

Now that the negotiations have been resumed, it is my belief that with the good will which exists on both sides, it should prove possible to arrive at a reasonable and early settlement.¹

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON

¹ Acknowledged by Sharett in a letter of June 16 which reads in part as follows:

"I am deeply grateful for your action in addressing Chancellor Adenauer on the subject of Jewish material claims from Germany. The salutary influence of your expression of interest has become known to us, and has, indeed, reflected itself in the course of informal discussions with German representatives in recent days.

"I share your impression that the prospects of a satisfactory settlement appear to be brighter than when I sent you my message on May 22. However, there remain many vital points to be settled and we are grateful to feel the continuous active and sympathetic interest of the United States." (262.84A41/6-1852)

No. 443

784A.00/6-1252: Telegram

*The Chargé in Syria (Clark) to the Department of State*¹

CONFIDENTIAL

DAMASCUS, June 12, 1952—5 p. m.

768. Sec Gen FonOff told me today Syrian Govt regards Israel proposal transfer capital Tel Aviv violation of UN resolutions and inconsistent with wishes Christian and Moslem nations. He said some states had made reservations about Jerusalem when establishing dipl relations with Israel, but Israel now ignoring these reservations and inviting all states having missions Tel Aviv move them Jerusalem. Syr Govt hopes that US will not acquiesce in Israel Govt request move US Emb to Jerusalem and will let Israel Govt know removal capital to Jerusalem wld have "negative and disturbing effect" on Christian and Moslem world.

Sec Gen emphasized that Syr Govt *démarche* was concerned with question of moving capital and not directed toward reopening question of enforcing internationalization of Jerusalem at this time.

CLARK

¹ Repeated to Tel Aviv, Paris, London, Amman, Baghdad, Beirut, Cairo, Jidda, Jerusalem, Ankara, Moscow, and Tripoli.