestine Arabs prefer Abdullah's rule to the Mufti's, a few broadcasts imply. Ja'fa Arabs allegedly appealed for Abdullah's protection from the "terrorism" of the Mufti's agent, Sheikh Hassan Salama." (8 April 1948) "It seems that Abdullah's popularity with the Arab population in Palestine is immense, and that it completely eclipses that of the Mufti and of the Higher Arab Committee," AFP quoted a Jewish Agency spokesman in Tel Aviv as saying. (26 May 1948) Another broadcast states that Arabs in the Egyptian zone of operations were "embarrassed" because they had already declared their allegiance to Abdullah and feared his "wrath" should they desert to the Egyptians. (18 May 1948)

Hagana broadcasts occasionally refer to conditions and attitudes of Arabs in the Arab League states, in illustration of the thesis that the Palestine war is bad for the Arabs, and that they should not be "diverted" from crucial developments in their home countries. An 18 May broadcast reports that in Baghdad a "tumultuous demonstration" by "students, heads of societies and parties, as well as free organizations," was staged in protest against the Government's arrest of persons suspected of subversive activity. Also in Iraq, Hagana reports that the Government dispatched 4,000 Iraqi soldiers to the Kurdish provinces, fearing a Kurdish attempt to establish an independent state. (14 May and 24 June). "Liberals" in Syria, Iraq, Egypt, and Lebanon are plotting a revolt against "their Governments' tying their countries to the carriage of the British Empire with the help of the Transjordan King," and Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafdist Party, has protested against the proclamation of martial law in that country, and the Egyptian Government's "despotic" rule, Hagana asserts on 15 May.

Lebanon appears recently to receive close attention in Jewish broadcasts. Hagana has asserted that the resignation of Camille Shamoun, Minister of the Interior, revealed a deep opposition in Lebanon to the Palestine campaign. Its most explicit discussion of minority attitudes appears in a commentary on Lebanon which asserts that a "curious wave of religious fanaticism has been propagated by the Moslem Brotherhood organization, which aims at purging the Arab East and Islamic world from all Christian and non-Moslem minorities." Fear of this movement, Hagana says, has been observed "among the Copts in Egypt, among the Maronite community in Lebanon, the Alawite minority in Syria, and the Kurdish minority in Iraq." Camille Shamoun, Hagana says, is working to strengthen the "national" element in Lebanon and its withdrawal from the Arab League. The Lebanese Maronites and other Christians, according to this broadcast, support the state of Israel; and "the Maronites are longing for the establishment of an independent Christian state" which would be independent of Arab League and Syrian dictates. (9 June 1948) These relatively explicit references to minority reactions in Arab League countries, quoted above, first appear in monitored broadcasts around the time of the proclamation of the Jewish state.

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III. ARAB ATTITUDES TOWARD FOREIGNERS AND ARAB PROBLEMS

A. Arab League Decisions Concerning Foreign Policy:

It is frequently reported by the Arab radios that important decisions of the Arab League are "secret." However, the subjects of unification of the foreign policies of the Arab League States and the conclusion of a military alliance among these states are briefly mentioned during the period under study.

In January, Damascus quotes the Syrian Premier as stating: "Syria does not wish at present to conclude any agreement or treaty with any State. She is determined to maintain a neutral attitude to both international blocs quarrelling for influence in the Middle East zone." (29 January 1948). From Damascus comes the report that "circles in Cairo disclose that the Arab League will hold a special meeting before April 15 to discuss the question of uniting the foreign policy of all Arab countries. The quarters added that a permanent Military Joint Command will be formed if a military alliance between these countries is approved" (25 March). The Syrian Premier, Jamil Mardam Bey, announced on 13 April that Syria had "submitted to the Arab League a military alliance project among the Arab League member States." To a question "if this meant that the Arab countries were prepared to cooperate with a big power which would agree to safeguard their interests, Mardam answered: 'Yes, this is what is meant. It would be unnatural to expose our countries to danger in order to safeguard the interests of the big Powers without the Arab countries deriving real profit therefrom.'" (Sharq al-Adna, 12 April)

