

Reference:-

CO 733/310

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الرسالة المحمودة 82 604

BY AIR MAIL

Reference to previous correspondence:-

Secretary of State's } Despatch No.
High Commissioner's }

Despatch No. 685
Reference No. CF/421/36.

Palestine,

30 June 1936.



Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information,

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the papers noted below on the subject of the disturbances in Palestine.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

His Majesty's

Principal Secretary of State

for the Colonies.

Arthur Waudhope
High Commissioner for Palestine.

Date	Description
22. 6. 36.	Letter from the President, Supreme Moslem Council.
27. 6. 36	Letter to the President, Supreme Moslem Council.

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continuation of that policy involves a great danger to the Moslem Holy places, including the Holy Masjid Al-Aqsa which is held in deep sacredness by Moslems in all parts of the world.

The Council believe that the principal motive which moved the Jews to think of making of Palestine a National Home for them is a religious one. That being the case, the Zionist case is fundamentally and principally a religious case. The Jews did not refuse to establish a National Home in the various countries and territories which were offered to them at the beginning of the Zionist movement, although such countries and territories were larger ^{in area} and wealthier ^{than Palestine}, but for a religious idea which they entertain and which aims at the reconstruction of the Jewish Temple of King Solomon in the place of the Holy Masjid Al-Aqsa. This motive was, indeed, proved by the Supreme Moslem Council through definite evidence which they produced before the Parliamentary Shaw Commission and the International Buraq Commission, when the Council were able to show the dangerous designs which the Jews have on the Holy Masjid Al-Aqsa, relying on statements made by Jewish official bodies and responsible leaders and articles published by Jewish well-known writers as well as by pictures and photographs which were circulated amongst the Jews and which decorate their homes and places of worship.

The Supreme Moslem Council associate themselves with the Nation in its just and equitable demands and ask that the policy which is being pursued in Palestine be fundamentally changed, as that policy has resulted, during the

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registers of the Court and all its effects and destroyed part of its papers and Moslem Sharia documents. The Authorities also arrested a good number of the men of the country, including some religious heads and officers of Masjeds, religious institutions and Moslem Awqaf.

In the opinion of the Council, in the same way as the Palestine case is a national one, it is similarly a Moslem religious case which concerns the whole Moslem world. The Council, therefore, trust that the British Government will take into consideration the religious feeling of the Moslem world as well as the national feeling of the Arab nation as a whole by granting the demands of the Arabs in Palestine, in discharge of the pledges which were made to them before and after the issue of the Balfour Declaration, and in order to save the British and Arab tax-payers such excessive and purposeless expenditure and in order that peace may be maintained in a country which is sacred to all faiths.

With highest respects,

(Sgd) Mohammad Amin,
President,
Supreme Moslem Council.