Meanwhile, Beirut reports that Riad al-Sulh notified the Lebanese Parliament that the League's Political Committee would meet not only to consider Palestine problems, "but also to consider (...) what it should do in cooperation with her sister to repel the danger and to confront eventualities." The Premier "denied allegations of some papers that a military alliance had been offered to Lebanon and that Lebanon had rejected it. He said: 'Lebanon has not rejected such a proposal and Lebanon will cope with all that is essential to her interests, as well as those of the Arab States.'" (9 April 1948) Sharq al-Adna reports that the Transjordan Foreign Minister stated he "was ready to coordinate the foreign policy of Arab countries" in reference to the suggestion of Riad al-Sulh that "Arab League countries should agree on a joint policy of all Arab countries which they all would observe in settling important pending questions between themselves and Britain and the United States." The Transjordan Foreign Minister stated at this time that "the pact of the Arab League countries provides for the establishment of such collaboration" and that "he disbelieved that such coordination of views could in any way contradict the prevailing interests of Arab countries." (20 April 1948)

Nothing further is reported regarding these proposals for the unification of Arab foreign policy and a military alliance. With regard to Palestine, of course, there is frequent reference to "joint" Arab policy, and to the "High Command" in Damascus; and Sharq al-Adna reports (29 April) that King Abdullah's request for a "unified command" under his leadership has met with "success."

B. Arab Nationalism; Attitudes Toward Britain and Soviet Russia:

As previously stated, Arab propaganda concerning Palestine is replete with appeals to Arab nationalism. With regard to movements within individual Arab states, however, little explicit information appears in monitored broadcasts.

Aside from Palestine, three developments in Arab internal affairs receive attention from the Arab radios --- the Anglo-Iraq and Anglo-Transjordan treaties, and the Egyptian police strikes. What broadcast information is available on these events shows an inter-relation of the questions of Arab nationalism, and attitudes toward two great powers, Britain and Soviet Russia.

The Iraq National Democratic (left-center), Liberal (moderate nationalist) and Istiqlal (ultra nationalist, rightist) political parties are the only groups explicitly identified with the Iraqi opposition to the Portsmouth treaty, and the banning of LIWA AL ISTIQLAL and AL IL-HADITHA is reported. Egypt's SAHAT AL-ULMA (Wafdist) commented: "The important event of the last few days was the demonstrations

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by the Iraqi people to compel the British to evacuate not only Iraq but also all the Arab countries; that is, the wish to be emancipated from the fetters of imperialism." (Damascus, 28 January 1948). Sharq al-Adna reported that an unidentified Iraqi speaker declared: "At the present time, when Egypt and Britain are in dispute concerning the evacuation of the British forces and the Sudan, Britain extends her hand to Iraq to conclude a treaty which is nothing but a noose around the neck of the Iraqi people. The same British policy is trying, at the very moment when Arabs are striving for the liberation of Palestine, to mete out to Transjordan the same treatment as to Iraq." (25 January 1948)

On the other hand, Arab radio coverage of the Transjordan treaty does not report anti-British sentiment. Sharq al-Adna (located in Jerusalem at this time) and Jerusalem relay official Transjordan statements to the effect that the people unanimously support the new treaty, and the Transjordan Minister in Cairo denies that the people of Es Salt staged demonstrations of protest against the treaty. (Cairo, 3 March 1948). From Damascus, however, the Arab Press Service reports that "Dr. Subhi Abu Ghannimah, President of the Executive Committee for the Transjordan Parties' Congress in Damascus", repudiated the new treaty and the "reactionary Constitution" of Transjordan which "denies Deputies of the people the right to debate and ratify the treaty." (10 March 1948) Jerusalem explains the closing of the "King Hussein Club" in Baghdad in terms of its "deviations" from the principles of its charter, and the banning of (AL-~~WALLI~~?) for its "bitter criticism" directed against "a distinguished personality." (25 March 1948)

The main features of the Egyptian police strikes, as compiled from Sharq al-Adna, Beirut, and Cairo reports of 5 April, are that "some thousand demonstrators" joined the strikers in Alexandria and that the crowds also participated in the Cairo strikes. In Alexandria, demonstrators shouted: "We want bread for the hungry people and work for the unemployed!" and carried slogans demanding "the downfall of the present Government and the formation of a Wahas Pasha cabinet." An attempted bombing of the house of the Wafdist leader is reported the following day. Repercussions in Baghdad, where "university students and secondary school students" marched to demonstrate their "enthusiastic solidarity" with the Egyptian strikers, and shouted "slogans of the type used by Communist agents in such demonstrations" are noted by Sharq al-Adna (10 April.)

Commenting on the strikes, the Cairo weekly, AKHIDAR AL YOM (independent), asserted that they were part of "an extensive conspiracy intended to arrest the senior officers of the Egyptian Army, Interior Ministry officials, the Premier and Ministers," and to seize control of communications in Cairo. Mustafa Ardn Dey, editor of AKHIDAR AL YOM, "appealed to the Government to prepare a vast program of social reforms so that it may be able to fight Communism. He asserted that Communism has numerous supporters in Egypt, but denied their cooperation with the Moslem Brotherhood Association, the Young Egypt Party, or the Al-Kotla Party. ... He appealed to the Egyptian Premier to explain all problems frankly to the people, and said that last week's events must wake up those who are still sleeping." (Sharq al-Adna, 10 April 1948)

All other monitored information regarding Arab attitudes toward Britain and Soviet Russia is in connection with Palestine. Though there are frequent complaints of British "interference" in the Palestine fighting, especially from al-Inqaz, ("were it not for British interference, the Haifa catastrophe would never have occurred") the Arab radios generally depict cordial Arab-British relations, and always in an official context. Aside from official statements, for example, no comment on the Sudan has been obtained. With regard to Soviet Russia, the close identification of Zionism and Communism in Arab propaganda has been noted. Arab commentaries on the "danger of Communism, the sister movement of Zionism," are frequent, and Soviet support of Israel is interpreted as proof of this.

C. Arab Attitudes Toward the Moslem States:

Reports on nationalist leaders in North Africa and the statements of representatives of other Moslem states, particularly the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Zafarullah Khan, form the substance of monitored information regarding Arab relations with, and attitudes toward, other Moslem peoples. For example, Sharq al-Adna reports that Abdullah expressed his interest in the Laghreb question and asserted his desire to help Tunis and Algeria. A few reports of the alleged movement in Turkey to form a group of volunteers for the Arab "struggle" appear, and Sharq al-Adna states that the Iraqi Government decided to select "1,500 volunteers from Yugoslav Moslem refugees to give them shelter in Iraq," and that "the question of sheltering these

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refugees was the main concern of the Arab Islamic countries. Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and Transjordan, agreed to shelter a certain number.

Regarding the question of Islamic unity, the Arab Press Service reports from Karachi, that "Mohammed al-Sherifi Pasha, former Premier of Transjordan, now leading the Transjordan delegation to Pakistan, called for the formation of an Islam League based on the principles of brotherhood demanded by Islam. The time had not (sic) yet come to set up an Asiatic League. He emphasized that the setting-up of an Islam League would have no effect on the Arab League: (On the contrary, the two Leagues would collaborate harmoniously together. ... The time has come (sic) for the materialization of our dreams--the setting-up of an Islamic front--especially after the liberation of several Arab countries." (7 January 1948)

One other broadcast gives emphasis to Islamic unity, specifically in reference to Palestine. It is a Cairo report of a meeting of "leading figures of the Islamic University of Alazhar," including "their honors, the Grand Mufti of Egypt, the Deputy Director of Alazhar, the Director General of Alazhar, the Secretary General of Alazhar," and the "Sheikhs of various institutions of Alazhar." The following "important resolutions" were adopted at the meeting:

"The liberation of Palestine--the very heart of Arabism and Islam--is deemed necessary by Islam and is a religious obligation for all Moslems all over the globe. Such a sacred duty calls for the attention of Kings, Princes, Presidents, Governments, and peoples. The Governments should fully collaborate and move forward shoulder to shoulder and take the necessary military measures for the liberation of Palestine. The duty of every Moslem Arab is to give what he can of wealth (..) in support of the Governments.

"All Islamic as well as Arab Governments are to be asked to grant shelter and aid (...) to the Arab refugees of Palestine, women, children, and old men. The duty of the Moslem, as well as Arab, peoples, is to obey and willingly support the decisions which may be taken by their Governments.

"The above resolutions are to be presented to all Islamic governments and the Arab League, and to be published in all Islamic countries." (Cairo, Egyptian Mono Service, 30 April 1948)

As mentioned previously, however, Islam or Jihad do not appear to be emphasized in Arabic broadcasts. Reports of "moral and material aid" from Pakistan and Indonesia are heard occasionally, but they are not featured as much as reports of "volunteer" enlistments in the Arab Liberation Army from among the population of the Arab League states.

D. Arab Attitudes Toward the United States:

Judging from Arab broadcasts, Arab attitudes toward the United States fluctuate with the "fluctuations" of American policy on Palestine; "joy" over U.S. "abandonment" of partition is followed by suspicion and official disapproval of the trusteeship proposal, and with U.S. recognition of Israel, a few vitriolic denunciations of American policy appear. There is, however, a distinction made between Americans and their Government. President Truman is used as a symbol of the latter. He is "the Jew's protege," he is "cursed by 400 million Moslems and Arabs," etc. On the other hand, there are "honest" Americans, whose sense of "justice" has aroused them to "vigorous protest" against U.S. policy, as, for example, the Dean of the American College at Aleppo, and a group of American businessmen in Cairo. The resignation of Ambassador Pinckney Tuck is interpreted in this light. Also, there are reports which hint at confusion within the American Government regarding Palestine policy; thus Truman's recognition "was a complete surprise to the American Capitol. The State Department warned all its officials against commenting on this recognition or giving any interpretation." A recent Cairo broadcast, called "the Arab League's talk," contains the strongest attack on "Truman's policy" thus far monitored, but at the same time, there is a distinction between Truman and the "American people," as is illustrated in the following excerpts from this broadcast:

"If I were an American, animated by strong patriotic feelings, jealous of my country's honor and position among other Nations, I would fight him (Truman) in the next presidential elections with my heart, my pen, and my tongue. To crush him, I would compare him to his noble predecessors-- Washington, Lincoln, and Roosevelt, who are the pride of their country. They were noble politicians who always put justice and truth above personal interests.

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"How cold is your conscience to allow you Americans to reelect this man, who has brought upon you the curse of 80 million Arabs and four times as many Moslems, just to secure the Jew's votes? ... I hope that you noble Americans have read the foreign press reports on Truman's attitude on the partition plan last November. I hope you heard what all the broadcast said in this connection, and have kept in mind the irony expressed in every language by every country.

"How could ambition for the presidential chair lower a man thus to disregard the dignity of a Nation which came out of the first World War with lofty ideals, victorious and honorable, under President Wilson's leadership, and came out of the second World War the mightiest Nation in the world under President Roosevelt's leadership? ...

"Take care not to elect President Truman again. Have you forgotten the tragi-comedy of your Government's attitude at the Security Council? Did not President Truman's representatives threaten the arabs if they did not cease fighting? ... They threatened to deprive Britain of Marshall Plan aid if the latter does not guarantee that no help will be given to the Arabs. This threat is new proof that Truman and his Government are entirely devoted to Zionism. Then the Soviet accusation that the Marshall Plan is enslaving Europe to American policy is clearly justified by Truman's attitude towards Britain.

"Truman wants to sacrifice the whole world for the Jews. He has shocked free men in America and abroad; American professors and honest people living in the Middle East who disapproved their Government's attitude. This revolt has reached such an extent that some of these men have considered giving up their American nationality and adopting another nationality to express their disgust." (Cairo, Egyptian Home Service, 26 May 1948)

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